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HISTORY OF MINNEHAHA SPRINGS COMMUNITY (Pocahontas County, West Virginia)

Compiled by
Mrs. Sidney Wilson
1928

Published by the Agricultural Extension Division Morgantown, J. Va.

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(Consisting of Douthard's Creek, Cochran's Creek, and about five miles of the Knapp's Creek Valley in Pocahontas County, West Va.)

by Mrs. Sidney Wilson Assisted by J. C. Harper, H. Lee White, Mrs. Maggie E. Lockridge, Mrs. Elmer Moore, and Miss Mamie White.

The territory referred to in Minnehaha Springs Community consists of Douthard's Creek, Cochran's Creek, and about five miles of the Knapp's Creek Valley.

Minnehaha Springs is a small village which has largely sprung up within the last fifteen years. It consists of several residences, a post office, two stores, and two churches. There is also a hotel and a bath-house, and the Summer Home of Colonel H. R. Wyllie, of Huntington, West Virginia. This home was formerly the Allegheny Club, belonging to the Allegheny Sportsmen's Association.

Minnehaha Springs is located where the waters of Douthard's Creek empty into Knapp's Creek, near the base of the Allegheny Mountain. The elevation is about 2300 feet.

In the past, the mountains have been noted for their timber, as well as for game. The valleys are rich and productive and the people are prosperous.

Early Settlers

Being only three miles from the historic town of Huntersville, we do not boast of having permanent settlers quite so early as other sections of the country. We find, however, that a man by the name of Knapp lived in our community prior to 1751, when Marlin and Sewell lived in Marlinton. Knapp's Creek was named for him.

One of the earliest permanent settlers was Michael Daugherty, a mative of Ireland, who settled where his great-grandson, W. G. Ruckman, now lives. He obtained a patent for all the land from his home down the valley to what was known as the Lockridge lands.

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It is not certain what other settlers were in the community prior to 1800. Price's History of Pocahontas County states that at that time there were only 153 persons in what is known as Pocahontas County, so that probably there were not more than two or three families in this community.

Early in the mineteenth century several persons made settlements, obtaining their patents from the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Among these early settlers in the Knapp's Creek Valley, should be
named Lanty Lockridge, Michael Cleek, and Henry Harper, Sr., each of
these men owned large tracts of land.

No definite information is available as to the first settlers of Cochran's Creek, and Douthard's Creek, but Joseph Seybert and a Mr. Alderman settled on Cochran's Creek in the log house near the Rimel home, and lived there for many years, about the year 1881 or 1882. The writer recalls him as a very aged man. He was small in stature, jovial in disposition, and was well known for his hospitality to the many wagoners who sheltered under his roof when hauling supplies from Millboro, Virginia, into our county.

From 1825 to 1860, our community seems to have enjoyed a period of prosperity. The rich lands in the valley were cleaned up, the old up-and-down saw-mills were built, which sawed some of the choice pines into lumber, from which frame houses were built to take the place of the log houses of the earlier days. Also grist mills were built to grind the grain. Roads were built, mail routes and post offices were established.

Then came the devastating results of the Civil War, and it took years of toil and hardship to rebuild. The bridge that had been erected across Knapp's Creek near our village was not rebuilt until about eighteen years ago (1910).

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Among the leading citizens and real estate owners who occupied the community soon after the Civil War, should be mentioned a Mr. Alderman, Henry Sharp, and Benjamin Herold who located on Douthard's Creek. Mr. Herold owned a large tract of land extending from what is now known as the Rimel land and the J. G. Sharp land to the public road at the Springs.

Mr. Sharp was a good citizen known far and wide for his hospitality.

Among the first settlers on Knapp's Creek, should be mentioned Colonel James T. Lockridge, William Cleek, Sr., Joseph Seybert, and Samuel Harper, a son of the pioneer, Henry Harper.

Colonel Lockridge owned the farms that are now owned by Mrs.

Maggie E. Lockridge, and D. W. Dever, and a large boundary of mountain land. He was a man who served his country in various positions. He was Colonel of the "127th Virginia Militia," and was at one time a member of the Virginia House of Delegates.

Next up Knapp's Creek came William Cleek, Sr., who was a Large real estate owner and dealer in live stock. He was especially fond of horses, and kept many fine ones.

Then the venerable Mr. Seybert, occupying the land now owned by H. A. Shinaberry and L. R. Hiveley. His work was done so thoroughly and systematically that it is worthy of imitation.

Samuel Harper was a farmer and dealer in stock, and also operated a mill, a saw-mill, and a blacksmith shop.

The lands owned at and near the Springs, as previously mentioned, by Benjamin Herold, were purchased in 1876 by Henry White, Sr., a native of Highland County, Virginia. Mr. White by industry, honesty and economy, built a nice home and he and his descendants have contributed largely towards making this a better community. Among the leading citizens and real estate owners who occupied the community soon after the Civil War, should be mentioned a Mr. Alderman, Henry Sharp, and Benjamin Herold who located on Douthard's Creek. Mr. Herold owned a large tract of land extending from what is now known as the Rimel land and the J. G. Sharp land to the public road at the Springs.

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Industrial Enterprises

Mr. McElwee was the real founder of the town, as he conceived the idea that there should be a trading point and a post office here. He built two residences, owned a small store, and was instrumental in the establishment of the first post office which was called Driscol, in honor of Col. John Driscol, an extensive operator at that time in pine timber. The logs were floated down the streams to Ronceverte where they were sawed into lumber. When the lumbering ceased to some extent the town failed to grow. About thirteen or fourteen years ago, Mr. H. M. Lockridge and the late Dr. J. B. Lockridge, anxious to see the developments on and near the Lockridge homestead, started new enterprises. ... The large mineral spring on the Lockridge farm seemed to offer especially fine advantages. The water was tested first in 1891, then again in 1910, and found to be analogous in character with the water of the Hot Springs of Buth County, Virginia, and of Bethesda Spring, Waukesha, Wisconsin. It was named Minnehaha Springs, because of the Indian relics found near it, and perhaps the fancy that Pocahontas, the Princess for whom our county was named, might have lived at some time in this section; so the name of the other famous Indian maid ms perpetuated.

A company was organized known as the Pocahontas Mineral Water
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About thirty-five years ago, D. B. McElwee purchased about two hundred acres of the White farm. The land on which a part of the village now stands, and also Col. Wyllie's land are a part of this purchase.

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For many years it was filled with guests during the summer months. The fish in the creeks and the game in the mountains furnished excellent sport. A herd of elk from Yellowstone National Park was turned into the surrounding park, and also several wild deer. At one time there were a number of imported Chinese and Austrian pheasants in the park, also. There are seven or eight elk in the park now.

In 1926, this property was purchased by Col. H. R. Wyllie, of Huntington, West Virginia, and has been made into a beautiful summer home. Many improvements have been made -- an imposing entrance to the grounds, shrubbery and trees have been planted, and recently two deer have been put into the park.

Post Offices '

At one time we had three post offices in this section. The first one was established on Knapp's Creek near Mt. Carmel and Westminster Churches, known as Sunset. Someone suggested this name because there was an office directly east of here in Bath County, Virginia, known as Sunrise. This office was established in 1853. The first postmaster was Sammel Harper. It was discontinued in 1866, and re-established in 1872, with Preston Harper as postmaster. In 1897 Zefiron Goulet was appointed as postmaster, and Mrs. Eudora Pritchard in 1909. The seffice was again discontinued in 1915.

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Roads

For many years our people were greatly handicapped in their efforts to travel by the bad roads. The Muntersville and Warm Springs Turnpike was built in 1838, while it is not yet an especially good road, it is used and we are still hoping it may some day be improved.

The Knapp's Creek road was re-graded and taken over by the State in 1923. A hard top dressing of gravel was put on in 1927, and work still is being done on it.

Churches

Mt. Carmel M. E. Church, South, was practically built by Preston M. Harper and Newton Moore. This church was dedicated October 1, 1905.

Rev. H. L. Hout of Roanoke preached the dedicatory sermon. Rev. J. D.

Pope was pastor in charge.

While digging the foundation of this church, the workmen found some pewter spoons and other articles which were, no doubt, the property of William Moore and wife who came here about 1780, and built a home on the bank where the church now stands. They were not relatives of the other Moore's of the county. They lived and died at this home, and were buried on the east side of the Creek just below the grove of Mines near the line separating Mrs. E. A. Pritchard and G. M. Sharp.

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New Hope Lutheran Church

The New Hope Lutheran Church at Hinnehaha Springs was built in 1893 through the efforts of Henry White, Sr., and his family who came to Douthard's Creek in 1876. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. J. F. A. Lautenschlaeger. B. Frank White and H. Lee White were ordained as elders, and also as trustees of the church property.

Lutheran pastors in their homes, near-by churches, and in schoolhouses. For some years after the building of the church the congregation was supplied by ministers from the South Branch charge of Highland County, Virginia, and Pendleton County, West Virginia, of which this church was made a part. Later it was made a congregation of its own along with Valley Center, Virginia, and Headwaters, Virginia. Rev. P. L. Snapp served as pastor during 1895. Then Rev. S. H. Puffenberger was pastor of the church from 1900 to 1904. Since that time there has been no regular pastor, but the pulpit has been supplied by an occasional visiting pastor.

In 1894, a union Sunday School was organized with B. F. Fleshman as Superintendent and H. Lee White as assistant. There was an enrollment of sixty-three members. Since that time, Sunday School has been in progress. Some of the Superintendents have been: Rev. P. L. Snapp. Rev. S. H. Puffenberger, P. A. Rexrode, and H. Lee White. And to the present time, the little band of Lutherans have been loyal to the emreh of their choice.

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On July 12, 1912, the Huntersville District Sunday School Convention was held in this church. H. Lee White was President of the Association, and J. C. Harper, Secretary. Again in October 6, 1919, the Convention was held here. P. A. Rexrode was President, and G. M. Sharp, Secretary.

Westminster Presbyterian Church

The Westminster Presbyterian Church was built in 1903. Rev. G. W. Nickell was the pastor. A few years after the church was completed, probably in 1908, the first Huntersville District Sunday School Convention was held in 1t, with W. A. G. Sharp, President, and J. C. Harper, Secretary. In 1923, the first County Sunday School Convention to be held in the District, was held here.

The Minnehaha Springs M. E. Church, South

The Methodist Episcopal Church South, church was built in 1926, being formally opened Sunday, October 31, of the same year. Rev. Mack Thomason was the pastor at the time. The opening day services consisted of an all-day meeting, with dinner on the ground. Rev. J. W. Legestt of Vinton, Virginia, a former pastor, preached the first sermon at eleven o'clock, and Rev. F. B. Wyand, of Monterey, Virginia, preached at 2:30 p. m.

This was made a separate appointment on the Huntersville charge, in 1915, under the pastorate of Rev. J. W. Leggett. The place of worthip was transferred from Browns Mountain school house in which building the worship was held until the completion of this church.

The church building was begun some time during the year 1923, while Nev. Falmer Eubank was paster. He was very faithful in all his labors. In the first place, two lots were denated by Mr. and Mrs. Amos McLaughlin as a memorial to their son, C. C. McLaughlin, who

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There is no high school in this community for the reason that the settlement is a scattered one, but the schools have made rapid progress since the age of the log school house.

When the Civil War began, school was being taught by Miss Mattie 5cm, the mother of George Gingar, of Huntersville, in a log school house which stood on the knoll near L. R. Hiveley's residence. The text building used for school in the Sunset neighborhood was on the hill not far from J. A. Cleek's. The last term taught here was by Enoch H. Moore, in the year of 1876 and 1877. By the next winter a new building had been constructed at the present location. This was destroyed by fire a few years ago. The building now in use was located

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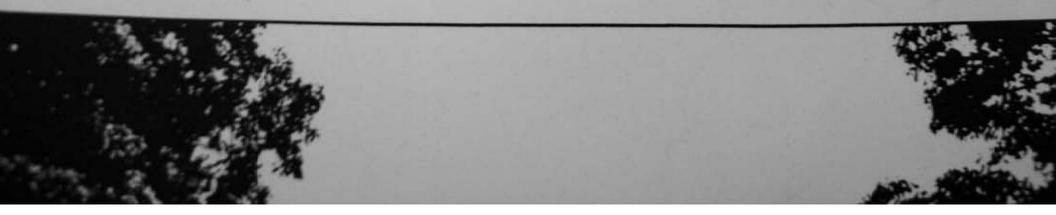
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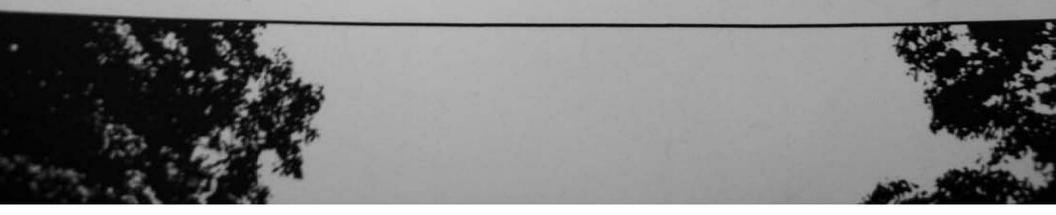
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Wildlife management became a much more important part of the Forest Service during the 1950s. In the late 1940s and early 1950s, there was no wildlife management staff on the Monongahela National Forest, and management decisions were made by the staff in the regional office.

Wildlife management policies on the forest are predicated on the fact that, by its constitution, the State of West Virginia owns the animals in the state, while the Forest Service owns the land that provides the habitat. Thus, the state agencies and the Forest Service must work in cooperation. As a result, the Forest Service and the West Virginia Conservation Commission (later known as the West Virginia Department of Natural Resources and now the West Virginia Division of

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The DNR wildlife managers were responsible for particular areas on the forest and did some law enforcement work. They hired other staff, sometimes through programs to hire the poor, to tackle such projects as pruning the old apple trees on the forest or planting evergreen cover.⁷⁷

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Moore, Ernest N. Moore, the Pritchards, McLaughlins and many other land owners who have bought off of these larger farms.

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Robert D. McCutchan, and Robert Curry, ruling Elders; Elizabeth Y.

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This church has one outpost at McLaughlin School House which has added many members to the church, two deacons, and established many christien homes.

The soldiers during the Civil War camped in this nice new church which had been so comfortably furnished and left it a wreck for many years. New paint, paper, carpet and lamps added very much to the restoring it for the 50th anniversary. The past summer(1926) has recently been installed, all of which gives the 66 years of

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The first school in the McLaughlin neighborhood was taught by Jacob C. McLaughlin near the present location, he was later called to war and killed at the battle of cadar creek in 1864. The school house was isstrayed and one term of school was taught in an old house on

what is known as the warr place where Ellett Carpenter now lives.

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The whole community has access to a first slass high school at wreenbank, which is being well attended.

MINERAL SPRINGS ----- TIMBER

Dunmore is noted for its fine mineral springs. The Lithia spring is gaining favor for its purity and the analyses shows this spring to be very similar to the famous sureka Springs in Arkansas.

The Blue Sulphue, Magnesia and Chlybeat are yet quietly sliding slong to the Greenbrier River unappreciated.

The farmers were first attracted to this beautiful valley. We wonder if it was not the beauty of the scenery which compares with that of Switzerland, so says an artist who has recently toured that wonderful country.

The valuable white pine invited many lumberman. The first railroad brought to Pocahontas county was located on Thomas Greek.

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A large portion of the timber was floated out of Sitlington Creek into the Greenbrier River and on to Koncevert. Today the white pine is exhausted and the hardwood is being manufactured here and shipped in lumber via the Greenbrier Division of the C. & O. railway.

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THE HISTORY OF HILLSBORD COMMUNITY (Pocahontas County, W. Va.)

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The town of Hillsboro is located in a rich and beautiful valley. It is two and one-half miles from the nearest railroad station called Scebert and named in honor of a family by that name which settled there in the wilderness in the early days. Hillsboro was named for Richard Hill, the pioneer from North Carolina, who built his home on a good farm in the neighborhood of Lobelia. His house was an unusually good one for that age. Simon Girty, the renegade, told that the Indians were so impressed with the fine display of the home of Mr. Hill that they called him the white man's king.

The house was built of hewed logs, and the space between were filled with wood, mortar or mud, and then white washed. It had three porches, two tall chimneys, and eight rooms. Hills Creek was named for Mr. Hill and, because of his sterling worth, "will sing his requiem as long as its waters flow." The creek flows through a narrow channel which increases its velocity until it plunges over a precipice sixty or more feet high forming a perfect apray and creating the beautiful Falls of Hills Creek.

Bruffey's Creek named after the first settler, John
Bruffey, son of Patrick Bruffey, the pioneer, a revolutionary
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The majority of the people of Hillsboro Community are of Scotch-Irish descent, their chief pursuits being agriculture and stock raising. Many fine herds of cattle and sheep, from time immemorial, have been prepared for the eastern markets and at the present time under the stimulus of our county agent, Mr. H. C. C. Willey, the farmers are becoming thoroughly aroused to the importance of purebred stock.

As the traveler ascends by an easy climb and gentla undulations the winding road cut on the face of Droop Mountain he beholds a panorama of unsurpassed loveliness when the sun pours his effulgent warmth and brightness over mountains, plains, valleys, and hills as they unite in proclaiming "The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice." He also beholds historic ground, for it was at the foot of Droop Mountain where General Averill with 5000 men pitched their tents before the Battle of Droop Mountain which began on November 6, 1863.

Hillsboro has always been a religious and educational center. John Jordan of pioneer fame gave a building site to the Methodist church which was destroyed by fire and they have since built four other churches in the community and now worship in a very confortable, commodious building in the town of Hillsboro. In extracts from the journal of Rev. Francis Asbury we find that in the years 1788, 1790 and 1796 he made three evangelistic tairs through this section of the country coming up through Greenbrier County each time and being entertained and preaching at the home of MeNoel in the Little Levels, going from there to the Drinnon

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Oak Grove Presbyterian Church was organized in the year 1793. The early records of the Church were lost and no one remembers when it was built. A substantial brick structure in which this sect worshipped for many years was later built southeast of Hillsboro, where the cemetery is still kept up. In 1830 the Church was reorganized and Josiah Beard, Davis Poague, and John Jordan were elected elders. The most distinguished ministers who served this Church from 1820 to 1872 were Rev. Joseph Brown, Rev. M. G. Campbell, Rev. John S. Blain, Rev. Mitchel B. Dunlap, and Rev. D. S. Sydenstricker.

A new church, a frame building, was built in the town of Hillsboro, where the present church is located, in the early ministry of Dr. D. S. Sydenstricker. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. J. C. Johnson. The frame church was torn down in the year 1910, as it was deemed advisable to repair the old church with a new one. A new brick building occupies the site and bears the name of "Oak Grove Church" in memory of the pioneer church at though airrounded by a maple grove. The two presidently blessed in securing ministers of great spiritual vision and consecration, for which is expressed their gratitude and preciation.

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In the carly part of the eighteenth century a very important educational work flourished in what was then the village of Hillsboro. Under the supervision of Rev. Joseph Brown the brick Academy was built and contained one large central room with two wings. The name of Hillsboro was abandoned in deference to that of "Academy", so strong was the impress of the school's influence on the minds and hearts of the people. In recent years the old name of Hillsboro has been restored to the town.

M. A. Dunlap of Ponca City, Oklahoma, has contributed some recollections of ante bellum days from his remarkable memory of conversations heard in the home of his Uncle Rev. M. D. Dunlap. He thinks the first teacher ever in Hillsboro community was a man by the name of Keenan who taught more than a hundred years ago. This teacher was considered a very learned man from the fact that he could read and write and had figured in the arithmetic as far as the rule of three. The next teacher was Rev. John S. Blain, a Presbyterian preacher, a teacher, and a physician. He is desscribed as a large, lean, strong, man possessed of a kindly face and gentle heart. The description is somewhat contradictory as he is said to have whipped 13 boys the second day of school, 21 the the third day, and 5 and 6 each day for about a week. After that no further trouble was experienced. But the school had an unsavory reputation that had to be disciplined, and he used the means within his power. The wife of Dr. Blain was a Miss MacRoberts, sister of Archibald MacRoberts, who made his home with them and told that panthers would sometimes enter their spring house and drink their milk. Mr. MacRoberts, whose father was a Randolph of Roanoke and descendant of Pocahontas, was the next teacher. He was well

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The next teacher was Rev. Joseph Brown whose gentle, Christian character greatly endeared him to the people; and it is to be taken for granted that as he was instrumental in the building of the brick Academy he must have been the first teacher within its walls. Rev. M. D. Dunlap succeeded him and taught from 1835 to 1845. His school had a wide reputation among his pupils and enjoyed the patronage of the Lewises and Irvins of Kanawha county; Tyrees and others of Fayette County; the Hayneses and others of Monroe County; the Johnsons, Bears, and others of Greenbrier County; the Bensons, Lightners, and Ruckmans, of Highland County, Virginia, and the Lewises and others of Bath County, Virginia. He taught throughout the entire year and sought the help of the more advanced pupils, notably, Rev. Wm.

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From the foregoing interesting data it is easy to understand why so many noble and worthy lives were moulded in this fine institution of learning. The lives of Mr. Harmanius Stulting and family deserve special mention. They were natives of Holland, and to escapt religious persecution, braved the perils of the deep on the rude craft of that day and came to dwell among us when the country was in its infancy. They were valuable additions to the social life of the community and through their devoted piety accomplished much good in this the land of their adoption. Mr. Cornelius Stulting, eldest son in the family, was a fine teacher for many years and died recently, mourned by all the knew him.

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married Martha Davis who was born in Wales in 1740. Soon after their marriage they came to the Little Levels to make their home, They brought with them a Welch Bible now in the possession of Joseph S. McNeel, son of Captain William Lamb McNeel.

Joseph McNeel is the man who offered, free of charge, marble or granite to build our new State Capitoh. This stone exists in great abundance within the beautiful hills that encompass our mountains and that shelter our valley on the Vest. It has been a source of great disappointment to many to have such a generous offer rejected and one that, if it had been accepted would have filled the heart of every citizen with a just and civic pride.

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shop, two flour mills, nd three homes. Many more homes are close by built on the hills and nestling in the coves and glans. Teurists exclaim over the majestic sweep of the hills and their graceful contour as they converge toward the village enclosing a scene of entrancing beauty. Surely we can endore the Psalmist and say, "The little hills rejoice on every side!"

Just above the village a beautiful and picturesque spring is found tucked away in a sheltered nook among the lovely foothills that dip their feet into the laughing waters of Stamp ing Creek. The spring gushes forth so abundantly from its source as to form a miniture cataract. The water is so pure and cold that it is called the Blue Spring. There is a tradition that herds of buffalo formerly gathered in the valley facing the spring to drink from its pure, crystal water and that it was from the stamping of the buffalo that "Stamping Creek" derived its name.

Two of the tribes of Indians that frequented this region were the Ottawas and the Shawness. Pontiac and Cornstalk were among their leaders. The death of the Bridger boys is the most dramatic story of Indian cruelty we know in connection with the Mill point fort. Nathan, a colored boy, belonging to Lawrence Drinnon was sent to the Lovels for help when Henry Baker was killed, one mile above the mouth of Stony Creek. After burying the dead and remaining long enough to learn that the Indians had decomped, the rescuing party debated among themselves as to the wicest and safest way to return. All except the Bridger boys and Sethan agreed to come down by the Jaddell place situated in the Livin neighborhood, as the road was more open. The three boys look the mountain trail through "The Notch" on the Auldridge contain, Both of the Bridger boys were killed and buried at the

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AN ACROSTIC ON HILL POINT, POCAHONTAS COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

Mirrored in beauty,
Inviting in charms,
Lies the village of Mill Point
Linked among farms.

Purling around foot hills
On Stamping Creek flows,
Invading the flour mills,
Near where the willow grows,
To turn the old mill wheels.

Pure and limpid flow the streams
Out of the hills beyond,
Caught in a mesh of day dreams
And beauty all around.
Heaven's dome is brooding
Over a scene so fair,
Nature's heart is thrilling
Touched by the vibrant air.
A sunset hush steals o'er the land
Soothed by a Father's tender hand.

Crimson clouds float softly
Over a sky so blue.
Unfolding Nature's symphony
Night birds call to you.
Turn from toil to your homesteads
Yeomen tried and true!

West in the Blue Spring fens
Exquisite fern leaves grow,
Swaying on graceful stems
Turning to and fro.

Views from Cliffside
Invite arrest, and lure.
Romance and mystery abide
Goodness and nercy endure.
Innumerable foot-paths lead,
Near and far they stray,
Into valley and mead
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Ladies and Gentlemen: -

You have just witnessed a scene from the court room of the Hon. John Baxter Judge of the Circuit Court in and for the County of Pocahontas, State of Virginia in the year of our Lord 1822, held at the said county seat, Huntersville, Virginia. You will note the members of the court and the county officials took the names of the early pioneers that lived in and about the historic settlement of Huntersville.

I shall now attempt to give you a few of the historical facts relating to the establishment and founding of this early county seat.

In the beginning it was suggested by many that the town be called Smithville, but through the insistence of John Bradshaw and a number of his loyal friends, the name Huntersville was adopted, as a special compliment to the hunters that swarmed through during the trading season, who bartered with their pelts and venison hams and to whose presence and patronage the town owed very much for its prosperous development. After the organization of the county Huntersville retained precedence as the principal trading place for the entire county. The largest stores, blackmith shops and lawyers shops were located here. The courts served as a gathering place for people of all walks of life, more especially the local politicians and the legal talent from the surrounding towns of the state. The stores and bar rooms did a thriving business during the early Court sessions, and once a year the town played host to the "Big Muster." This event would bring out all subject to military duty between the ages of 18 to 45. The most notable days in the history of Huntersville and of the county citizens took place during the week of the general muster. Many military digmnataries from the larger cities of the State appeared as reviewing officers and drill masters. Great proficiency was reached in close order drill and in the manuel of arms. This affair usually ended with a grand review before the military commanders amid the muffle of drums and a procession of color guards bearing three beautiful silk flags while the fife and bugle corps played the military strains of "Bonaparte's Retrest."

Among the distinguished citizens who were Colonels of the 127th Regiment were John Baxter, Benjamin Tallman, John Hill, Paul McNeel, D. W. Kerr, James Tallman, W. T. Gammon and James T. Lockridge. After the establishment of the County of Pocshontas and the town of

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Nunterswille, designated as the county seat, Commissioners were appointed to advertise and let contract to the lowest bidder for the building of a brick court house, brick clerk's office and brick jail. While this construction was in progress it was agreed that court would be held at the residence of John Bradshaw until a temporary Court House could be provided. A site for the building for the seat of justice was made possible by a deed from John Bradshaw and his wife Nancy to the justice of Pocahontas County and their successors in office, a tract of land consisting of 170 poles. This occurred on September 3rd 1828. A special levy made available a building fund of \$655.50, for the erection of a temporary court house and the contract was awarded to John Nickels, later this fund was increased to \$1,114.83 for the erection of the permanent structure that was constructed by Peter McLain and from the records the entire structure including many alterations and enclosure of the court house lot was completed in 1828.

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When peace was restored between the States Huntersville recuperated rapidly. Flourishing stores were carried on by Amos Barlow, J. C. Loury & Son and Roury and Doyle, for many years a thriving business was carried on in the harness and saddle business, first by John Haines and later by William Fertig and William Gross and Son.

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In the year 1878 the Commission of Pocahontas County ordered that a structure of sand store be built for a county jail, which stands on the present site today and is now one of the most enduring land marks designates the period when Huntersville was a bustling community and the site of the county seat.

Time does not permit me to mention all of the interesting events that occurred in this small country hamlet from 1821 to 1891, thus the final act in this historic drama occurred on the 8th of December 1891 when by a special election the good citizens of Pocahontas County voted for the re-location of the county sest to Marlinton, by a vote of 944 for removal and 475 opposed. Thus the dream of Huntersville of maintaining its place as the largest town in Pocahontas passed into oblivion.

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SOME ADDED THOUGHTS ON DENMAR COLORED SANITORIUM

the administration of Dr B. Crichlow. My position was in building maintenance. At the end of several months I was transferred to work with the electrical company contracted to change the Denmar electrical system from direct current to alternating current. When this was accomplished, I returned to Denmar Hospital maintenance, upgraded to Maintenance Supervisor, responsible for the building repairs and alterations, the distribution of the maintenance budget, the hiring of maintenance personnel and the overall direction of the operations and maintenance of the entire hospital complex.

The write up of July 28, 1983 was very good, a few errors are evident.

I would grade the article at least a C+.

I arrived at Denmar in 1929, ten years after the institution was opened and worked through August 1957. The Superintendent was Dr. B. A. Crichlow, his assistant was Dr. Hayden, both from Charleston. The theory of treatment then was rest, food and fresh air.

The lumber company's boarding house had been converted into a $2\frac{1}{2}$ story main hospital building. The ground floor housed the kitchen, patient dining room and two office rooms. The seriously ill patients occupied the second and half story attic floors. Added to this building on the south side were sleeping quarters for patients. There was an axcavation made under the building to accommodate a large cast iron sectional boiler and brick chimney.

The row of five room cottages was converted into patient quarters by connecting two with sleeping porches between. The cottages were used for lounging and dressing purposes. All patients slept on the porches with large windows that most of the time remained open. The patients were covered with heavy woolen blankets for warmth. In this row were two female cottages and two, matron supervised cottages for children.

Up from the cottage row was a small building used by the lumber company as a church. Later use was as a school. The main road into and through the

frounds to the railroad was lined on both sides with company housing. The first house at the end facing the railroad was Assistant Superintendent residence. On the north side of this home was a cottage used as a nurses home. Other cottages were converted into quarters for male patients with the accommodating sleeping areas added. The farm supervisor had a cottage. I used the first cottage at the entrance gate as my residence.

The third row of cottages, one was used by Clarence Smith, undertaker, who had the contract for embalming the deceased of the institution. Two buildings were used for general storage and two as Huttonsville trustee inmate quarters. The first dairy facility set back in a field toward Beard on the second level.

Directly across the road from the assistant superintendent's home was a mule barn. In those days mules were used for farming. One huge team was purchased from the contractors who were grading the road bed for U S 219 through our county.

The configuration of the land of Denmar consists of three levels. The first level is the site of the present hospital, second level was the site of the original hospital, the third level was the site of a storage building, railroad depot, post office and the fertile fields across the railroad tracks. The old ice house mentioned in the previous article remained in use until 1931.

The first mechanical refrigeration was installed through Harry Cochran, who was in charge of the Monongalia Power Company. It was a walk-in type, 35° cooler system.

The portion left of the old mill building was used to store hay and straw for the dairy area and hog pen bedding. Later the mules were replaced by Farm-All tractors with steel wheels and cleats for traction.

The State purchased a pedigree Holstein bull to service the dairy herd. A rood blood line of cattle assured the maintenance of Class A stock and reliable dairy products. The dairy line began to enlarge necessitating the forty foot extension to the dairy building. It consisted of extra milking

dairy was a pasteurizing and bottling plant. With an upright higher pressure boiler to power the pasteurizing, homogenizing and bottle washing equipment. I believe it is correct to say this was the first pasteurization plant in Pocahontas County. Zed Smith operated a large dairy and delivered milk to the City of Marlinton and the surrounding area at the time the equipment was installed at Denmar. His milk, I believe, was unpasteurized. Along with the pasteurizing equipment was installed a large walk-in cooler to maintain the milk after processing. Also in the area was installed the first deep freeze for storing meat and perishable items. The third major addition to the dairy complex, of my design was a large lofting and roughage feeding stall area, utilized after milkings.

In the late 1930's during the PWA and WPA Administration we went to battle for a new sanitarium building. The main people a Denmar to help accomplish this feat were Dr. S. Bampfield, Superintendent, Mr R. J. Roane, Financial Secretary and W. K. Davis O&M Engineer, along with J. Burdette and Col. White of the State Board of Control. After going through the legislative process, it was finally decided to match the Federal Government grant with State funds to construct the first unit. The building designed to be of three sections, a 300 bed capacity hospital. The first section housed 100 patients with the center portion of the fourth floor used as nurses quarters and extende from each side of this center section were patient sundecks. The basement level housed the kitchen and personnel dining room, a small room with a distillery for processing sterile water and a large hall which was the rear entrance to the building. This entrance was the most used as the building faced the Greenbrier River and the access road passed to the rear of the building. There was a large room intended to be used as a laundry which was split into three sections. One section was used as a commissary for sundry Items sold to the patients. This was operated in partnership between Eva Smith, House Preceptress and WK Davis. This store gave 50% of the profits to a fund for needy patients enabling them to purchase necessary items not

provided by the hospital. We operated the store for many years until Mrs. Smit) left th facility and I continued the operation until 1957. The second room housed the main electrical panels and some storage. The rest of the area (largest part) was used by patients and staff for religious services and social functions. There were two bedrooms at each end of the floor used by maids.

The sub-basement housed the central power plant. Equipped with two low pressure boilers of 15 lb pressure rating. At a later date a furnance was installed in the area with a shaft extending to the third floor with openings on each floor utilized to rid the floors of burnable, disposible refuse. The sub-basement was equipped with a grated air vent which was not satisfactory, it did not eliminate the hazzardest conditions to the furnace firemen. This grating was replaced with a thirty inch diameter steel tubular unit running the full height of the building for a good draft to get rid of the gases created by the coal fired boiler. A unit was also installed to attempt to reduce the spread of fly ash over the buildings and grounds. After this unit was installed we found it interferred with the efficiency of the boilers. The baffles in the unit were removed so the flu would continue its natural draft.

Later boilers were equipped with stokers including the feeding worm extending from the coal bin to the furnace.

The next major improvement in buildings was the addition of a nurses home to the west of the main building. The co-designer was Mary Truss Davis, Supervisor of nurses. Included in the building was a two room, with bath, apartment for the head nurse. Later a compact equipped kitchen was added to this unit. A large recreation area was also at this end of the building. The nurses rooms extended the length of the rest of the building on a central hall with rooms on each side. At the same time two cottages were built beyond the nurses building to house the superintendent and the financial secretary. These with the nurses building were heated by steam from the main hospital building.

The second phase of buildings were constructed from salvaged materials of mill cottages. A two story building with rooms for personnel utilizing

common bath on each floor, a three room apartment with bath was part of the building. This building was heated with a coal burning cast iron furnace and there was a furnace fired hot water tank.

A road was built of crushed rock running off the main road between the superintendent and finance secretary's quarters.

A mule barn was also built from salvage materials. There was a hog lot built beside the mule barn and a small cutting and curing building for processing meat.

Across from these buildings was built a four room with bath residence for the farm supervisor. Heat and hot water were generated from a basement furnace. Beyond these facilities was the cemetary on the State land adjacent to Beard land.

The laundry for years was contracted out to laundries in Ronceverte and Elkins. The next building phase done, with prison labor, was a fully equipped laundry especially for laundering the hospital items. The installed equipment included the latest American Laundry Machine products, consisting of two tubs, a medium sized extractor, a two person flat work ironer and four steam operated presses. All powered by a 20 horsepower upright high pressure steam boiler. This building had an attic and an end storage room. Later a twenty foot extension was added equipped with Hoffman Laundry and Dry Cleaning products, purchased from the U S Surplus store at Dunbar.

The personnel quarters were moved farther down in order to utilize the area for a one story building to house male personnel. This building was U shaped with the right wing converted into two apartments for doctors and the dietition. The balance of the building was used by personnel. A small mechanical room was under the left wing into which, extended from the main building, were heat ducts. Beside the male building, also constructed out of salvaged lumber, was erected a recreation building.

Another major accomplishment was the building of a new water system, eliminating deep wells, to use modern filtering and treatment plant instead,

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In the early 1950's the second 100 bed, three story high wing of the hospital building was erected, including a half basement. The basement housed a record storage room, building mechanical shop, two diesel engine powered emergency electrical generators, an autopsy room, a two body refrigerated vault and some general short time storage, in open spaces. A few months after the completion of this wing I supervised the excavating under the remainder of the building. This done with hand labor in such a manner the structural soundness of the building was not weakened. This portion of the basement was used for staple food storage and included a large freezer for perishable food storage.

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All things did not emerge without some setbacks. This is a case in point.

When the planning and designing of the second wing was in progress. I as the hospital complex operations and maintenance supervisor requested a high pressure boiler be installed for this wing. The boiler was not installed

during the erection of the wing. Walls had to be opened and a dury out of the driveway in order to install this third boiler in the peen delivered. The contractor was questioned. His reply was "that is what is called for on the architect's design." The contractor installed the boiler, resealed the walls and refinished the driveway. After a long delay hassling with the State building and contract engineers, once more the walls were opened, the driveway torn up, the low pressure boiler removed, the high pressure boiler installed, the walls and driveway returned to the original state. The end result was the State had to pay out an additional 25,000 dollars because some one did not heed the request of the operations and maintenance supervisor. The new equipment in the new wing was high pressure equipment and it would take a high pressure boiler to operate it.

It may seem this article rambles and returns, not really, the accomplishments listed are chronological, having been completed in the span of 28 years. During my tenure at Denmar many things were accomplished. The installation of safety and security alarm systems, inner office and floor communication systems, ice making machines on the floors and in the kitchen areas, moved laboratory to the basement of the second wing. Numerous other installations and improvements were made. The third wing of the main hospital building has never been added.

Portions of the new construction, changing a lumber company's logging camp and lumber mill into a hospital complex was accomplished under my supervision by contractors, maintenance personnel, and prison trustee laborate hospital staff personnel were all highly qualified for their positions and very supportive of suggestions for changes, additions or deletions proposed by me to make the hospital's operation run as smoothly as possible

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Car Care and Maintenance

The Fuel and Energy Office of the Governor's Office of Economic and Community Development is offering a set of 26 Answer Rooks from the Shell Oil Company to individuals in-terested in car care and maintenance,

To receive a free set of booklets, call those 348-8860 (Charleston) or toll-free 1/800/642-9012.

Craft Workshops

The West Virginia Dept of Education's fall crail workshops will include in struction in the unique as of designing and construct ing religious banners.

The specialized craft, u be presented Sept. 30 - Oct 2, will be taught by Conn Eggers, a former artist fo Vogue Patterns, who tried her hand at religious ban ners when the church she attended burned down. Us ing a patchwork style, Eggers made a dramatic boldly-colored banner proclaiming, "O Sing Unto the Lord a New Song," which was hung in the rebuilt church.

> Other workshops during the Sept. 30 - Oct. 2 session will be devoted to bobbin lace, chair caning, jewelry photography and whea weaving. The Oct. 15-10 session will offer work shops in the business o crafts, including bookkeep ing, insurance, promotion and marketing. Basic join ery, blacksmithing, electric kiln use, spinning, stained glass and tapestry weaving will be offered Oct. 28-30.

All workshops are con ducted at the Cedar Lake: Conference Center near Ripley. For information call 372-6263 or 348-0216.

PUBLIC MEETING

TOWN OF HILLSBORO

The Town of Hillsboro will hole a public meeting for all interester persons to discuss the results of the waste water treatment facility planning that has been in progress for the Town of Hillsboro. The preparation of Step I facility The preparation of Step 1 facility
plan is required under the Clean
Water Act 19ub. L. 96-2171 con
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I arrived at Denmar in 1929, ten years after the institution was opened and worked through August, 1957. The Superintendent was Dr. B. A. Crichlow, his assistant was Dr. Hayden, both from Charleston. The theory of treatment then was rest, food and fresh air.

The lumber company's boarding house had been converted into a 21/2 story main hospital building. The ground floor housed the kitchen, patient dining room and two office rooms. The seriously ill patients occupied the second and half story attic floors. Add- J. Burdette and Col. White

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The State purchased a pedigree Holstein bull to service the dairy herd. A good blood line of cattle assured the maintenance of Class A stock and reliable dairy products. The dairy line began to enlarge necessitating the forty-foot extension to the dairy building. It consisted of extra milking stalls, two large bull stanchions and a huge silo. The next addition to the dairy was a pasteurizing, homogenizing and bottle washing equipment. I believe it is correct to say this was the first pasteurization plant in Pocahontas County. Along with the pasteurizing equipment was installed a large walkin cooler to maintain the milk after processing. Also in the area was installed the first deep freeze for storing meat and perishable items. The third major addition to the dairy complex, of my design was a large lofting and roughage feeding stall area, utilized after milk-

In the late 1930's during the PWA and WPA Administration we went to battle for a new sanitarium building. The main people at Denmar to help accomplish this feat were Dr. S. Bampfield, Superintendent, Mr. R. J. Roane, Financial Secretary, and W. K. Davis, O&M Engineer, along with

interfered with the effiiency of the boilers. The baffles in the unit were removed so the flue would continue its natural draft.

Later boilers were equipped with stokers including the feeding worm extending from the coal bin to the furnace.

The next major improvement in buildings was the addition of a nurses home to the west of the main building. The co-designer was Mary Truss Davis, Supervisor of nurses. Included in the building was a two-room, with bath, apartment for the head nurse erators, an autopsy room, a Later, a compact equipped kitchen was added to this unit. A large recreation area was also at this end of the building. The nurses' rooms extended the length of the rest of the building on a central hall with rooms on each side. At the same time two cottages were built beyond the nurses building to house the superintendent and the financial secretary, these, with the nurses building, were heated by steam from the main hospital building.

The second phase of buildings was constructed from salvaged materials of mill cottages. A two story building with rooms for personnel utilizing a common bath on each floor, a three-room apartment with bath was part of the building. This building was heated with a coal burning cast iron furnace and there was a furnace fired hot water tank.

A road was built of crushed rock running off the main road between the superintendent's and finance secretary's quarters.

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All of the complex roadbeds, including the circular. driveway in the rear of the main building, the large parking areas and parking areas for various other buildings, were constructed of crushed rocks from the Greenbrier River, utilizing prison trustee labor.

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> Public Service Commission of West Virginia Charleston

Entered by the PUBLIC SERV-ICE COMMISSION OF WEST VIRGINIA, at the Capitol in the City of Charleston on the 1st day TELEPHONE UTILITIES OF-WEST VIRGINIA.

a corporation. Tariff filing to establish the Snowshoe Exchange, and for approval of rates and charges therefor, including Toll Re-stricted Service, Local Measured Service and Toll Discount Service.

ORDER ADVANCING HEARING

DATE On August 9, 1983, Telephone Utilities of West Virginia, a corporation, Masontown, Preston County, tendered for filing revised tariff sheets reflecting increased rates and charges of approximately \$70,391 annually, for establishing and providing telephone service to approximately 700 subscribers in the Marlinton and Snowshoe exchange areas, to become effective September 8, 1983.

By order entered herein on August 31, 1983, the Commission ordered that Telephone Utilities of West Virginia, a corporation, be made respondent to this proceeding, and, pending investigation, hearing and decision, the aforesaid revised tariff was suspended and the use of the rates and charges stated therein deferred until 12:01 a.m., January 7, 1984. unless otherwise ordered by the Commission. By this same order, the matters involved herein were set for hearing to be held in Marlinton, West Virginia, on Monday, September 26, 1983.

The Commission is now of the opinion that the hearing on this matter should be advanced.

IT IS, THEREFORE, OR-DERED that the hearing on this matter originally scheduled for September 26, 1983, be, and the same hereby is, cancelled.

Water Act (Pub. L. 95-317) to sasure orderly construction of cost effective environmentally accept able waste water treatment evetems. The facility plan presents recommendations for sewage onllections and treatment systems considered necessary to meet

To help insure a successful facility process, public interest and participation of citizens of the Town and surrounding area is encouraged. Public comments will be received at the meeting to be held at 7:30 p. m., September 29, 1983, at the Fire Department Building in Hillsboro.

Written comments are welcome and will be received one week following the hearing.

TOWN OF HILLSBORO, WEST VIRGINIA John Kinnison, Mayor

STATEMENT OF NONDISCRIMINATION

The Telephone Utilities of West Virginia, Inc., has filed with the Federal Government a Compliance Assurance in which it assures the Rural Electrification Administration that it will comply fully with all requirements of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Rules and Regulations of the Department of Agriculture issued thereunder, to the end that no person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination in the conduct of its program and the operation of its facilities. Under this assurance, this organization is committed not to discriminate against any person on the ground of race, color or rational origin in its policies and practices relating to applications for service or any other policies and practices relat-ing to treatment of beneficiaries and participants including rates, conditions and extension of service, use of any of its facilities. attendance at and participation in any meetings of beneficiaries and participants or the exercise of any rights of such beceficiaries and participants in the conduct of the operations of this organization.

Any person who believes himself, or any specific class of individuals, to be subjected by this organization to discrimination prohibited by Title VI of the Act and the Rules and Regulations issued thereunder may, by

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and staff for religious services and social functions. There were two bedrooms at each end of the floor used by maids.

The sub-basement housed the central power plant, equipped with two low pressure boilers of 15 lb. pressure rating. At a later date a furnace was installed in the area with a shaft extending to the third floor with openings on each floor utilized to rid the floors of burnable, disposable refuse. The sub-basement was equipped with a grated air vent which was not satisfactory. It did not eliminate the hazardous conditions to the furnace firemen. This grating was replaced with a thirty inch dameter steel tubular unit numning the full height of the building for a good draft to get rid of the gases created by the coal fired miles. A unit was also metalled to attempt to reduce the spread of fly ash over the buildings and prounds. After this unit wite desetallied itthew freshed with the memory of the howers. The biet liete in the unit were removed so the fine would

Latter imiliars were equipped with stokens including the feeding worm extending from the and bin to the furnace.

committee its natural draft.

The nest major improvement in buildings was the main building, were heat ducts. Beside the male building, also constructed out of salvaged lumber, was erected a recreation building.

Another major accomplishment was the building of a new water system, eliminating deep wells, to use modern filtering and plant for treatment water supply pumped from the Greenbrier River. PH tests were made daily at the main hospital building to assure purity and safety. A six inch cast iron pipe with mechanical joints was laid from the treatment plant to a 150,000 gallon steel water storage tank that was placed high enough to assure adequate gravity pressure. to the hospital complex and high pressure hydrants. Next was constructed West Virginia's first sewage lagoon to have the most modern sewage treatment system.

A vehicle garage and mechanical shop were built next to the laundry facility.

All of the complex roadbeds, including the circular driveway in the rear of the main building, the large parking areas and parking areas for various other buildings, were constructed of grushed rocks from the Greenbrier River, utilizing prison trustee labor.

he the early 1960's the econd 160 bed, three story

of the second we erous other and improven made. The the the main hosp has never been

Portions of struction, cha ber compan camp and lun hospital con complished supervision maintenand and prison The hospita were all hig their posit supportive for change deletions t to make operation as possible

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draft to get rid of the gases created by the coal fired was also A unit boiler. installed to attempt to reduce the spread of fly ash the buildings over After this unit grounds. was installed we found it interfered with the efficiency of the boilers. The baffles in the unit were removed so the flue would continue its natural draft.

Later boilers were equipped with stokers including the feeding worm extending from the coal bin to the furnace.

The next major improvement in buildings was the addition of a nurses home to the west of the main building. The co-designer was Mary Truss Davis, Supervisor of nurses. Included in the building was a two-room, with bath, apartment for the head nurse... Latier, a compact equipped attriben was added to this unit. A large recreation area was also at this end of the building. The nurses rooms estended the length of the rest of the building on a control hall with recens on each side. At the same bittee lives confiagos built beyond the mureos building to house the supertinentation and the financial secretary, these, with the nurses building, were honing by steam from the main hospital building

structed West Virginia's first sewage lagoon to have the most modern sewage treatment system.

A vehicle garage and mechanical shop were built next to the laundry facility.

All of the complex roadbeds, including the circular driveway in the rear of the main building, the large parking areas and parking areas for various buildings, were constructed of crushed rocks from the Greenbrier River, utilizing prison trustee labor.

In the early 1950's the second 100 bed, three story high wing of the hospital building was erected, including a half basement. The basement housed a record storage room, building mechanical shop, two CASE N diesel engine powered emergency electrical generators, an autopsy room, a two-body refrigerated vault and some general short storage in time spaces. A few months after the completion of this wing I supervised the excavating under the remainder of the building. This was done with hand labor in such a manner that the structural soundness of the building was not weakened. was used for staple food storage and included arge freezer for perinhable food storage.

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On Au Utilities corporation County. vesed tar creased apprexim for antal **winghons** y 7520 mi tern and agreement, 160 maratime 5.

forty-foot the dairy consisted of stalls, two chions and a next addition as a pasteurenizing and equipment. correct to say irst pasteur-Pecahonias g with the equipment STEE WELLnaimtain the esseing. Also installed the e from ethiomizing habite literma addition to nex of my strigge heathing seding stall after mills-

30's during FA Admin-III has been be film build-PROSTELLO BE accomplish a Sump miens, Mr erestite. Dent E. Dinnin. mining with City Marine

nater, a compact equipped kitchen was added to this unit. A large recreation area was also at this end of the building. The nurses' rooms extended the length of the rest of the building on a central hall with rooms on each side. At the same time two cottages built beyond the nurses building to house the superintendent and the financial secretary, these, with the nurses building, were heated by steam from the main hospital building.

The second phase of buildings was constructed from salvaged materials of mill cottages. A two story building with rooms for personnel utilizing a common bath on each floor, a three-room apartment with bath was part of the building. This building was heated with a coal burning cast from furnace and there was a furnace fired hot water LAUTE .

road was built of crushed rock running off the main road between the superintendent's and names secretary's quarters.

A music barn was also built from salvage materi-

adsopay room, ax two-body refrigerated vault and some general short storage in time open spaces. A few months after the completion of this wing I supervised the excavating under the remainder of the building. This was done with hand labor in such a manner that the structural soundness of the building was not weakened. portion of the basement was used for staple food storage and included large freezer for perishable food storage.

We also revamped the medical operating facility, replacing the old X-ray machine with the latest X-ray equipment. The old X-ray machine was dismantled and reworked intoa fluoroscope. The low pressure autoclave was replaced with a modern high pressure five minute sterilizing unit.

All things did not emerge without some setbacks. This is a case in point. When the planning and designing of the second wing was in progress, I, as the hospital complex operations and maintenance supervisor, requested s

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mnel quarters farther down tilize the area ry building to ersonnel. This l-shaped with ne converted artimeents for he diethian who branching servicement. A BU PRODUCE WISE wing into of from the wente friest the male complimitation d humber STORE OF CHARLES IN

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was high pressure equipment and it would take a high pressure boiler to

operate it. It may seem this article rambles and returns, but not really; the accomplishments listed are chronological, having been completed in the span of 28 years. During my tenure at Denmar many things were accomplished. The installation of safety and security alarm systems, inner office and floor communication systems, ice making machines on the floors and in the kitchen areas, laboratory moved to the basement of the second wing. Numerous other installations and improvements were made. The third wing of the main hospital building has never been added.

Portions of the new construction, changing a lumher company's logging camp and lumber mill into a hospital complex was acmonphished under supperfusions by combinections. makinenance personnel. and prison truckee labor. The hospital diall personnel were all inglide qualified for their positions and wery augustine of auggestions for changes, additions of mistings proposed by the

Craft Workshops

The West Virginia Dept of Education's fall crat workshops will include in struction in the unique ar of designing and construct ing religious banners.

The specialized craft, to be presented Sept. 30 - Oct 2, will be taught by Conn Eggers, a former artist for Vogue Patterns, who tried her hand at religious ban ners when the church she attended burned down. Using a patchwork style, Eggers made a dramatic boldly-colored banner proclaiming, "O Sing Unto the Lord a New Song," which was hung in the rebuilt church.

Other workshops during the Sept. 30 - Oct. 2 session will be devoted to bobbis lace, chair caning, jewelry photography and whea weaving. The Oct. 15-11 offer session will shops in the business o crafts, including bookkeep ing, insurance, promotion and marketing. Basic join ery, blacksmithing, electric alle uso, spinning, stained glass and tapestry weaving will be offered Oct. 28-30.

All workshops are conducted at the Cedar Lake Conference Center near wing into sold from the g. were heat in the male constructed ged lumber, a recreation

ajor accomthe building Let execus. op wells, to lienting and filtre if Rest arrayed from River. FH dustry at the milding to manety. A pipe with Was land mi galerni ko GOIGE MISSISST WINE DUNC-(d) (B)(B)(B)(12570) DIMENDIALIZA manus anni Birm V/810 (23432)= Cargania e NE SEC BERNE MENTAL SE

the kitchen areas, laboratory moved to the basement
of the second wing. Numerous other installations
and improvements were
made. The third wing of
the main hospital building
has never been added.

Portions of the new construction, changing a lumber company's logging camp and lumber mill into a hospital complex was accomplished under my supervision by contractors, maintenance personnel, and prison trustee labor. The hospital staff personnel were all highly qualified for their positions and very supportive of suggestions for changes, additions or deletions proposed by me make the hospital's operation run as smoothly as persentile.

My tenure ended in August, 1957.

Winfield K. Davis

Car Care and Maintenance

The Fuel and Energy Office of the Governor's Office of Economic and Community Development is attesting a set of 26 Answer finals from the Shell Oil Company to individuals interested in our cure and maintenance.

To remains a free set of these houselets, call 545-6660 (Charicaton) or mi-free 1/800/642-9012. boldly-colored banner proclaiming, "O Sing Unto the Lord a New Song," which was hung in the rebuilt church.

Other workshops during the Sept. 30 - Oct. 2 session will be devoted to bobbin lace, chair caning, jewelry photography and whea weaving. The Oct. 15-10 session will offer work shops in the business o crafts, including bookkeeping, insurance, promotion and marketing. Basic join ery, blacksmithing, electric kiln use, spinning, stained glass and tapestry weaving will be offered Oct. 28-30.

All workshops are conducted at the Cedar Lake: Conference Center near Ripley. For information call 372-6263 or 348-0216.

PUBLIC MEETING

TOWN OF HILLSBORO

T. S. B. S. Law W. Law

The Town of Hillshore will hole a public meeting for all interested persons to discuss the results of the waste water treatment facility planning that has been in prog-The properation of Step I facility plan is required under the Clean Water Act (Pub. L. 95-217) to sample sedanty construction of cost efficitive environmentally accept silite waste water treatment sys-The facility plan presents communications are severe colimbierre und Westment systems commissed personary to most clause greats.

To being moure a successful facility process public interest assistant was Dr. Hayden, both from Charleston. The theory of treatment then was rest, food and fresh air.

The lumber company's boarding house had been converted into a 21/2 story main hospital building. The ground floor housed the kitchen, patient dining room and two office rooms. The seriously ill patients occupied the second and half story attic floors. Added to this building on the south side were sleeping quarters for patients. There was an excavation made under the building to accommodate a large cast iron sectional boiler and brick chimney.

The row of five room cottages was converted into patient quarters by connecting two with sleeping porches between. The cottages were used for lounging and dressing purposes. All patients slept on the porches with large windows that most of the time remained open. The patients were covered with heavy blankets for woolen warmth. In this row were two female cottages and two, matron supervised cottages for children.

Up from the cottage row was a small building used by the lumber company as a church. Later use was as a school. The main road into and through the grounds to the railroad was lined on both sides with company housing. The first house at the end facing the railroad was Assistant Superintend-

and roughage reeding stan area, utilized after milk-

In the late 1930's during

ings.

the PWA and WPA Administration we went to battle for a new sanitarium building. The main people at Denmar to help accomplish this feat were Dr. S. Bampfield, Superintendent, Mr. R. J. Roane, Financial Secretary, and W. K. Davis, O&M Engineer, along with J. Burdette and Col. White of the State Board of Control. After going through the legislative process, it was finally decided to match the Federal Government grant with State funds to construct the first unit. The building designed to be of three sections, a 300-bed capacity hospital. The first section housed 100 patients with the center portion of the fourth floor used as nurses quarters and extended from each side of this center section were patient sundecks. The basement level housed the kitchen and personnel dining room, a small room with a distillery for processing sterile water and a large hall which was the rear entrance to the building. This entrance was the most used as the building faced the Greenbrier River and the access road passed to the rear of the building. There was a large room intended to be used as a laundry which was split into three sections. One section was used as a commisssary for sundry items sold to the patients. This was operated

three-room aparts bath was part of ing. This building ed with a coal buiron furnace and a furnace fired tank.

A road was crushed rock r the main road b superintendent' nance secretary

A mule bar built from salv als. There wa built beside the and a small curing building ing meat.

Across from ings was built with bath resid farm superviso hot water wer from a basem Beyond these the cemetery land adjacent land.

The laundr was contracted dries in Ron Elkins. The n phase, done labor, was a ft laundry especi dering the ho The installed included the can Laundry M ucts, consistin a medium size two person fla and four ster presses, all p 20 horsepower pressure stean building had a end storage re twenty foot e ugnage recoing stau utilized after milk-

te late 1930's during. A and WPA Adminn we went to battle sw sanitarium buildhe main people at r to help accomplish t were Dr. S. Bampuperintendent, Mr. sane, Financial Secand W. K. Davis, ngineer, along with ette and Col. White tate Board of Conter going through islative process, it nally decided to ne Federal Governant with State funds ruct the first unit. ding designed to be sections, a 300-bed hospital. The first soused 100 patients center portion of th floor used as quarters and exfrom each side of der section were sundecks. The st level housed the and personnel dina small room with my for processing sater and a large ch was the rear to the building. unce was the most the building faced embrier River and as read passed to of the building. es a inrge room to be used as a which was split into tions. One section as a commission y Roms sold to the This was operated

three-room apartment with bath was part of the building. This building was heated with a coal burning cast iron furnace and there was a furnace fired hot water tank.

A road was built of crushed rock running off the main road between the superintendent's and finance secretary's quarters.

A mule barn was also built from salvage materials. There was a hog lot built beside the mule barn and a small cutting and curing building for processing meat.

Across from these buildings was built a four-room with bath residence for the farm supervisor. Heat and hot water were generated from a basement furnace. Beyond these facilities was the cemetery on the State land adjacent to Beard land.

The laundry for years was contracted out to laundries in Ronceverte and Elkins. The next building phase, done with prison labor, was a fully equipped laundry especially for laundering the hospital items. The installed equipment included the latest American Laundry Machine products, consisting of two tubs, a medium sized extractor, a two person flat work ironer and four steam operated presses, all powered by a 20 horsepower upright high pressure steam boiler. This building had an attic and an end storage room. Later a twenty foot extension was

a fluoroscope. The low pressure autoclave was replaced with a modern high pressure five minute sterilizing unit.

All things did not emerge without some setbacks. This is a case in point. When the planning and designing of the second wing was in progress, I, as the hospital complex operations and maintenance supervisor, requested a high pressure boiler be installed for this wing. The boiler was not installed before or during the erection of the wing. Walls had to be opened and a space. dug out of the driveway in order to install this third boiler in the sub-basement of the main wing. It was noticed a low pressure boiler had been delivered. The contractor was questioned. His reply was "That is what is called for on the architect's design." The contractor installed the boiler, resealed the walls and refinished the driveway. After a long delay hassling with the State building and contract engineers, once more the walls were opened, the driveway torn up, the low pressure boiler removed, the high pressure boiler installed, the walls and driveway returned to the original state. The end result was the State had to pay out an additional \$25,000 because some one did not heed the request of the operations and maintenance supervisor. The new equipment in the new wing

and the use of the rates and charges stated therein deferred until 12:01 a.m., January 7, 1984, unless otherwise ordered by the Commission. By this same order, the matters involved herein were set for hearing to be held in Marlinton, West Virginia, on Monday, September 26, 1983.

The Commission is now of the opinion that the hearing on this matter should be advanced.

IT IS, THEREFORE, OR DERED that the hearing on this matter originally scheduled fo September 26, 1983, be, and the same hereby is, cancelled.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERE that the matters involved herei be set for hearing before Hearing Examiner Arnold O. Weiford to b held in the Circuit Court Roor Pocahontas County Court Hous Marlinton, West Virginia, on F day, September 16, 1983, at 11: a.m., EDST., at which time a place the respondent shall appe and offer evidence in support its aforesaid increased rates a charges and anyone interest may appear and make such obj tion thereto as may be deem proper.

IT IS FURTHER ORDER that the respondent, Telepho Utilities of West Virginia, corporation, give notice of filing of the aforesaid tariff and the time and place of the vanced hearing thereon, by p ing a copy of this order conspicuous places where bills telephone service are paid for period of at least seven (7) c prior to September 16, 1983, public inspection, and by publ ing a copy of this order (instea the August 31, 1983 order) on week for two (2) successive we between the date hereof September 16, 1983, in a n paper, duly qualified by Secretary of State, published of general circulation in Poca tas County, making due re thereof to the Commission of before the day of hearing.

FOR THE COMMISSION: HOWARD M. CUNNING! Executive Section oroscope. The low ure autoclave was red with a modern high ure five minute steriunit.

things did not emerge at some setbacks.

s a case in point. the planning and ning of the second was in progress, I, as spital complex operand maintenance visor, requested a pressure boiler be ed for this wing. The was not installed or during the erecthe wing. Walls had opened and a space. at of the driveway in to install this third in the sub-basement main wing. It was d a low pressure boilbeen delivered. The ctor was questioned. oly was "That is what ed for on the archidesign." The conr installed the boiler. ed the walls and reed the driveway. a kong delay hassling he State building and at engineers, once the walls were openhe driveway tors up, low pressure boiler ved, the high pressure installed, the walls driveway returned to riginal state. The end was the biate had to additional DEL BE IN because some one at head the request of permittees and maintesupersum. The new month in the new wing

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The Commission is now of the opinion that the hearing on this matter should be advanced.

IT IS, THEREFORE, OR-DERED that the hearing on this matter originally scheduled for September 26, 1983, be, and the same hereby is, cancelled.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the matters involved herein be set for hearing before Hearing Examiner Arnold O. Weiford to be held in the Circuit Court Room, Pocahontas County Court House, Marlinton, West Virginia, on Friday, September 16, 1983, at 11:00 a.m., EDST., at which time and place the respondent shall appear and offer evidence in support of its aforesaid increased rates and charges and anyone interested may appear and make such objection thereto as may be deemed proper.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the respondent, Telephone Utilities of West Virginia, a corporation, give notice of the filing of the aforesaid tariff and of the time and place of the advanced hearing thereon, by posting a copy of this order in conspicuous places where bills for telephone service are paid for a period of at least seven (7) days prior to September 16, 1983, for public inspection, and by publishing a copy of this order (instead of the August 31, 1983 order) once a week for two (2) successive weeks, between the date hereof and September 16, 1963, in a newspaper, duly qualified by the Surretary of State, published and of general circulation in Pocahontas County, making due return thereof to the Commission on or belove the day of hearing.

FOR THE COMMISSION: HOWARD M. CUNNINGHAM Executive Secretary and participants including rates, conditions and extension of service, use of any of its facilities, attendance at and participation in any meetings of beneficiaries and participants or the exercise of any rights of such beneficiaries and participants in the conduct of the operations of this organization.

Any person who believes himself, or any specific class of individuals, to be subjected by this organization to discrimination prohibited by Title VI of the Act and the Rules and Regulations issued thereunder may, by himself or a representative, file with the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250, or the Rural Electrification Administration, Washington, D. C. 20250, or this organization, or all, a written complaint. Such complaint must be filed not later than 180 days after the alleged discrimination, or by such later date to which the Secretary of Agriculture or the Rural Electrification Administration extends the time for filing. Identity of complainants will be kept confidential except to the extent necessary to carry out the purposes of the Rules and Regulations. 9-15-1

Notice of Filing of Estate Accounts
I have before me the accounts of
the Fiduciary of the Estate of

Martha J. Lovelace
Any person having a claim against the estate of such deceased person, or who has any beneficial interest therein, may appear before me or the county commission at any time within thirty days after first publication of this notice, and request reference of said estate to a fiduciary commissioner, or object to confirmation of said accounting. In the absence of such request or objection, the accounting may be approved by the

Given under my hand, this the 7th day of September, 1983.

Cherk of the County Commission of Pocahontas County. 9-15-2 West Virginia

By Patricia Dunbrack, Deputy

Chapter 6 - sections 1 & 2.

EDRAY LETHODIST CHURCH - 1883

the number of people who worshiped there, they felt the need for a new church, so those living near Edray decided to build a church at Edray.

The date of the deed was June 17, 1882 - The land was given by Nathan and Largaret G. Barlow. 121 poles adjoining the turnpike road. The deed was made to George P. Moore, Samuel B. Moore, William M. Sherp, Henry Barlow, and Thomas Auldridge, Trustees for the Methodist Episcopel Church.

This was a Northern Methodist Church until the Methodist Churches united. However, all denominations were welcomed here. It is located about one-four-h mile from the village of Edray on Route # 219.

Mr. E. D. Ming was the contractor and boarded at Mr. Samuel B. Moore's. John Hull was a carpenter under Mr. Ming. Messrs. James and George W. McCollum were the stone masons and built the foundation and chimney. Some of the members hauled lumber and some furnished lumber by way of paying their part. The church was paid for by subscription and a very substantial collection was received at the dedication. This was used to help pay for the church.

Rev. A. M. Chappell was the pastor at the time this church was built. The Hamlin Chapel and Edray Church have clways been served by the same pastor.

Then the Edray Church was built, the Hamlin Chapel congregation worshiped at this church for twenty-three years and abandoned the Hamlin Chapel for that length of time.

Mrs. Anna L. Price, wife of Dr. William T. Price wrote the words to a hymn that was sung at the dedication of the Edray Church. Mrs. Price was a poet and published two volumes of verses.

This church building is a large frame building with a seating capacity of five hundred. The church has always been too large for the congregation. However, the object in building such a large church was in order to have room for large gatherings such as protracted meetings, conventions, funerals, etc.

Shortly after the Edray church was completed, the Joun-Teachers' Institute was held here for a number of years, or until after Marlinton had begun to develop and they were held there.

. Among those who were influential in building the Laray Church and were the first members, were:

Rev. George P. Moore, who was licensed to preach in 18

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Loore

Mr. John Barlow

Lr. Anderson Barlow

Er. Davis Berlow

ir. A. R. Gay

Ars. Josephine Lann

Menry Barlow

Milliam M. and Julia F. Sharp
Thomas Muldridge

Josiah Barlow and family

Isaac Sharp and family

Rankin Poage

A. J. Smith and family
Asron Moore who lived a mile below marlinton.

George K. Gay and wife.

Junes huldridge and family, who came from Red Lick about four miles from Edray. They walked and were present at every service of any kind that was held in the church.

The pastors who have served this congregation from 1776 to the present time, ore:

1876 - 1878 Rev. J. C. Wickline

1878 - 1879 " A. W. Richardson

1879 - 1880 " Geo. P. Moore

1880 - 1882 " D. C. Hedrick

1882 - 1883 " J. C. Wickline

1883 - 1885 " A. M. Chappell

1885 - 1886 " George Spencer

1887 - 1888 * R. H. Clark

1889 - 1894 " S. C. Morgan

1894 - 1899 " W. A. Sherp

1859 - 1951 " M. W. Atkinson

1901 - 1904 " A. M. Crabtree

1904 - 1905 Rev. C. M. Neff

1905 - 1909 " George W. Marston

1909 - 1913 " Tra F. Rickett

1913 - 1916 " H. A. Coffman

1916 - 1920 " K. K., Remsey

1920 - 1923 " C. A. Powers

1923 - 1929 " N. S. Hill

1929 - 1933 " T. H. Taylor

1933 - 1936 " D. R. Carder

1936 - 1938 " D. J. Combs

1938 - present Rev. R. H. Skaggs

The trustees at the time the church was biilt were:

Rev. Geo. P. Moore

Samuel B. Moore

Wm. M. Sharp

Henry Berlow

Thomas ...uldridge

This church at the present time has about twenty-five active members. They have preaching services the first and third Sundays of each month.

The trustees for 1940 & 1941 are:

Asa C. Barlow

Collet Gay

Robert Gay

The Stewards re:

Robert Gay

Frank Young

Mrs. S. R. Moore

There has always been a Sunday School in this church. It the first it was closed during the most severe winter weather. The Sunday School is in session all the year round now. The enrollment is thirty. Ars. Arnett McNeil is the Supt.

The Ladies of the church have a very active organization, the Ladies' ...id Society. The officers are:

rresident -- Lrs. S. R. Moore

Freesurer -- Ars. A. R. Gay

Secretary -- .rs. Alsie Van Reenan

This organization helps to pay the pastor's salary. They also keep the parsonage repaired and help to keep the church in good condition. The parsonage and about four acres of land belong to the church. The parsonage with the land is valued at \$3500.00. Both the church and parsonage are free of debt. The church also supplies the pastor with a good cow.

In Deptember, 1940 the personage caught on fire. All of the members of the household were sleeping soundly. Had it not been for the dog awakening the family, the consequences might have been more serious. As it was, most of the furniture on the first floor of the house was destroyed and the building was badly damaged. The building was covered by

insurance and so that was taken care of but there was no insurance on the furniture. The fire caught in the radio. The greatest loss was four or five very expensive stringed instruments. The Ladies' mid gave a silver tea and with the receipts refurnished a part of the parsonage.

Last year the Ladies' Aid made eighty dollars and all of this was spent on the church and parsonage.

kr. Skaggs has nine churches on his charge. For his services to all of these churches, he receives one thousand dollars per year, use of the parsonage, cow and some land which he farms. Each church pays a definite part of the pastor's salary, proportioned according to the active membership of the respective churches.

The Ladies' Aid Societies of the other churches on this charge contribute to the upkeep of the parsonage.

Information:

he little

Church records

Mrs. Adam Baxter

Mr. Anderson Barlow

Rev. R. H. Skaggs

report due and Geo. "Ith prayer,

THE FIRST SETTLER IN HILLSBORD A Bicgraphy of John McNeel By Eliz both C. Sheet

John McNeel was born in Frederick county, Virginia, in 1745, and passed much of his early life in Cum-

berland, Maryland.

Mr. McNeel seemed to be fond of athletics and in a contest his antagonist was badly injured. To avoid arrest and trial for murder he fled and followed the trend of the Alleghenies. A long while was spent in the wilderness without much food, causing suffering of the mind and the shape his body was in cannot be imperined by any of us. Finally going deeper and deeper into the Wilderness, he came at last in view of the Levels in 1765.

The place was covered mostly with trees surrounded by large mountains. This seemed like home to Mr. Mc-Neel and he decided to settle here. He chose a place to build his cabin near the present home owned by Hon. M. J. McNeel. Traces of lis

DEVELOP

Good stitute state consult of surpassin the recent York, of We as the high was firm

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This seemed like home to Mr. Mc-FILL We ers Neel and he decided to settle here. wb He chose a place to build his cabin per iE near the present home owned by Hon. M. J. McNeel. Traces of 1 is th cabin have been seen by many people fre yet living, between the gate and the th public road and his residence. If 81 this spot could be traced, it would re be well to mark it with a piece of fo marble gotten close by to show that to he was the first settler in Little in Levels District. d by Here Mr. McNeel prayed over his Vest guilt and prayed with a broken heart, ton, and hunted for food, subsisting most on ly on venison and trout. aid One day while hunting he met ead Charles and Edward Kennison from Ka. his old home, who had come here ar. prospecting for a situation. From ion these men he learned that the man ad st he had been boxing with was not nty Sy killed and not even seriously hurt. roti. This was indeed good news to him, or er because he felt free from all bloody idne ck stains. Mr. McNeel shared his cabin with | ar

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his old home, who had come here harprospecting for a situation. From tion these men he learned that the man oad he had been boxing with was not nty killed and not even seriously hurt. ro-This was indeed good news to him, or because he felt free from all bloody adstains. eck Mr. McNeel shared his cabin with his friends and helped them clear a ptract of land adjoining his tract. rdnd The three then set out for the lower valley of Virginia. re. While visiting home John McNeel fimarried Martha Davis who was born es in Wales in 1740. Shortly after of their marriage they came out to r-Levels, A few acres was soon clear ie ed off, and plenty to subsist upon n was raised. Mr. McNeel was deeply impresse. y with a sense of gratitude to God for his care, and after all to fall into such a wealthy place that he built i place for worship, the White Pole

and hunted for food, subsisting most a. m., on wild ly on venison and trout. 6, and said One day while hunting he met and read gini Charles and Edward Kennison from t the Kaproj his old home, who had come here se, Charpro prospecting for a situation. From struction ban these men he learned that the man tate Road stat he had been boxing with was not s county sys killed and not even seriously hurt. of Prothe This was indeed good news to him, at or ens because he felt free from all bloody or gradnee stains. check Mr. McNeel shared his cabin with abl his friends and helped them clear a poly upadi tract of land adjoining his tract. accordthe The three then set out for the lower as and wh valley of Virginia. refore. coa While visiting home John McNeel specifimarried Martha Davis who was born ntities in Wales in 1740. Shortly after WC ice of their marriage they came out to to Char-Levels, A few acres was soon clear FI o the ed off, and plenty to subsist upon an vision Tì was raised. tany Mr. McNeel was deeply impressed ha with a sense of gratitude to God for Ca OF his care, and after all to fall into gi such a wealthy place that he built a place for worship, the White Pole c. gi church. he In a few years the Dunmore col

ccord-The three then set out for the lower whie a and valley of Virginia. coal efore. While visiting home John McNeel pecifimarried Martha Davis who was born wor tities in Wales in 1740. Shortly after to t ce of their marriage they came out to Flo Char-Levels, A few acres was soon clear an the ed off, and plenty to subsist upon Th ision was raised. has Mr. McNeel was deeply impressed any car with a sense of gratitude to God for giv his care, and after all to fall into OF such a wealthy place that he built a gir place for worship, the White Pole he 10 church. co In a few years the Dunmore war m opened up. McNeel and the two Kennisons went into camp at Lewisal an burg and joined the expedition at m n, Point Pleasant, October 10. 1774. ur They went across the Eastern mounli tain and enlisted in same company 3 that went from Frederick county, b served through the Revolution and then took up the peaceful trend of their lives where they had left off. While Mr. McNeel was at Point Pleasant a child was born and died

always s. pan burg and joined the expedition at ments gallon, Point Pleasant, October 10. 1774. Ask your They went across the Eastern mounliams tain and enlisted in same company assist EE. that went from Frederick county. burg V. Va served through the Revolution and state then took up the peaceful trend of Miss their lives where they had left off. the While Mr. McNeel was at Point tered Both Pleasant a child was born and died rgin lesto before his return. The mother with iblic. This her own hands prepared the coffin and grave and buried it. milk To They reared five children, two er of also sons and three caughters. Each of wh these children were married and ersey tax reared large families. are gh Mr. McNeel was the first man to mo settle in Little Levels when only we al twenty years of age. Mr. McNeel cie aiso laid the foundation of the Methes of odist church and first established tal ned. Methodism in Pocahontas county. loc avis Mrs. John McNeel laid the first th a. body to rest in the McNeel graveyard br Mr. McNeel lived to be eighty years ta of age and died in 1825. m 10th of KNAPPS CREEK ta ite.

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

VOL. 12, NO. 38.

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1895.

\$1.00 IN ADVANCE.

Official Directory of Pecuhonias.

George Baxter.
George P. Moore
or Heattle, by J. W.
collette, M. J. McNest,

O. R. Curry, Academy

THE BOURTS.

mit Court convenes on the first ay in April, third Tuesday in and third Tuesday in October.

LAW CARDS.

N C MeNEII.

ATTORNET AT LAW. MARLINTON, W. VA.

he Cours of Appeals of the State of test Virginia.

L. M. McCLINTIC. ATTORNEY AT LAW

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Will practice in the Courts of Poca-boxise and adjoining counters and in the Supreme Court of Appeals. H. S. RUCKER

ATTY, AT LAW & NOTARY PUBLIC HUSTERSVILLE, W. VA

Will pentice in the courts of Fora-otts delaty and in the Supremo out of Appenla

J W ARRICKLE. ATTORNEY AT LAW.

LEWISHURG, W. VA.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, MABLINTON, W. VA.

ANDREW PRICE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

MARLINTON, W. VA.

will be found at Times Office

BAM. R. SCOTT, JR.

MARLINTON, W. VA.

All legal fractions will receive p

PWYSICIAN'S CARDI

DR. O. J. CAMPBELL. DESTIST.

MONTEREY, VA.

DR. J. H. WEYMOUTH.

RESIDENT DESTRET,

Will visit Possitionas County every spring and fall. The can't date of such visit will appear to The Thuss. I. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

MARLESPON, W. Va.

BARNETT M. D. MAKE OCATED AT ERGST, W. VA.

Small Savings.

Andrew Carreote in a recent article in The Forem entitled "What I would do with the stariff if I was tear," advances the movel idea, and it is the main thought of the whole paper, that couly the rich and luxurious class use imported articles, and that this class likes to have the supplies used by them high, and out of resech of the common herd, in fact, making price a great object. He says further that the goods of the laboring class are manufactured in America almost exclusively, and proves it by figures. A comparatively small part of the revenue of the tear is more than the goods of the laboring class are manufactured in America almost exclusively, and proves it by figures. A comparatively small part of the revenue of the tear of the revenue of the revenue of the tear of the revenue of the tear of the revenue of the tear of the revenue of the r ANDREW CARNEOUS, in a recent sweet of the common bord, in fact, many waters, and a price by asking proce a great voltes, the speak of the position for the speak of the position of the speak of the position of the positi

A British Statesman.

commons to succeed Arthur batim.
Wellesley Peel. He is the choice

aympathy, and a wish for better times and circumstances.

If all who can save were to do so, and were to mass their savings for the common good, they would deal the meat effectual blow possible at the power of the great capitalists, whose accumulations of wealth are believed by many persons to be one of the great dangers of the time.—Exchange.

Insorne Tax Upheld

With the exception of income that the common control of the from rent of real estate and municipal bonds, two very important items, the Income Tax has been held to be constitutional.

This decision marks an epoch in American history, and in the annals of the future will be given a promonent place, especially will this be inent place, especially will this bo true if we are on the eve of some William Court Gulley will be great society event, as so many the speaker of the British house of think. We give the opinion ver-



Short of the second to see the second to s

Are 'year smeader at work!' Don't fret.
They man't (store you a whill) a
If you hard them not a bit.
They will soon be glad to quit.
Don't fret.

Has a horrid lie been fold?

Don't fret.

H will run Reell to death,
As the socient adags saith,
And will die for want of breath,
Don't fret.

DON'T FRET,

Is adversity your so-Doo's free. Formore when keeps turning recent-Every spots shall louse the ground, All in time shall upward bound. Don's free.

— Earn's Harts.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

In golf society people think they have found the missing links - 3 in

A genius is a man who does some thing that others say caunot be done -- Ram's Horn.

Most people sal as if they were (at toning themselves for the market.— Atchison Olobe. It sounds rather odd to read in the hardware taxfast report that entlery is dult.—Trath. "Wonys is a layer."

is dult.—Trath.

Woman is always pleased with the last new wrinkle, provided it is not on her own face.—Fack

Cashier—"We never pay bills on Saturdays." Shorts—"But my neme is not Bull."—Chicago Record.

There is a certain kind of charry that would attack balloons to hirle of the air, that they might be saved from fatigus.—Puck.

A girl always likes to find a man al-fer her own heart; became what is the good of a fellow who is after some other girl's heart?—Truth

the good of a fellow who is after more other guit's hoart?—Truth.

Caller—"Can I see Miss Sourgies"
Servant—"She's engaged, sin." Caller
—"Of course she is, and I'm the man she's engaged to."—Viol's Monthly.

Test as not it mearing awainer.

Little ton all engay dress.

When beports soon and not all the she wise Caller Count.

It is more romanoire and better for the digestion to alsep with welding take under the pillow than it try is steep with it in the shomach. Alche on Ulobe.

Caller—"Do you notice any difference since the doctor treals—your cyces" "Kee; I can see a fifty-daily bill without my glasses now. —Checkey Inter-Opean.

"This is my first experience as a

bill without my glasses now.—Chicogo Inter-Opean.

"This is my first experience as a steeple chaser," maramired the Kansas farmer as he whited through the sai just behind the fragments of the video chartes.—Yale Record.

Priend—"Well, Ethel, how do you the married life." Ethel (enthasses ticelly)—"It's simply shiratiful We've been married a week and how had eight quarrels, and I got the head of it every time."—Fun.

Mr. Strongmind—"If women would only shad shoulder to shoulder they would seen win the suffrage." Br. strong—"Blut, maken, that is complimed to grant the style in slarves.—Earpier's Becar.

Employme—"How did you break that vass?" Office Bay—"I had it in my hand when I heard your held impand fropped it, because you had no year that you from yearing and snewer your held whenever you had no wear your bell whenever you too.

Applicant for Simation is Expected.

-- Harper's Bases.

Applicant for Struction on Zoological Keeper—'May I ask why you
than it assumany that conducts
should be married men, sir?' Servtary—'My good man, here me early
do you expect any one cless could
stand the continued raw!— BallHoliday.

Dancing by the Mile.

Wheat Cheap, Stat. Strad St.

R'S BILL

parilla ures

GERS.



Your

A CUIDA Extress

affects of Streep of Pige, when to need of a lax may no their it is the last family remote known and every family about Love a but in.

Neather the Nor the Other.
An elderly Irtis woman who was in a flation arrow car respectly withen to get out at Forty-second street. The evolution was not the front platform so the woman, addressing a gentlemants behaling young man opposite her, said!

The young man looked over her bead.

The plane may be car. I sar," she "re-peated guaring an him sayagely. Stall no response.

"Distry I sell yet o shine this car," she should, grigated by undertha. "I am not the cooductor, "remarked the young man with account while the totally women in the car. "titles."

WOMEN COING TO SCHOOL SIOO

AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUC-

You Fortified?

ott's Emulsion



The service and German - 1 inits. The service and the woman marry in civilized constrict is said to be twenty-direct and and to be twenty-direct and and two was decled curofiling and expressing sirrk by the Alabams State Senate.

Opalescent colors are again coming into tayor, and garnitares of opales cent beads are in the very height of fashion.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Selons are now saking a wedding tour in tacts brough Asis Minor, atlanded by five trants.

errops.

In Parie hair dye is spusidered an interference to long life that one interference company refuses to inverse the lives of woman that use it likes of woman that use it.

Black and yellow see a favorite commination. Pfin, soft black net over longo-colored all is expecially becoming to a spirited brauetta.

May Long F. Willow are to the property of the property will be provided and the property of the property will be provided by the property of the property will be provided and the provided and the property will be provided and the provided and the property will be provided and the prov

becoming to a spirited branchis.

Mass Francis E Willard says that
good rooking is essential to human
happiness, while tast cooking has
deriven thousands of men to drink.

Elast blue, caries and macretta peak
see the three colors now most fevered
by mediates and milliners and the
majority of the fashionable femining
world.

world.

The Georgia Senste passed a bill making it a pount offense for any person to make remarks or write articles that reflect upon the good masse of a

Among the members of the class 'An in the Constanças Rading Orce's to young Japanese girl, who expects to grounds with her class at Chautanque next term.

art term.

Opera cleaks with big sleeves are sump problems to evenue. One of the new models as so voluntaens that he exists is abliged to go aldevies brough an ordinary door.

through an ordinary door.

Miss Enma Praces Dawson, one of
the best somes writers on the Pacific
coast, is a Mains lady by birth, and
her coots noble poes is "Old Glory,"
a song in honor of the American flag.
The National Woman's Christian
Tumperance Unice, in its record consention again passed resolutions condenning writeselvon, and deprecating
the slampbler of seals for women's garments.

the sharpbler of seals for women's paramete.

Dr. X. May Kiu was the first Chiume haly to receive a medical degree in America. She has now a large practice in Kobe, Jopes, and was the first scientifically educated female practicement in Had country.

A peachy complexion, the that of a young gir, was possessed by the Marquis et Cheejey even to the close of her long life. She such at the ago ginney-girl, and for the leaf forty years lived almost cultivity on oranges. She often she a direct or them for breakfast.

A haly in South Kennington, Lon

realfast.
A lady in South Kennington, Leoon, has found a new use for diegecon muldy day lately she was esson in
no streas within parrel in our hand,
a uninedla in the other and an Iruberier holding the trail of her dress
her teeth. He haver let too dress
outh the ground.

in her teeth. He never let the draw touch the ground.

The neglected wearen of Tubis have now the prospect of skilled mesical treatment. There are skilly dive has pitale and dispensaries new still and for supplying medical aid to them, ten of these herings been built, and kept up by saline frience being the means of the dispensaries new still and to the disminister of the dispensaries new still and the touch the disminister of the dispensaries of the saline from treatment of the map of the dispensaries of the saline from treatment that the properties of the saline from treatment of the map of the dispensaries of the saline from treatment of the map of the dispensaries of the termination of the saline product the completion. The good interesting the termination of the large elements of the large sheet, which the amountain of the large sheet, which the amountain state of the saline for the large sheet, which the management of the hard sheet.

No Substitutes

For Royal Baking Powder. The "Royal" is shown by all tests, official, scientific, and practical stronger, purer, and better in every way than all other Baking Powders. Its superiority is privately acknowledged by other manufacturers, and well known by all dealers.

If some grocers try to sell another baking powder in place of the "Royal," it is because of the greater profit. This of itself is good evidence of the superiority of the "Royal." To give greater profit the other must be a lower cost powder, and to cost less it must be made with cheaper and inferior materials, and thus, though selling for the same, give less value to the consumer.

LOOK with suspicion upon every attempt to palm off upon you any baking powder in place of the "Royal." There is no substitute for the "Royal."

In Our Great Grandlather's Time,



big bulky pills were in general use. Like the "blunderbuss" of that decade they

Cynical.

An Arabian provert, put in the form of a dialogue, refects the cynic lass of Arab wit. It rous thus:
"Yes, he indicted, but he'll never be convicted"
"Why not!"
"Nobody to testify against him."
"Why out."
"Because he haso't any friends;"
"Because he haso't any friends;"
"It was a look of the party asked Mr. Gilbert, how he feld in such a grave and revereed compant," I feel, "said Mr. Gilbert," "like a lion in a dea of Daniels."

A Poxy Scheme.

A New York syndicate has been formed for the purpose of buying an theater was called the pit, and was falled off the coast of Maine stocking it with black forces and engaging in the fur trade.

ECONOMIZE LIFE

ONE TABULE

WALTER BAKER & CO. COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES HIGHEST AWARDS Industrial and Food **EXPOSITIONS**

In Europe and America.

WALTER BAKER & CO. EGRCHESTER, MASS.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Vegetable)

What They Are For

Billiounness dyspepsia sick houdache. blicus headachs ledirection had taste in the mouth foul breath loss of uppetite

sallow skin pimples torpid liver depression of spirits

when these conditions are caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them,

One of the most important things for everybody to fearn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book.

Write to B. F. Allen Company, 365 Canal street, New York, for the little book on Constitution (its causes consequences and correction); sent free. If you are not within reach of a druggist, the pills will be sent by mail 25 cents. MES. lugron.

Nanagage Rhymes.

the in sold blood, without excuse, With our poor heart has played the descel the dence! She for her pleasure gave us pain.

Then told us that we came in vain. Tired of life afraid of death. The sick to even draw our breath, Oh! would that she could feel the

which agonizes our poor heart. Ohl would it was we were outlawed And had the village overseed, Then down we'd swoop with das-lard band,

tard band,
And supplicate her for her hand,
When she accepted we'd be we'd,
With pistois at the pastor's head,
We'd loss the preventer half-a-dime.
And sak him for the correct time.
Then harkaway to some retreat.
And find, no doubt, "revenge is
award."

Furnishing the Court-Horse.

At a County Court held Saturday the contract for furniture for the new court house was let to the in a the new court.house was let to the many Manufacturing Company at 3200. Two bids were in the other binder being Coosan Brothers, for the second series who have a strict way, are a strict work of the new building together with the formiture now on hand. The main court-roam will be formished with open chairs and fittings for the bay.

so wence substant the har. The only other business transto of the same of th

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE OF PER-SONAL PROPERTY.

y cutal-

n is will

ad lum

of all

N FORD

River

Having decided to abandon the hot burnous, and sugage in other person I will on Saturday,

APRIL 27, 1885

y counne comne com

Commissioner's Notice.

At a Circuit Court continued and held for the county of Pocahoutas, at the court house thereof, on Thursday, April 4th, 1895.

State of West Virginia

One hundred scree

Commissioner's Sale-

V. Cacking to excent or against Jack T. Bose.

T. Bose.

The undersagned special Commissioner wift proceed to seed on the 18th day of June 1885, in front of 18th day of June 18th day of June 18th day of 18t

TERMS OF SALE; -- milicient TERMS OF SALE; -sufficient mask in hand to pay the costs of some and expenses of sole, and the residue upon a credit of 6 and 12 munities, the purchaser giving bonds with approved personal security for the deterred payments, bearing interest from date, and a fee to the retained until 81 the purchase muney is paid. N. C. MONEIL, Special Commissioner, I., J. H. Petterson, Cark of the Circuit Court of Pocahootas Compty, do certify that bond has been

Circuit Court of Pocabooths Com-ty, do certify that bond has been executed by the above Special Commissioner as required by law J. H. PATTERSON, s1941] Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

To the Creditors of Andrew C. Wooddell, Deceased:

Wooddell, Deceased:

In purpassince of a decree of the Circuit Court of the Cannty of Pocalonias, mails is a cause therein pending, to subject the real estate of the said Andrew C. Wooddell to the payment of his debts, you are hereby required to present your estates against like senter of the said Andrew C. Wooddell, for adjudication to W. A. Bratton, Commissioner, at his office in the said office on or before the 1st day of June, 1885.

on or before the 1st day of June, 1885.

Nitness, J. B. Patterson, Clerk of the anid Coort, this 15th day of April, 1895.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

Notice.

All persons are bereby notified not to pass through my place with horses or to trespass on my land in any other way, and that all trespassers will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

CUNDA A. SHIRNERRET.

21. Clover Lick, W. Va.

LEADER 176.

FRENCH COACH STALLION (IMPORTED.

Bisch foaled May 11, 1889, bred by M Triboot, of Chaicas de Alienacebes, department of Orne, get by the govern-ments stalling Coercu II; Day, Paqua-terio theory by Omega out of adaugh-ler of Humete.

Space of West Virginia
Tel.

One hundred scree
and
Fifteen acage
Is the marker of furfeited lands.
On multipe of B. M. Yeager, Commissioner of School Leads of this
country, the above cames of the State
of West Virginia ex. One Hamilton
Acres and Fifteen Acage is referred
to S. C. Helboni, one of the Commissioner of the State
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in S. C. Helbo

Millinery Notice

Commissioner's Sale.

We wish to call the attention of femilioner of bondondae country and control of the lattice's to the fact that Mrs. J. M. unuingben and Airs. Made decided or run second day of Airth St., in the chancery cause of Jan.

Checkey's a center against Jan.

Checkey's a center against Jan.

The country of the country of

PRESCRIPTION -DRUGGIST

MARLINTON, W. VA.

-DEALER IN-

Drugs, Paints and Oils.

Varnishes, Patent Medicines, etc., etc. etc.

Prescriptions carefully compound ed at all hours, day or night. A competent Pharmacist will have charge of the Prescription Depart

ment.

We savite everybody and promise close prices and politic attention.

LP At E. A. Smith & Son's Old Stand.

J. A. SHARP & CO.

- Have Established a Firstclass

Harness and Saddlery -Store and Shop,-

MABLINTON, W. VA. Something that has been needed this county for years.

They carry a complete line of

HARNESS, BADDLES, COL-LABS, HARDWARE, and TRIMMINGS.

Both Factory and Handmade. At Rockbottom Prices.

ALSO,

THE BURERTAKING DEPARTMENT

Is filled out with a complete stock of latest and beat designs, and coffine can be farnished on short est notice.

IP Successors of G. F. Crum-nett, who is employed by the firm.

C. B. SWECKER. General Auctionser and Real Estate Agent-

I sell Coul. Moneral and Timber Lands.
Farms and Timber Lands.
Farms and Timber Lode a specialty. It years in the huntions. Correspondence ministed. Batterson furnished.
Frenchische Dummier. W. Va., or Alexander, W. Va.

M. F. GIESEY, Architect and Superintendent, Stone, 19, Melly Sioca, Wheeling, W. Va.

PATTERSON SIMMONS

Plasterer ... Contractor.

ln Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine-serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Browns { Iron Bitters

It Cures

Dyspepsis, Kidney and Neuralgis, Troubles, Constipution, Bad Blood

Having resumed the practice of venerinary surgery (limited) I will fresh the following diseases in Pocaheoutas and adjetoing counties, viz ring-base bone-spawing curb policyll, fistula, and heave. Terms, specific and cure guaranteed, I am also praced agent for Eldred's Liquid Electricity, which is a specific for all kinds of fevers, serethread, cuis, sprains, fortieres, bowaltonder, cuis, sprains, fortieres, bowaltonder, series or internal. In timely use will present all kinds of contagious diseases. Address.

Top of Alleghany, W Peerless Food Orinder

It will last a lifetime. One horse pow-er sufficient. Grinds any grain, either just merely cracking it, or fine enough to make family meal. Every big farm-ar is buying one. Referencese, E. W. to make family meal. Every but awar is buying one. Referencess. E. W. et is buying one. Referencess. E. W. Callisco. Frank Hill, theo. W. Whiting, wm. Callisco., and J. H. McNeel, Academy. Am making a canvass of the county and will call on you in a short time. Price is reach of all. Agency for Focaboates and Greenfrier nounties. Eight sold in one day. For particulars, write to W. M. BECARD, Academy, W. Ve. 1 Etc.

MARLINTON HOUSE.

Located near Court House.

per day ... 1 00
per meal - 25
lodging - 25
Good accommodations for berses
at 23 cents per food.

Special rates made by the week as trouble.

C. A. YEAGER, Proprietor.

G. C. AMLUNG. FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOEMAKER

ED'SAY. YA.
All work guaranteed as to work
ship, fit and teather.
Needing nearly done.
Give one a call.

BLACKSMITHING Wagon Repairs.

C. Z. HEVNER.

MARLIATION, W. VA.
Shops situated at the Juncti
of Main Etrest and Doxty A.
soc. opposite the restadice.

Peabody Insurance Co., WHEELING, W. Va.

Cash Capital \$250,000.00. M. C. Wolfell.

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

ANDREW PRICE, Martinton, Friday, April 19, 1895

Official Paper of Pleasuretta Contri-Palacerpsion ONE POLLAR in advance. Hose year ELSC will be charged.

Entered at the yest office at Markin lon, W. Va., se secural stars statter.

Practi has practically been con-sumnted between Japan and China.

The income tax has been through the mill and has come out budly injured. It seems a foolish quibble for the court to say that an income derived by the means of rest from real estate and inand find, no doubt, "revenge is sweet."

And find, no doubt, "revenge is sweet."

This defeats the law in a great measure and makes it unjust your as among the rich themselves. All the immense wealth represents of by the great city buildings go free, and same millionaires who ware thought our lawful pray, are saved from their just deserts at the people's hands by the Suprems Court. If anybody over anything to our great government for protection to property, it is the owner of real property in the seaboard of seal property in the seaboard of seal property in the seaboard of seal property in the seaboard in the processor on the target on the lawful pay the courts of the new court-house was let to the dependence of a sun find any the contract for furniture for many the other indicates the purchaser giving bonds were in, the other bidder being Consant Brothers, for the defected payments, bearing for the defected payments, bearing the relation of a schoulte for the processor and the processor of the new to court. The seaboard is a contributed and 12 months in hand to pay the coars of the new to let for furniture for furniture for the new to court house was let to the new to furnished the pay the coars of the new to let for furniture for the new to furnished and 12 months; the purchaser giving bonds were in, the other bidder being Consant Brothers, for dark a provide personal security for the deferred payments, bearing the months in hand to pay the coars of the new to furnishe of payments of the new to contract for furniture for the new to furnishe and 12 months; the purchaser giving bonds are proved to far and 12 months; the purchaser giving bonds are proved to far and 12 months; the purchaser giving bonds are proved to far and 12 months; the purchaser giving bonds are proved to find a special constitution of the new to find the payment of the new to find the paym tection to property, it is the owner of real property in the seuboard

of real property in the semboard cities.

The only other business transacted at this term of the Court was the letting the contract for the first number of the Journal of the first number of the Journal of Commerce of Grafton. It is a monthly periodical of the mags. monthly periodical of the maga-zine order. No style of journal NEW ADVERTISEMENTS could be more appropriately established in the rapidly developing State of West Virginia. In it will be found news of mineral and lumber interests; rallway projections; manufacturing reports; and of all that goes to make up a busy country. We spontaneously recomders who wish for reliable news of the matters which it reports. We clip the following items, having oticed the name of our town men tioned in them:

tioned in them:

"The Dry Fork of Cheat River Railroad will be completed in the mass future to Marlinton, on the Greenlanes River, Procahontac County, West Virginia, and thence to the Chesapeake Railroad."

"All arrangements have been made for the erection of a lerge Pulp Factory at Marlinton, Procahontas County, West Virginia, by Eastern capitalists. This with the many investments of monied much to the beautiful town of Marlinton."

Raveraud.

Reveraed.

The case of Dowing & Sons against Col. E. Hutton, in the Supress Court of Appeals, from Rendelph county, was handed down less Saturday, laving been decided in Col. Hutton's favor. This sort has been spending several years, and involved, montone inferests. In the Cerent Court, judgment was given against the defendant, and an appeal was taken. The coast of the entil have been mornious and the recent was one of the most voluminous ever submitted in the court. The descret of the circuit court was traversed and the cases remanded.

Resting to Traversaction.

Metics to Tranpassers.

All are hereby metified not to lex-pass on tay hand to are may be hand-ing, fishing, teneing store forces or by graming or sailing stock on the supprise land teconoging to the Bi. Lawrence Company, which adjusts for farm, and is roor to my passes, from the beautiful to the billiagram.

Beties

All persons knowing themselves to be industrial to the ambersaged from will please take notice that they are bernio sequented to some ned and setting ap-E. L. DRAMO & Co. Academy, W. Va.

EDITOR
She in cold blood, without excuse,
with our poor heart has played
the deuce!
She for her pleasure gave us pain,
Then told us that we came in vain.
The year of life straid of death,
the year of life straid of death,
Oh! would that she could feel the

with opera chairs and fittings for

PUBLIC SALE OF PER-SONAL PROPERTY.

Having decided to abandon the hotel spinous, and engage in other persuits will on Samrday,

APRIL 27, 1895

Sell at public suction to the highest bidder, at my residence in Mariinton my household and kinchen furniture cock stove, heating stoves, carpets, matterness, bed springs, some beds, and bedding, houses, saidles, farming implements, sagous, e.t.

Terms reacountle and made knewn on day of sale.

April 17, 1995.

Commissioner's Hotice.

At a Circuit Court continued and held for the county of Pocabontas, at the court bnose thereof, on Thorsday, A pril 4th, 1885. State of West Virginia

at the court boose thereof, or Thursday, April 4th, 1895.

State of West Virginia

VR.

One hundred acres
and

Fifteen acres
in the matter of forfeited houds.
On motion of B. M. Yeager, Commissioner of School Lands of this county, the above sumes of the State of West Virginia vs. One Hundred Acres and Fifteen Acres is referred to S. C. McNeil, one of the Commissioner of this Court, who shall take, state, and report to court the following matters of account, viz.:

1st.—Whether or not the two tracts act forth in the hill as waste and unaproportated thank, are real by wate and sinappropriated the exact location of said tracts, and all other things required to be reported under chapter 103 of the code of West Virginia, 1801.

Into before proceeding to take and state and supports to shall put like in the Pocasions at The Tront door of the court house at the front door of the court house for four consecutive weeks, a notice of the time and place of taking and account.

A crept, Tracts

In Particular of the motion and place of taking and account.

A crept, Tracts

The plaintiff sind all unknown changes of any dutter made related to the said particular and seven of said tracts, and the control of the court house for four consecutive weeks, a notice of the time and place of taking and account.

A crept, Tracts

The plaintiff sind all unknown changes of any dutter made allowed accounts of the above strongs 100 anns attend and place of the court house of said will rake motion that on the 20th day of May, 1805, any office in the town of Maxilla tow, Pocadounts Capping, West Virginia. I which they are duttered and present and defend any interest control defend any i

Trace office for job work, "and

Nonzerae Rhyroes.

She in cold blood, without excuse, with our poor heart has played the deuce!

She for her pleasure gave as pain. Then hold us that we came in vain. Then hold us that we came in vain. The fold would that she could feel the same. The only of the converted to sell on the last case which agonizes our poor heart. Oh would it was we were contaved. And had the villages overswed. The only of the converted to sell on the fold would the could feel the same. The converted to sell on the fold would the value of the converted to sell on the fold would the value of the converted to sell on the fold when she accepted wold be well. And supplicate her for her hand, when she accepted wold be well, with postors being which and ask him for the correct time. Then harkaway to some retreat, and find, no doubt, "revenge is some retreat, and find, no doubt, "revenge is some vertex."

Furnishing the Court-No.

Notice to Creditors.

To the Creditors of Andrew C. Wooddell, Deceased:

Wooddell, Deceased:

In puremanes of a decree of the
Circuit Court of the County of Pocahontas, made in a cause therein
peoding, to subject the real estate
of the said Andrew C. Wooddell to
the payment of his debts, you are
breity required to present your
claims against the estate of the
said Andrew C. Wooddell, for adjadication to W. A. Bratton, Commissioner, at his office in the said office
on or before the lat day of Jone,
on or before the lat day of Jone, m or before the lat day of Jone,

1885.

Witness, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the said Court, this 15th day of April, 1895.

J. H. Patterson, al9.

Clerk,

Notice.

All persons are hereby notified not to pass through my place with horses or to treepses on my land in any other way, and that all treepsessers will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

CINDA A. SHINNEBERRY.

LEADER 176.

FRENCH COACH STALLION (IMPORTED.)
Black; fooled May 11, 185%; bred by
Tribout, of Chaisen the Alemenches,
department of Ores; get by the government stallino Cleeron II; Dan, Paquerette (hower) by Omega out of a daughment stallino Cleeron II; Dan, Paquerette (hower) by Omega out of a daughment of the Company of the Company of the Section of the Company, vill stand an early senson in
Focabottas, at the following places,
commencing about April 28th;
ACA (125X) — Joe McNerl's,
ESEA Y — S. B. Moore's,
ESEA Y — S. B. Moore's,
(Focality at CLO YER LICK)
Is the intention of the o-mers of
this horse to make two seasons with
him, giving the surfire reason to Pocaboutas and the later to Greenbrier
EXERACY FROM LETTER CONCERNING FRENCH COACH STALLION (IMPORTED.)

EXTRACT FROM LETTER CONCERNING

EXTRACT FROM LETTER CONCERNING

"This breed is conceded by all who are familiar with the subject so be the Arab, Bark, and Turkinh Acres. Becogniting those facts in my selections." Here gives always returned almonds whose have always returned almonds whose in all litter derived by the Oriental oriental area. In effecting you the cold "Leader" I think I wan noticy to the Oriental origin. In effecting you the cold "Leader" I think I wan noticy way that no horse of Are blood possesses a poligress transing through its different lines so many times to this highly prized blood as close "Leader." I can frank to say that have never travel one that show of half so many. The ordit traces from the arm of the first subject of the farth. And exist the Bark, and exist the familiar in the subject of the subject of the familiar in the subject of the subject of

The Income Tax will be almost as effective as the Interestate commerce law.

IP Horses for Sale and Hire #1 SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR STALLIONS.

limited number of Horses boards

All persons having borees to trade a invited to call. Young horses book to ride or ork

J. B. G. WII SON,

Marlinton w. Va

H Smith

PRESCRIPTION -DRUGGIST,

MARLINTON, W. VA. -DRALER IN-

Drugs, Paints and Oils.

Varnishes, Patent Medicines, etc., etc. etc.

Prescriptions carefully compound ed at all hours, day or night. A competent Pharmacist will have charge of the Prescription Depart

ment.
We invite everybody and promise close prices and polite attention.
TP At E. A. Smith & Son's Old Stand.

J. A. SHARP & CO.

- Bave Established a Firstclass

Harness and Saddlery -Store and Shop,-

MARLINTON, W. VA. Something that has been needed this county for years.

They carry a complete line of HARNESS, SADDLES, COL LARS, HARDWARE, and TRIMBINGS.

Both Factory and Handmade. At Rockbottom Prices.

ALSO,

THE UNBERTAKING DEPARTMENT

is fitted out with a complete stock of latest and heat designs, and coffine can be farnished on short cet notice.

CF Successors of G. F. Cram-ett, who is employed by the firm.

C. B. SWECKER. General Auctionner and Real Estate Agent

I coll Coal, Mineral association Pagetti.
Lecil Coal, Mineral association Partner Lands.
Farme and Turn't tota a speciality. If yours in the bustone. Coartespondence solutified. Barrennes. Coartespondence outsided. Barrennes. W. Va. or Alaxador, W. Va.

M. F. GIESEY. Architect and Superintendeut, Room, 19, Helly Block, Wheeling, W. Va.

PATTERSON SIMMONS MARLINTON, W. VA.

Plasterer ... Contractor.

ln Poor Health

you imagine serious and trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Drowns Iron Bitters

It Cures

Kidney and Live Troubles, , Bad Blood

Important to You

Interportants to Foundation of reterinary surgery (limited) I will treat the following diseases in Pocahousta and adjoining counties, via: ring-beas bone-sparin curv pollevil, fistulia, and the country of the retering of the country of the countr

Top of Alleghany, W Peerless Feed Grinder

Penclises Food Grinnder.
It will last a lifetime. On here power sufficient. Grinds any grain, either just merely cracking it, or this enough to make family need. Every big farmers of the control of the second of the control of the second of the control and will call up you in a short inse. Price in reach of all. Agency for Focahousas and Greenbrier control of the control of the

MARLINTON HOUSE.

Located near Court House. Terms.

per day ... 1 00
per meal - 25
lodging - 25
Good accommodations for horses
at 25 conta per feed.

Special rates made by the week or

C. A. YEAGER. Proprieter. G. C. AMLUNG.

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOEMAKER

All work guaranteed as to skip, its and leather, weading ueally done Olve me a call.

BLACKSMITHING

Wagon Repairs.

C. Z. HEVNER.

MARLINTON, W. Va.
Bhops situated at the Juncti
of Main Street and Dusty As
noe, opposite the nessession.

Peabody Insurance Co., WHERLING, W. Va.

More Machen of New York

All Markets of Markets of Hostmanning of Markets of

Asserting to Printer's Ink, it would east \$12,100 to put a tending adver-tionment in all the newspapers to this

More than 600 plane have been out in tor the construction of the Paris expandition of 1800, and it is proposed, to have them exhibited in the Palais d'Industrie, which is the only gallery large enough to contain them.

Wastern farmers is yearly growing less, duclares the New York Tribone. In years post the Western man had the alvantage of cheep lands; but the Eastern farmer has the advantage of a

The Sun Francisco Chronicle feels that Alnive climbers will read with disput of the proposal railroad and elevator to the very enumit of the Jengtron. Time was, and it was not demorran. Time was, and it was not as more reason ago, that this mountain was regarded as a damperous peak and the feat of elimbing it was notworthy. Since then the Matterburn and other Alpina peaks have taken its place in the ambition of mountain elimbers. With a railreed to the summit and a hotel purchal ou the topmost point of the formans will go out of Alpins chimbing. The Cook's towards is fatal to the enthusiasm of travel.

Jones M. Glenn, President of the Commerce, writes in the North American Breiswa "The South this course has been are needs the entry has been fa-tured with an example tarp of cot-ton and an example tarp pro-duction of corn, with also all, excel-lent yield of tobacco, and all-lough market prices may be low, expending as to notice, the last remying that the cost of pre-lattice, being into con-sideration and only the agustion of cost of prediction, laking into con-sideration not only the question of labor, but recognizing the complete millisation of the by-product which was formerly wasted, is now granty reduced, and the net result is a favorreduced, and the not result is a favor-able con. This sught interest, it is to be hoped, may stockly continue in advancement, accompanied utilization, with reminerative results. The pro-duction of size in the South is extendduction of rise in the fourth is extending, and will undoubtelly assume very greatly suitaged proportions in the near future. The lumber resources of the South are being brought more and more into prominence, attracting capital for its preparation for market, widening the employment of khor, and akking to the available wealth of the community."

The control of the co Devotion to the old Shinto faith is Derotion to the old Skinto faith is not estimat in Japan, and a great temple at Kitot, on which ten years and many millions here been expended, is allif insumplete, and work upon it flot empended even in the time of the greatest was which the country has ever had upon its hands. The woman of that country give sign of their pi-cus real in this work by contributing persons of their hair, which are braided into cables and used in the transportation of material to be emplayed in the sensitraction of the building. Of these s large number have been worn out in the work sobritishing. Of these a large number have been were not in the work accompanying the attracture at Kinto, but more are forthermain, showing a spirit of read and secretic summy the women there which the New York Tribuna believes not to be entilled by any of the missionaries among them, or by the britishers of shrines and temples any where. Ministeins is the chi family of any where. Ministeins in the chi family of any where. Ministeins in the chi family of any where. Ministeins in the chi family and does not have shouthed a large part of the religious imputation of the country, but still preserves a measure of vinking mongs to build a new temple new and stepply feetings part of the religious imputation of the country, but still preserves a measure of vinking mongs to build a new temple new and supply feetings part of the rating of the chiefer one is cell presumed and described and well and a new feeting as general shouldeness on and reserves her the Minkele, who in that results is the direct progress habite of single said on a subside shally measure to little, not strongly by parting the extraction to that seat a species and mostly typerunde. Segme is ground motify typerunde. Segme is ground motify typerunde. Segme is ground motify typerunde.



JAPAN.

CHEFT INTO



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eat kept in his big com as his treablast is over. From 0 catiff 12 he receives his Ministers. Afhis want out it was ter this he takes his londs, and then assumentable his knows out was going papers. He extrins chosely the January of what was going papers. He extrins chosely the January papers which the latest his latest papers. He extrins chosely the January public options, and, I westers to say, exceeded with fine

that was group to the control with fine any course with fine any control with fine paper and a room to a course of that for take of the course with a solid for a street with going any course, with going one of the course of th

Mikedo at Tobio (home old Japan His has a vasi major of the olly, I valley, nontain-and vasit one otory retained by three old are organed by

agen. They cost \$1. ade of many of these



nary negy, but if a name over, but if a n at all dangerous, to kie conside and to an all dangerous.

was be thrown into one Bone are similar different with the unit magnificant on the Espacies of He and 200 years before Alteractive the world. The Jayrest of the Espacies of He and 200 years before Alteractive the world. The Jayrest of the Compared the world of the Compared the

The addition to the Babias' Hospital, in New York, was formally opened recently.



The hospital, as well as the addition, says the New York Warld, has been shoroughly furnished. The first floor emistains three wards bosides the survey. This was the gift of Mrs. Hrice Gray, 2s. The second floor emistains a thet kitchen and four wards. These wards were the gift of Mrs. John Hone, Mrs. Joseph Low, Mrs. R. O. Chiam and Mrs. Ed. Kenpy. The third floor contains one ward and a playroom furnished by Mrs. H. Landout. An insubator laby was shown. It is fed by a rabber table attached to its element.

A curious parliagradip often exists between the san antennone and the laterals was. The latter always has an assessmen fustened to his shell, and whop he changes his quarters he takes his assessment along, provided he can ordered in from the old shell.

The Graids in Gotkam's "400,"

The fisalds in Getkam's "400."
George Jay Gould, ediest son of the "Lattle Winard of Wall street," has wen smeess in a field which haffled his famous father. Not only has he proved a power in financial circles and controlled with providence and exactly the vast millions laft under his direction, but he has become a leader in the social world. He and his wife, formerly Miss Edith Kingdon, the



actress. It could be actress to death of Jay Goald until last summer, when they signaled their entree into society by taking the Vigilant to Europe to participate in the international yacht races. They met with a distinct social success, and mpon their return to New York the preside acquired across the water.



MIS. GROWNE F, GODED.

Ams. cancerty, cotto.

made them rank as leaders in Gotham's "Four Hundred." At the recent
Patriach's Ball, the swellest occidfunction of the season, Mr. and Mr.,
Goods were formally admitted to the
swagger set, the beautiful who of the
roung millionaire being complimented
for the simplicity and good taste on
her custume by being turned the
"jewelless queen of society."

The Moon-Face Game,

The Moos-Face Game,
An English paper has given a prica
in the fanniest competition you over
heard of. The idea is to draw a tose
maide a circle, smking only four
strokes, exclusive of the circle itself.
Seems of the faces animated were very
fauny indeed. Now, Pathänder readers, draw some circles, take a punoli,
and see what laughable constemances



you can make with just four strokes. Here is a game that offers no and of anneament. We have reproduced four of the best faces, to suggest how the thing is done.—Weshington Fath-finder.

Bounet was originally the name for a man's head covering.



what the high hate and hig sleaves are simply ber much. Truth

HOUNEHOLD AFFAIRS,

DUTTAL LETTERS An easy way of putting large initial

An easy way of putting large initial fetters on pillow-cases, pillow-cas

THE PREAFFART OATHEAT.

Mrs. Horer gives a succinct and simple formula that is infallible it carefully followed: Add four benjior tablespicoutals oatmaal to one quart of boding water, add a teaspoonful of all; mix, and put fits whole in a distrib bodier. Fill the lower builder

The ideal maid is the maid who shads properly. But where do we find our ideals? Not in our own partors, as a rule, but in pariors of other women, who do the dasting themselves. The careful housekeeper will have faded upholstery, dail woodwork and badly defeed carroin unless she is willing to pay the price of clernal vigilance. She must go over cerything berself when she hat a new maid and insist on that worthy looking and instensing attentively. She must give her of the standard of the she had been she had a new maid and insist on that worthy looking and instension attentive. She must give her of rolling was the she had been she had been and the polished malogany, and cheeseloth inster for ordinary use. The marbles and ornaments must have a separate distorter from the harniture, and a large soft piece of maidin can be used to polish the politore glasses with. A clasmos and a little oil do for fluishing tonches for the makinging and polished oak and a soft brash must be used to penetrate the creviess of carring. A whick broom is also accessary for the upholstered furniture, and a case dutt beater is well used trice a week. New York Alvertiaer.

THE SOURCE OF MILE

A professor in the Michigan Agricultural College squaked with opportunitival College squaked with opportunitival College squaked with opportunities that the first the food har of stables petiting lette milk and causing it to your and spoil." This language implies that the souring of milk must or necessity result from its contact with air that is impore. Instead of this the souring is always the result of contact of the milk with the oxygen of the atmosphere. There are always sense injurities in air, and these examples of the stronghere of the stronghere of the stronghere of the contact of the milk with the oxygen could be kept out at milk, it would sould be the contact of the stronghere of the stronghere of the could be kept out at milk, it would sould be the contact of the stronghere of the stronghere of the contact of the stronghere of the stro

Balt Markers Brotish-Seak the machinest lip a while in lukewarm water; take up and wipe day. Dip in mailed builtin; then in beaten ong and roll in broad cramba. Broti and here-wish leanes bales and paralay, or make these batter.

with femon blee and paraloy, or marker (Passet better.

8t. George Pudeing—One cay onch of raisins, used and molasmos three rups of flour, one temporaril each of the compound eight of the compound of the compound of the compound of allegaes, man temporaril sales for the temporary of the compound of the continuity and done to make a think that on the compound of th

CIVILIZATION HAS CREPT INTO HIS SURPTUCCES ROSE.

con Acres of Palaces and is commonly Wealthy 113s Bally Life - Empress and Churu Palace.

THERE is no ruler in the world, excepting, perhaps, the Char, we inheresting to-law as a the Engager of Fasca with Engagers of Fasca with the Engagers of the Engagers of the Engagers of the world station at Hamiltonian where he has peratisent at Hamiltonian where he has peratisent at the same discreting the unwal and military trees by reinfined one with him, and in the world as four temperatures of the Engagers of the Engager

The Capus runes.

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The capus runes of the capus was the capus of the

RULER OF JAPAN. | See he thrown into one. Some are seeled with the unter magnifecent one





Whenever, He was hight in his hig pairs, surrounded, by a lot of severants. Whenever he went out it was in a closed early, consumently he knew milling whetever of what was going as a four-poster bedstead than anything also he had been a four-poster bedstead than anything also He Emperor set cross-legged on the floor, poster bedstead than anything also He Emperor set cross-legged on the floor. I was admitted into the palane, and it washed him a house press to transfer be a supplier of the set of the se

the fuerigness for the first time about treativents years any.

The house of the Mikado at Tobio is for different from those old Japanese subsection. He has a read some right in the conter of the city, make up of this and valley, containing taken and smooth and east one-three paisess. It is contained by three masts, come of which are crossed by marble bridges, and at all of which we find solders in modern subtress. These means are in pieces from 100 to 200 feet wide. They are filled with water, and magnificant lates flowers fast to your them for these forms of them.

if is paisons are now a similaration of Europe and Japan. They cost \$3,000,000. The walls of many of these





changes his artions somewhat to suit it. All the papers are looked over for him, and the passages he should see are marked. Ordinary meads to manufacture or criticisms he masses over, but if a newspaper becomes at all designous, he gives an order to his remarks and the newspaper becomes it all designous he gives an order to his remarks and the newspaper is shapped, while it self-thors are liable to be thrown to to the control of the cont

prisons. The Mikede is by to means a poor man. He receives about \$2,000,000 a year he heap up his palace and his branchold attablishment, and he has besides a large prisate fertiess. Mr. financounty, his Grand Master of Corresponds, told me that he was a good business man. He has a great deal of mouse in public land.

ago. He was on the throne long before illins Clears appried to be the femperer of file. and 300 years before Alexander not Cleast thought he had conquered the world. The Japanese will assure you that the Mixado is a lineal descendant of the first Emperor. Junes Tenno.

Any ather reyal family would have ran out in less than this time, especially in an included country like Japan, but the Japanese have a law by which the Emperor cannot marry one of his own family. He has to marry the disaghter of one of the court nobles. The Empress, therefore, is not if royal blood. She is the daughter of lobig Takada. Bhe is a very bright woman, and was but nighteen years old at the time she was married. This was away bank in 1803, when foreign wave had not yet obtained in the smpire. Her Majesty were at that time Japanese clothes, and alse followed. I am told, the custom of shaving off her sysbrows, and observed the standard of the contom of shaving off her sysbrows, and the followed. I am told, the custom of shaving off her sysbrows, and the followed. I am told, the custom of shaving off her sysbrows, and the followed. I am told, the custom of shaving off her sysbrows have again grown out and her tests are a white as these of an American girl. So is at the front of almovements for the introduction of the Western civilization, secocially say innovation that promises to better the condition, of Japanese women. She has been found of seciety, and afte is almost as boay as tile Emperor. She has been control to blash unseen, "though they do not "waste theirs, and her time intaken my with reading, study, receptions and charitable of monarcles. She is not found of seciety, and afte is almost as boay as tile Emperor. She has been allotted a certain number of laties connected with the painese at Tokio, who, like many will flowers, are "born to blash unseen," though they do not "waste theirs, and her time intaken my with reading, study, receptions and charitable used. She is not here we have a very large to the first weekens on the dese

A Tube-Fed Incubator Intant.

The addition to the Babies' Hospital, in New York, was formally opened recently.



The hospital, as well as the addition, says the New York World, has been thoroughly turnished. The first fleor contains three wards besides the nursery. This was the gift of Mrs. Brice Clay, Jr. The second floor contains a thet kitchen and four wards. These wards were the gift of Mrs. John Hone, Mrs. Joseph Low, Mrs. R. O. Chism and Mrs. Ed. Kongs. The third floor contains one ward and a playroom formished by Mrs. H. Landon. An incubable baby was shown. It is fed by a rubber tube attached to its stomach.

A carious parinership often crists between the sea antennous and the hermit crab. The latter always has an assence featened to his shell, and when he changes his quarters he takes his anessone along, provided he san detach it from the old shell.

The Gualde in Gotham's -- 600.

The timids in techname of 60. "Copyre Jay Qualit, either som of the "Lettis Winned of Wall street," have won encous in a field which bariled his famous (ather. Not only has be proved a newer in themesia circles and controlled with produces and suggesty the wat millione left nucler his direction, but he has become a loader in the social world. He and her wife, foremerly Miss Edith Kingdon, the



actron, lived in modest retirement after the death of Jay Gould until last summer, when they signaled their entres into society by fating the Vigilant to Europe to participate in the international yach rease. They met with a distinct social success, and upon their return to New York the prestige acquired across the water



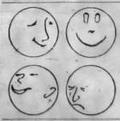
MRS. OXOMOR F. GOULD.

Mas. oncourty, south.

Made them rank as leaders in Gotham's "Four Hundred." At the recent
Patriarchs' Ball, the swellest social
function of the season, Mr. and Mrs.
Gould were formally admitted to the
swegger set, the beautiful wife of the
young millionaire being complimented
for the simplicity and good batte of
her costume by being termed the
"jewelless queen of society."

The Moon-Face Game,

An English page has given a prins in the funniest competition you ever-heard of. The idea is to drawn see inside a circle, making only four strakes, exclusive of the circle itself. Some of the faces submitted were vary funny indead. Now, Pathfinder read-ers, draw some circles, take a poscil, and see what laughable countenances



you can make with just four strokes Here is a game that offers me soil o amusement. We have reproduce, four of the best faces, to suggest how the thing is done. — Washington Path finder.



-but the high bate and hig sleeves lightness, are simply too much - Truth

ROUSEROLD AFFAIRS,

COYCLE GROTTE

COTION DETURNS.

An easy way of putting large initial letters on pillow-eases, pillow-shanis and nowels as in naw white correction bread to observe the stempod lines. The bread is as weren that when applied it has much the effect of raised or padded emiraidery. It should be wet and strick before ning to prevent shrinking. It is applied to the pattern by awing it "over and over." The same bread is every pretty whost mod to outline a pattern on the border of a tea-cloth, either on white or calored lines or dening. New York Cost.

THE HUMANTARY CARRESTS.

Mrs. Hover gives a succinct and Mrs. Hover gives a succinct and simple formula that is infallible if carefully followed: Add four heaping tablespounds and add four heaping tablespounds of one quart of boiling water, add a teaspoonful of all; mix, and put I'm whole in a double boiling water, add a teaspoonful of all; mix, and put I'm who in a double boiling water, add a teaspoonful with boiling water, shand the rainly with boiling water, shand the rainly with boiling water with the water water

The ideal maid is the maid who dusts properly. But where do we find our ideals? Not in our own parlors, as a rule, but in parlors of other women, who do the dusting themselves. The careful housekeeper will have faded upholatery, dull woodwork and bally defaced carring outsies she is willing to pay the price of eternal vigilance. She must go over corything herself when she has a new maid and insist on that worthy looking and listening stentively. She must give her a feather duster, soft all hid handkerchies for the piano and the polished unabagany, and chersedoth insister for ordinary use. The marbles and ornardents must have a separate outsier for ordinary use. The marbles and ornardents must have a separate outsier from the furniture, and a large soft piece of musin can be need to poish the picture glasses with. A chamous and a lightle oil do for finishing touches for the makingany and polished oak and a soft brash must beared to penetrate the crevium of carving. A which broom is also necessary to the upholished oak and a soft brash must be used to penetrate the crevium of carving. A which broom is also necessary for the upholished beater is well used twice a week. "Now York Advertises."

A professor in the Michigan Agricultural College synaks of atmospheric microbes from the faul are of abolicy microbes from the faul are of abolicy getting into milk and cancing it to "sour and spoil." This language implies that the souring of milk must of necessity result from its contact with air that is impure. Instead of this the souring is always the result of contact of the milk with the expension of the atmosphere. There are always seem inpurities in air, and these cancel to spoil, the oxygen making this spoiling more rapid. If all impurities nead be kept out of milk, it would sour without spoiling. But when milk sin contact with air in matter, how pare it may assue, this is impurities must be milk with contains to ferment until it becomes return or spoiled. The Michigan professor, however, makes a mileties in suggesting the possibility of milking through laber into close cars, in order to keep out the night contact with a lay. The air always alls the open space in the rows tests, and than the milk even before it leaves them must have some impurities. The only way to have units unitarily pure at a sterilizant by anticiting it to sunugh least to destroy all enjarous microbes. No serve in milking on ever outbrely prevent their colvance.

Salt Mackerel Broiled—Soak the mackerel for a while in laneweren water take up and wipe day. Dup in maited bottor, then in beaton egg, and till in bread arumba. Broil and serve with lamouthies and pareley, or make



Without a Sheriff.

Without a Sheriff,
Moset Vignita Laborational Association
unada a contract with District Passociation
unada a contract Passociation
unada contract Passociation
unada a contract Passociation
unada contract

Clover blok.

April 8, 1826.

The grass is growing rapidly, and we are having refreshing showers.

There is considerable sickness in this neighborhood. Mrs. Saille Ligou is quite ill at this writing.

Mr. John Deyle is suffering very much with neuralgis, past working. Mr. Howard Meeks who has been ill with rheumstiam, is improving slowiy.

wiy. Mr. J. C. Price's little boy, Clide

is on the sick list.

Born: a child to Mrs. Embay Shinaberry, which only lived a short time, and then returned to the God

time, and then returned to the God who gave it.

Dr. Barnett had a professional call in this neighborhood the other day. We welcome him in our midst. midst.
Mr. Uriah Heyner brought fifty head of cattle to the Hufman place

bead of cattle to the Hofman place the other day.

Mr. B. H. Dudly, of Staunton, Va., brought one hundred and fifty head of eattle to this place, to be grazed the coming summer.

Mr. A. Bell, has returned with a fine large yoke of cattle.

Mr. E. Shinaberry has bought the old Boasyld farm near Dummer.

We. understand that Mr. Ellis Sharp has rested the Samnet Wit son farm, at this place, for the coning season.

Mesors, John Sheels and E. H. Showalter, have made near 5000hast maple sugar and 20 gallons of no lasses.

maple engar and 20 gallone of mo-lasses.

Pref. Adams' singing close at Drittscool won't under.

We have had quite a hard winter, not only stack freezes, but people's been are ball freezes leaving house in the hives. There has been quite a number of them in this neighbor hood, lost.

What is

Castoria is Dr. Sampel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Southing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhosa and Wind Colls, Castoria relieve teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Cas-toria is the Children's Panacon—the Mether's Friend.

Castoria.

"Casteria is an exercised medicine for chil-from. Mothers have repeatefly sold one of its good affect upon shelr shitlers."

Du. G. C. Ossoon, Lovell, East

Da. J. F. Kramman, Course, Ark

Castoria.

"Custoria is so well adapted to still I reconscioud it sesuperior to any per known to me."

The Centaur Company, 71 Marray Street, New York City.

Hre the Highest of HII High Grades



Warranted Superior to Any Bicycle Built in the World, Regard-less of Price, or the Name of the Maker.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct 2, 1884.

ither from accident or a we can say of any oth e, so called, that we self, every day that we are th Yours truly, Walti

cel Rims, Waverly Clincher, Detschable Tires, weighs 25 Bz #85

egular Frame, same

Ladice' Brop Frame, same, weights and Tires | 575 96-inch Diamond, Wood Rims, weight 91 lbs .. 874

A - GOOD - AGENT - WANTED

In every town a splendid business awaits the right man. Get one Catalogus "J." Free by mail.

INDIANA BICYCLE CO.

IGHTNING

Mr. James Varner and family was visiting friends and relatives at this place last week.

Hey. E. F. Alexander presched quite at interesting sermon at this place, on his way to Freshold presched quite at interesting sermon at this place, on his way to Freshold presched quite at interesting sermon at this place, on his way to Freshold with the season.

Address. Clayer Lick.

We understand that there has some large became past around to this neighborhood. We would be glad to see a pair. BLU SAKER.

Pocahontas Times, \$1.65.

WINTER GOODS FOR ACTUAL COST, For Cash

Come in and get goods in price lower than you have ever seen them. Clothing, Overcoats, Boots, Shoes, Men's Woolen Shirts, Blankets Dress Goods, in fact every thing you need.

THESE GOODS

BEFORE MY SPRING STOCK COMES IN.

MEAN BUSINESS

And will convince you that my prices are lower than you can buy else.

VEBY TRULY YOURS

Dut we take more pleasure in "Looking Forward" to the time when it propolation of shis rounity will all have become convinced that at my establishment is the test place to buy mything in the nercan-tile line than anywhere size in the county.

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes, etc.

-YOU MUST EATI-

s it is a nell evident fact that you must Hat to Live, or Live to Hat I desire to present to your consideration my complete stock of

GENERAL GROGERIES

CAREFUL SELECTION, PURE GOODS, REASONABLE PRICES

APPEAL TO YOUR

REASON

West End

of Bridge

POCKET

P. GOLDEN. Marlinton W. Va.

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

VOL. 12, NO. 39.

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1895.

\$1.00 IN ADVANCE.

Official Directory of Pocahantas.

AND THE CONTROL AS A CONTROL AS

4 6 - XX - MAC SORRO 1911	
Quarterly meetings.	First round
Lewisburg District:	
Frankford,	April 20, 31.
Levelino,	4 27, 28
Gruen Bank,	Mur4, a
Huntersville,	~ 11, 13
Gilletts,	* 18, 19,
Hot Springs,	9 25, 26
Hinton,	+ 25, 26
Millions,	June 1, 2
Talcott.	- 1, 3
Green ville.	- N. W
Usion.	" 3, 10
Alderson.	~ 15, 16
Blue Sulphut.	4 22 23
Boscovers and White	
Allegiouny,	
Covington,	" 29, 36 " 29, 30
Clifton Furge,	
Alven	
Les talments	100,13
District Stewarts' o	- 13,-14
laburg April 23 11 A	Design Term
month when an 11 Y	Control of the last
W. G. HAMS	COMP. P. E.
THE RESIDENCE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 2 IN COLUM	

"Beaver" is a very popular name in Pennsylvania, twenty-one towns hav-

show a steady uniform decrease in the average size of the family.

The New York Advertisor thinks it is significant that the greatest divines preach the shortest sermona.

Dr. Carroll estimates that 20,000; 000 religious services, not counting the Sunday school, are held every year in the United States, and that 10,000,000 sermons are presched in 165,000 places of worship.

A large wholesale manufacturer of rects says that there is a large and increasing demand for men's slays, and that many doctors are recommending their male patients to wear correts as a cree for round shoulders or a weak lack.

Public Opinion states that M. Raf-Polic Opinion states that M. Raz-tailli, the calebrated Prench artist, in an interview recently, expressed the opinion that the decadence in Prenchart was due to social causes. For the future of art he considers America the most promising country,

The New York Advertiser says a very large number of the clergy now read from type-written sermons, either real from type written sermons, either loing the work themselves or dictal-ing it to some member of the family family to operate the machine. There is a popular impression that these type written sermons facilitate "good delivery.

The Petit Journal hits at the New Tork Herald for stating that in case of a war between England and France, the latter country might, if her cause were just, "count upon the sympatry of one-third of the American citizena." "Then, the other two-thirds," quoth the Petit Journal, "would be against us, though our cause were just."

Such libraries desired possible of the consequence of the latter country might, if her consequence is latter country might, if her consequence is constituted that the latter country might, if her consequence is constituted to the latter country might of constituted the latter country might be a latter might be latter might be a latter might be a latter might be a latter mig

one that we know!

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th waves the grain, an when

what's lif the fuluer - we'll whis-

noe inst we know!
-- Kreats Constitution.

MARY VERNER'S ROMANCE.

BANY CERTERS ROMANCE. BAYY Cortains of derivance we not over control of derivance we not over the control of t

FRITE OLD COUNTRY,

Good these or had those, we're with this received the second through the second through

sol doors, has reven by the large eyes told of sheeplass nights and many lears.

Tet, Pan Harding—"Eastly? Paul, and many lears.

Tet, Pan Harding—"Eastly? Paul, as he weared led in the canyon—thought to he had never seen Mary so lovely, as he related up to the door of the had never seen Mary so lovely, as he related up to the door of the young pestmistrens if there was any thing to him.

He washed, with his handsoms dark eyes, her small white fingers go through the letters) ying on the counter before her.

But she finally shook her head,

"Nothing for you to-day"

Tet Paul seemed loats to go. He yould his long, tawny mustache, light is purred boots upon the foot, and can him presently.

"Not Paul seemed loats to go. He will be fitted about her usual bestmes." "Nothing I can do for you?" she she fitted about her usual bestmess. "Nothing I can do for you?" she she fitted about her usual bestmess. "Nothing I can do for you?" she in the fitted about her usual bestmess. "Nothing I can do for you?" she will be the counter of the party figure, claid in a cotton freek of gantian bias. "The stared silently, first at his boots, and so he eyes wandered up they fill might le walk.

"You can say what you've go! to my where you are." If e stared silently, first at his boots, and so he eyes wandered up they fill might le walk.

"How Millerent you keep your place from what a main shastly is—"But she stared his compliments.

"You live down by the Mile Pools,

"dow different you keep your place from what s man's sheaty is—" But she stayed his compliments. "You live down by the Blue Pools, don't you?" "You, next to Renben Haise till his place was barnt out and he came into my shaaty. I saw Rube three days back."

Mary heard of it and reduced to speak to or look of him. Then it was that he dump himself before, nor our day, and operated her to neve him from that from which he was powerline to see himself—from drink and dies and bad companions. And she dot what

that from which is weep to be added the search based.—Iron drick and dies said bad companions. And she shi what bad companions. And she shi what bad bad companions. And she shi what other good women have dies before her and will do again. She channel her hand in his and, with her hoart fall of Rube Hathe, she presented to marry Pauli-for his soul said. He heart fall of Rube Hathe, she presented to marry Pauli-for his soul said.

All throughthat him, initiar winter the held to her premise. At Christman he broke from her control, and she did not again to him for days, but she ended by forgiving. When he was with Marp he wound nut to set foot in Pfollioti's again, never to said a card. But she supposed the author of her low voice, the fought of her small hand, and his regolutions matted that the siniter above.

The eve of their marriage day arrived and with it Faul's allowance from England. The consistent and the opportunity suggested a carones and paul informed the "Hearty" was soon trowded, for the "Beauty" was part to soon should stand him.

Full was full of liquor—his had be not be not too good lay before him on the table unit was part processing arorted with a host of "Halloo, Bill., you bank! What look, pard?"

"Look, pard?"

"Look, pard?"

"Look was though as are on't bank and look and desibeath. I've worked for something. I've strond for something. I've worked for something, are thought and role had cone back with Bube—"

Paul looked my with a start. His eyes flashed, so he seemed to grow so

come back.
"What did you say?" he mattered.
"I said Robe and I had come back.
But don't let me distorts the game."
"The game is up?! "ried Paul with
an oath as he struck the table and

an oath as he strong the table and made the money juggle.

"Rad bad lands, eat" sail Bill.

"Sorry for you.

"Keep your sorrow to yoursell and your partners, Renhen Halse."

"Come, come," said Bill, good hu-morelly, have a drule, I'm standing treat, and as to Rube, here's his health and May "I" and the property of the "I'm standing treat!" should I'm!,

"Thisting no. "The said from the lands."

"I'm standing treat!" shouted Part, springing up. "Have a direby with springing up. "Have a direby with liquor in Bill's face and make a ratio at him.

A pixtol flashed, a cale blue part at mobalised in the notat; and "Beauty" Paul by stone shad on Ffollout's Soor.

Some of them weat up to the poor office to break the news to Mart. There was slight in the window, and to yet they are well as an idea siting talking. Quietly, and with howest lack, they left the cottage and returned to Ffollout's without fulfilling their mession.

turned to erather their mission.

Next day a rough-anti-ready jury,

Next day a rough-anti-ready jury,

Next day a rough-anti-ready jury, Next day a ron-position con-baving reconsistent all the circum-stances of the case and with than ap-precisation of Bill Besterne well known prevens as a deal shot, deptied that Fan had control on purpose a certain death, and they returned a vertiet of "suicede while of unsural mind."—Chrongo Times.

WISE WORDS.

Rank and rinhes are chains of gald, at still chains. - Ruffin.

Of all virtues, justice is the heat; valor without it is a pest.—Waller. In the measure that is a roomage, it you but know the hear is there.—Van Ease.

you not know the hear's there. Van Essa.

Clear writers, like clear furnitains, do not seems so deep as they are.
Landor.

What is birlis to a man if it be a stain to his shad amendors to have left each an off-pring.—Str P. Sidney.
There is as much roop maintiff, in imparting your own secrets as in Respiring these of your neighbor. Darkey, Resengis, here is a worst of love, as more was a know, the hear will quide thy ways above that shaped they task below.—D. W. Holems.

Gloom and saffmes are possess to us, the origin of hydreries, which is a disease of the imagination caused by read-less.

THE ME

"Yes," 40 like money, "How is "Money

II-- "Do more adistra She of the sense of the riscor is bo

daughter to mother. The Count

She-"No I dou't feel I

ing."
Hs-"Don
yourself again

would find i and forth on Witherby-

ome made or

EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

WOMEN TOOK PART IN ELECTION IN COLORADO

Int toolsted Upon the Men Voting-Scenes at the Polls.

Comes with the recent also time in Colorada. A Denver letter in the New time in Colorada. A Denver letter in the New time in Colorada. A Denver letter in the New time in Colorada was in the colorada was a stand for severa good in 1907, and the mining districts were good in 1907, and the mining districts were good in 1907, and the mining districts were good in 1907, and the mining districts would enter this shorter. The phenomenal for the colorada in present in voice over live years ago does not recluded an ingress in population in Colorada. The some will be fully nimity for sent of their regularation, and their collesiases was redected in voting that were the mea. They and their collesiases was redected in voting that were the mea. They and their collesiases was redected in voting that were the mea. They and their collesiases was redected in voting that were the mea.



The second secon

The second state of

to go obsewhere to find discord and strengths.

The lines for the first two or three hours contained from 100 to 200 votors, but by 11 n'ebeck the run was emission, and then during the remaining that the leggards must conse out. In one present in the residence district of Capital Hill only two registered voters for the public that the hours to bound the bound of the public the bury man was hunted out and permended to fast, the women made repeated visits and they had forced the judifferent to the public and the public sum to the public and the public sum to the public sum to the public and the public sum to the s



BARRANQUILLA EXPRESS PRESSET

imals coming in from Sabanaiargs, twelve leagues distant, each bearing two bales of cotton weighing 125 pounds apiece, having neither stopped nor rested by the way.

Gladstone's Unmarried Baughler.

William E. Gladstone has a daughter, Miss Helou, who is worthy the harm. The ex-Frennier's some endies of Herbort, have been quiet men, preferring the life of a cleryyman or a country gentlamen to great careers, but Miss Helen is an active worker in all fields. She as one of three girls, the other two been married, and she has five brothers, all grown to man-boot.

Miss Gladstone.

Miss Gladstone's work has been principally in the direction of higher stoneston for women. She has done a great deal to give advantages to the daughters of the poor her respectable working people of the country around Hawarden, and her affects to open colleges to both sense have in sereni cases been rewarded. She is not unlike her father in appearance. She has the same broad, philosophic



Callons, ginglams and chambers, among the properly washed along with quicke process, and the long dates were as a writing washed along with quicke process, and the long dates as a writing washed along with quicke process, and the long dates as a writing washed along with quicke process, and the long dates as a writing washed where the least the washed properly washed along with the washed wa Any or measurements.

Any or measurements.

At the same issues where Mrs. Borest freated Vienna bread she also took up whole wheat bread, which is considered attremely mutritious and wholesome. It was a noticeable fact that the dough and sponge of the whole wheat for the Vienna. In the pas it was weighty to the tooch, and on the land of the Vienna. In the pas it was weighty to the tooch, and on the land of the Vienna. In the pas it was weighty to the tooch, and on the land of the heat. It is nitrogenous and contains phosphates, therefore it is most mutritions, and away and beyond the white bread in the matter of heathful properties. The recipe for like is one quart of liquid, which may be one-half mits and one-half water. Scald the milk and add the water to: When lakewarm add one cake of dissolved yeard, one tearpoonful of salf and sufficient whole wheat flour on half water, then mould, put in greased source pas and stand aids for one heart after which bakes in a moderately also over.

A flour rish in ginten soon becomes static. Keep the sponge at the first kneading at a temperature of sixty, edge to severally degrees. To make also over, the more slonder visual for the passage of the pas

Cocoanti Pyranide Whip the whites of five sggs as for iring, add one pound of powdered sugar while doing this uttl it will stand along, then beak in one sup of grated cocosant. Shape into pyramide upon a disk and serve.

dish and serve.

Hickory-Nut Macarcons—To one and a half cupful of hickory-out maris pounded fine add aground allegies and number to teats. Make a froating as for cakes, etir in the means and spines. Floor the lands and roll the mixture into bells about the size of a number. I would be mixture into bells about the size of a number lay time to prevent bake in a quick oven. Use washed butter for greasing the time, so hard or sail butter gives an unpleasant taste.

Bestatesh and Orsign—To

AS HIS MOTHER CHED TO BO.

Beardinate has published and he had been controlled with with his order. If with a his many the second his order controlled his make a his make a few, the day's make a steep, the day's make a steep, the second has described as the controlled has describe

shother send or do.
— Salesberts Readey 17 mild-

A blanket morteage furnishes but a

Allor-"Beauty is but sken deep Mand (spitefully)-"Who talk you?" -Park

The man that rides your postule should be shot-gamed. — Dansville (N. Y.) Besses.

A man may be beside himself, and pet, have no idea have reflections he looks. — Puck.

Out Freed, "Seems to me you are paying your cook preity stiff wages." Immon - "Have to; if I don't she'll leave, and then my wite will have to do the creaking herself."—New York Weekly.

Weekly.

Circk—"Here's some of the fresh cracked wheat. Would you like a package of 18" Mrs. Nowmah.—"Young man, when I want damaged goods I'll let you know. —Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Mrs. Workshalay.—"Oh. I do so like to see a good, strong, determined man." Mr. Workshal girraghtsening.—"So dis I, my dwar. Mrs. W.—"Volin, the coal had is empty.—"Doe kin Courses.

"You are sharged with lass one young."

Words, the coal has in empty.—Doe born Course.

"You are sharged with leaving voted five times in one day," soid the Judge, storage in one day," soid the Judge, storage, "I are charged an I?" represend the principle of the paid for it.—New York first.

Mins De Frakhon 'o' by yours homes 'Thank' was sented at the telephones. Mrs. De Frakhon.—'O'b, desc! I presented in the property of the property



POCAHONTAS TIMES.

ANDREW PRICE, Entrest Marlisten, Friday, April 26, 1835 thursties of the intene asylum at West Virginia newspapers. They

end at the peak office at Markin-

been handed down by the Supreme Court of Vincinia. The law is practhen'lly the same as ony Australian

In New York city, Mayor Strong who was elected by the lavish use of the word reform, has disappronted his constituents by refusing to turn the Tamanany office-bodders out. He has unde only 200 chan.

steep. It is merely an incident of President must have failed to make himself impressive, for the preaching depends almost wholly on the price of mutton. If wood were not an and so we suppose that the President interest of commerce, still it would be produced and clipped even a tragedian though it was only to be destroyed Rich or considered merely waste matter. This is a complication not often

This is a complication not often also into consideration when the grade of wood is in question.

The Supreme Court of Illinois is a called down innon-rable anoth the same as upon its head for its recent decision declaring the law amount in section decision declaring the law amount in physical in factories from work in grade than sight hours perday. The court held that the time of a summer to the passed upon the same as it was done in a large of as she saw fit and that no rastrictions could be placed upon for as long as it was done in a large number of the court fit is a great triangle for the eventing system and the large of the vicinity on his way to finned Creak to get work. His like thicks it is a bad out such a mountain country as this, each of the country saw these country is to get work. the means drivers taking sourage from this document will have
the life of the being woman who
profess work to degradation. Unter this live a woman might sell
kenself into absolute nievery. It
a purposition may what effective.

Miss Riller thick is a local source of the local
source work to degradation. Unbest apending a few days with his
best pitch has returned to his home
on Dry Fork.

NOTICE. the time is a second of the servery. It is an impossible to any what effect the changes with hore on posterity, or what second horror may be the reads of the count echange to recognize the count echange to recognize the count echange to recognize the property of the explanation of spiritual property of the second country of the explanation of a spiritual property of the exploration of the e

In seems certain from newspa. The Evolution of the News Item. per reports that some eightmouths ago a mistake was made by the au-Westen, which is not at all picas-Weston, which is not at all pleasant to contemplate. A female in-mate died, and Christopher Tet-If not paid within the year rick, of Ritchie county, was noti-ill be sharped. Bed that his wife, who has been an immate of the seylum for several A reservation declaring the Wall body home and it was interred as the election less constitutional, has new that Tetrick's wife is still alive. There must have been a remarksble resemblance between the two women. This incident, if true, il-lustrates how dead to the world is the insate person, when even their identification depends on their keepers.

of his constituents by refusing to term the Tamstamy office-holders out. He has made only 200 changes out of a possible 17,000.

But is higher in the city markets at this time than it has been for twenty-three years. Many of our stackmen are raking the county for all manner of stock which will be fit to ship this fall. Others who have gained the reputation of being equally long hossied, remark that "many a man has been based just that way," and are fearful that it is no epocial sign of a better mark at this fall.

PRINTESSOS GARDER, the man who professes to understand the monkey longuage, has been exposed. He recently went to the Congs to dwell in the jungles and take down stenographic notes of what how were all the professes to the most secrets of the most respectable of monkey families. Instead of doing this, he took lodgings with a missionary and processed to make up his lies out of his beed. The missionary came to France and denounced him not the France and denounced him not the first thing to the contraction of the professes of the mast served secrets of the most served secrets of the most respectable of monkey families. Instead of doing this, he took lodgings with a missionary and processed to make up his lies out of his beed. The missionary can be founded to the professes to the most served secrets of the most served secrets of the most served for the server of the great capture of the protocology of the cutting the black being considered the mont value.

The monied menseemed to scout the black being considered the mont way a piece from the court of the protocology of the cutting the black being considered the mont value.

The monied menseemed to see the black being color for families to five black being color for families. The monied menseemed to sout the black being color for families to five black being color for families. The monied menseemed to sout the black being color for families to distinct the protocology of the markle discover of the sent quality of Tennessee marble. It was is no loud to seve

proceeded to make up his lies out of his head. The missionary came to France and denounced him not only as an imposter in science but as a regular sponge in the way of a visitor. Garner evidently believes in writing a book about things no one knows any thing about.

Woon clothing is cheaper now than ever before in the history of the world. This does not afford the wood growers of this county much satisfaction. No one expects any great elevance in the price of wood this year over the price of wood in year and the production of wood in unlike that of any other coup. It is merely an incident of sheep raising and its production depends almost shelly unthe price.

Rich Mountain Items

We have been having very changeable weather. Saturday be-Easter we had snow, hall, rain, and

Nothing affords keener interest than to read the great number of are the indicators of the state of affairs in their respective counties, and readers see what is filling the minds of the people of the different sections, as far as he has any business to know. Of minor in-terest is the watching the evolu-tion of the News Item as it is printed for many a weary week, gathering interest as it makes its round. To illustrate the point, we will suppose there has been an occurrence in this county which, the local press reports, and the ex-changes copy as follows:

"YESTERDAY Bill Stone and Ed. "Yierranan Hall Stone and Ea-Blain had an altercation on the street, having fallen out over a trifling matter, and blows pussed. They were soon separated and fin-ed by the Mayor 31 each and costs."—Pocchantles Post.

"Ix Pocahontas Post.
"Ix Pocahontas County, last
week Mesars. William Stone and
Elward Blaine, two prominent citiends, met at the county seat and
engaged in fisticuffs, having fallen
out over a woman. Both were
budly bruised, and arrested and
fined \$10 each and costa."—Groenbear Gostainer.

fined \$10 each and costs."—Green-brier Gossipper.

"A BLOODY buttle took place in Poschottas County, hast week, "between William Stone and Edward Blaine, two extensive stock reisers of that county. They fell out concerning the ownership of a steer. Stone struck Blaine with his cane, Blaine with this cane, Blaine returned the blow, and a deepcrate fight ensued. Blaine had his car bitten off, Stone was left unconscious on the field, and both vers bound over to await the action of the grand jury."—Hardy Hustler.

"Last week, two prominent land-

state of West Virginia both were bound over the near the field, and both were bound over to await the action of the grand jury."—Hardy Hustler.

"Last week, two prominent land, owners named Stone and Haine of Pocahonta County, came to the Clerk's office to settle a controversy concerning a tract of land. They got into a dispute and soon opened hestilities. Stone threw a paper weight at Blaine and knock, and the dispute them was dangerously early the Lands of this county, the above cause of the State of West Virginia st. One Bundred to N. C. Mevell, one of the Commissioners of this Court, who shall gad him down, and jumped on him and trampled him most bratally. The County Clerk, who tried to separate them, was dangerously eat by Blaine, and both were badly injured. Stone was arrested, and gave bail for bis appearance at Court in the sum of \$1000."—Marriso Multiplier.

"News has reached us of a bloody aftray in Pocahontas County, V. restriata Big Bill Stone and "Cop." Ed. Blaine, two noted despended for the street was deserted. Finally they threw their revoluters away, by methal consent, and sativanced to have it out with their fasts. "Cap' Blaine has been remanded to pai and bail refused."—Wheel my desired to be provided to pai and bail refused. "Wheel "Big Bill," who was trying to open his pookut knife. Stone cannot recover, and Blaine has been remanded to pai and bail refused."—Wheel my desired to pai and bail refused."—Wheel my desired to pai and bail refused. "Wheel my desired to pai and bail refused."—Wheel my desired to provide an animose of the store and the arrest of the commissioner. The provide and the arrest was deserted. Finally they threw their revoluters away, by motal consent, and sativanced to have it out with their fasts. "Cap' Blaine head seem remanded to pai and bail refused."—Wheel my deserve, at which time and place of the store of the control of the control

lo jail and bail refused. — Wheeling Regulotor.

"Rev. C. B. Goodman has commediced his evangelical labors in
Focaliontas County, West Virginia. His work lies in a ranged
county lying on the summits of the
Alleghanies, and among the rough
mountaineers of that section. But
recently a couple of desperations
and at the county seat and engaged in a fuorisatic of rifles and amailarms in which both were killed.

The people are used to such occurroutoes, and samply ran away and
hist until the outiess were dimebate there in the formation of the county
had been any summit of the county
had been a summit of the county
had been the cou

Cowren road only his Hible and

Commissioner's Sale-

Vs. One hundred acres

SONAL PROPERTY.

Having decided to abandon the hotel strines, and engage in other pursuits will on Saturday.

APRIL 27, 1895

Bell at public section to the high-set listing of my recidence in Sartinion may be concluded and kinche figuriate costs stove, beating shows, carpets, mai-tenance, bed springs, some fields, and photomical springs, and stating in-plemental, a group, sec. Town reasonable and male kince in m day of sale.

April 17, 1000.

H. A. Yanne.

C. B. SWECKER. General Austioneer and Real Estate Agent

I sell Chal, Mineral and Timber Lands agains and Town Lots a specialty. Ill mare in the bestimen. Cort appendence stated. Reference Perturbated.

LEADER 176.

PURSUANT to a decree of the FRENCH COACH AFALLION (IMPORTED)

Commissioner's Sale.

PUBSUANT to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahoutas county receivered on the accound day of Agril 1893, in the chaucery cases of Jas. V. Cakkey's executor against Jas. T. Rose.

The sonterasigned special Commissioner. The court himse door of Pocahoutas County, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the troot of land accounty of the said James T. Rose, in the bill and proceedings in above cases mentioned. This land is situated another, the highest bidder, the troot of land and proceedings in above cases mentioned. This land is situated and the situat

J. A. SHARP & CO.

- Have Established a Firstchas-

Harness and Saddlery Store and Shop,-

MARLINTON, W. VA. Something that has been in this county for years.

They carry a complete line of HARNESS, SADDLES, COL-LAES, HARDWARE, and TRIMMINGS.

Both Factory and Handmade. At Rockbottom Prices.

ALSO,

THE UNDERTAKING DEPARTMENT

Is fitted out with a complete stack of listest and best designs, and collins can be furnished on short-est notice.

IP Successors of G. F. Uram-

FEED, LIVERY SALE STABLES.

First-Rate Teams and Saddle-Horses Provided.

UP Horses for Sale and Hire #1 SPECIAL ACCOMODATIONS FOR-

STALLIONS A limited number of Horsen beards

All persons having horses to trade are invited to call. Young horses for k-ec to ride as work. J. H. G. WILSON, Martinton w. Va.

M. F. GIESEY.

Architect and Superintendent, Wheeling, W. Va.

PATTERSON SIMMONS

MARLINGON, W. VA.

Plasterer ... Contractor.

noise Lands princes knowing themselve princes, 21 to in industed to the underegge about they are hereby requested to confirm will please take unite that they are hereby requested to confirm and matthe up.

Little and the confirmation of the confi



Marietta, Ohio, has become a say familiar name for nameless same. The first court held in this was at Marietta. It was small by a nonsiderable process or through an avenue rut of the institute forest. The shoriff with a drawn sward was greatly aligned by an Indian appetator, as a nameless howards the court-case issuing the judge, lawyers, all citizen jutter. The Indian ided the fine-leading shoriff "media, meaning the aye of a local court the latter "Backeys" appears to the Natar.

The first court held was as at Marietta. If was by a considerable processing the an arcinic rout of the resolution of th

The historial in Indianation is a proper of the control of the con —The interesting information is communicated by the Rockingham Register that a contract has been signed for the construction of forty miles of the Chempeake and Western Railroad, beginning at Elitan and coming westward through Rockingham County, Mr. Edward Parcell has been swarded the contract. He has had considerable experience in Southwest Virginia and Ronincky. It is expected work will begin about the middle of May. This means railway facilities within the limits of Pocahoutas within the limits of Pocahoutas within eighteen months, from the east, unless unforessen beschments arise.

Mas Jano Moses were united, by Rev Willano T. Price, at the residence of the birdes father near lown. The grocan is a well-known transpass, man of the scenary, and the beries, the indext daughter of Anno Moses. Eq., as a charming trained to witness the occasion, and reports delightful time. The asket arrange form the series and report of delightful time. The asket arrange form point will reside in the gracius form mean the well-known the gracius form mean the price.

Notice.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, I arlinton, W. Va., Apr 23, 1895. Andrew C. Wooddell's adm'r. Marlinton,

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Andrew C. Wooddell's heirs, et als.

PURSUANT to a decree of the
Curenit Court of Poeabours County, rendered in the above styled
cause on the 2d day of April, 1893.

I will, as Commissioner appointed
in said decree, proceed at my different
1893, to take, state, and report the
following matters of account, lowit,
1804. As attenuent of the arround
Levi Gay as Administrator of
Andrew C. Wooddell.

2d.—An account of debts ston from
Andrew C. Wooddell at the time
of his death, with their amounts,
priorities, and to whom doe.

3d.—A settlement of the paramer,
ship accounts of Andrew C.

Wooddell and W. A. Sheerer,
who were partners in rouning,
and operating a steam samulil at
the time of the death of the said
A. C. Wooddell.

4h.—A statement showing whether A. C. Wooddell was insolvent
at the time of the death of the said
A. C. Wooddell.

4h.—A statement showing whether A. C. Wooddell was insolvent
at the time he executed the frust
deeds to S. B. Moore and Lingh
Moore of which attested copies
are filed as parts of the full in
the sloresail cause, marked Exhibits "E" and "H" respectively,
5th—A statement showing what
will be a reasonable fee to allow
plaintiff's attorney for prosecutting this soit.

Gib.—Any other matter deemed
for the first of the said report shall not be completed on said
day, the same shall be continued
from day to day mull completed.

Given under my hand this 23d
day of April, 1805.

W. A. BRATTON,
a284 Andrew C. Wooddell's heirs, et als.

Notice to Creditors.

To the Creditors of Andrew C. Wooddell, Deceased:

Wooddell, Deceased:

In parsuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the County of Pecahontas, made in a cause therein pending, to subject the real estate of the said Andrew C. Wooddell to the payment of his debts, you are hereby required to present your claims against the estate of the sue payment of his debts, you are hereby required to present your claims against the estate of the said Andrew C. Wooddell, for adju-difeation to W. A. Bratton, Commis-sioner, at his office in the said office on or before the 1st day of June, 1885.

1895.
Witness, J. H. Patterson, Clerk
of the said Court, this:J5th day of
April, 1895. J. H. Patterson,
a19. Clerk.



HIS EXTENSIVE LINE OF DRUGGIST SUNDRIES,

PERFUME

PERFUMES,
STATIONARY, ETC.,
AT COST.

If you are needing say, thing in this line it will pay you to call.

He as usual has a full line of DRUGS and CHETICALS, and is always ready to supply the train with such as they need in this line.

If you cannot call in person send your order by mail and it will re-ceive prompt and coreful atten-tion.



Notice to Trespassers.

All are hereby notified out to tree-pase on an land in any way to band-ing, fishing, tearing duest feaves or by greating or salting abook on the mountain land belonging to the St. Lawrence Company, which adjoins any farm, and is more in my presen-sion. Wix. L. Harring, April 19, 1805.

- Fox RECT. - The product lands of the heirs of C. E. Warwick, deceased, on Stoney Creek For terms apply to R. E. L. Depte, on the premises, or address John C. Warwick, Hipton, W.Va.



Handle with a part of the control of

the only women in Square Need thought for any the control of the party composition was all the party of the control of the said of the state of the said of the sa

ment.

In addition to the crop report correspondents and the weather observers, the Activalitural Decariment has special agents at many points sending in news of the condition of cattle and other information pertaining to subjects which report within the juris diction of Secretary Morton. And the editors in the different bureaus which handle these records are not the only "blue pencilers" in the department. The Secretary of Agriculture has a regular editor, known officially by that title, whose duty it is to examine and pass upon publications to be issued by the department.

One of the most important of the fews hursains of the Government is attached to the Navy Department. It is for comparatively recent establishment. It is known as the Naval Intelligence Boreau. Its day is to gather together from all parts of the world information about foreign navies and foreign coast defenses. When Japan and China becan bestlittes Secretary Herbert could have sent to the Naval Intelligence Boreau and to the Naval Intelligence Carean and no a few mountes' notice could have had a full description of the as coast along which the believent and an admirable the fight was being waged. There is not a war vessed is the world which the Naval Intelligence Boreau and describe. This information comes from the news correspondents of the Naval Intelligence Boreau and describe. This information is not a war vessel is the world which the Naval Intelligence Boreau and the surface of our own war we seek and in part our representatives in naval matters at the great capitals of the world. We have naval secretaries attached to all of our principal legations. Besulos, the Navy Department wometimes sends naval officers abroad on a special mission to gather information.

The Treasury Department, of course, is constantly at work through its encount of the Mark of the Mark of the Mary Department of the mark of the mark

SETTO VALUE

oison Ivy



n All,

Tom. and Harry's skwheat.

t Medical Discovery the Age.

INEDY'S al Discovery.



SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

M. Itself of your has the gift of some this content of the story of th

ma Oldsone-I am a self-made man ar. I began life as a bareloot boy. Kennard - Indred. Well, I wann't born with shoes on, either

The manufactured products of themel former assessed for about \$4,100,000,000 a real.

The Clam.

The clam is commonly taken for an example of all that is uoprogressive, but he is by no means a stationary creature. Every man a tred at the seasable knows how a clam left upon the smed will utterly disappear by sinking finnest helow the surface; but the clam also has a forward movement, and will travel thirty test in the course of a week. The large muscels of the clam, which helps to make him indigestible, is his single, leg, and by the aid of this he makes his procress.

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LUNCH.

Hard Work and Indigestion go Hand in Hand.

PRYTOLACEA BEIRY TREATMENT for heady a control of the control of t



WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

Well People

do not need medicine. Certainly not. But sometimes they have a headache or feel bilious---perhaps a little dizzy. This is the

Warning.

Ripans l'abules, taken at such times, will keep people well.



RHEUMATISM CURED
Without Medicine, Safe, turn Streetile per
por, Steal cost S. This brace a clea, Tourismon
term Seed, Service, and many or hare, Seed for
colors with W. ADEL It Steal year, N. Vide.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Vegetable)

What They Are For

Billiousness dyspepsia sick headache

billous headache

indigestion bad taste in the mouth foul breath loss of appetite

pimples torpid liver depression of spirits

when these conditions are caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them,

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book.

Write to B. F. Allen Company, 365 Canal street, New York, for the little book on Constitution (its causes consequences and correction); sent free. If you are not within reach of a druggist, the pills will be sent by mail, 25 cents.

"He that Works Easily Works Successfully." 'Tis very Easy to Clean House With

Weak Mothers

Scott's Emulsion

riches the mother's milk and gives her cirregel. It also makes babies fat and gives more nourishment to growing

children than all the rest of the fixed they ead. Smild's Emulsion has been prescribed by physicians for decay years for Eichnin, Macamus, Wasting Dismont of Children, Gongia, Oodia, Wask Lungs, Emolation and Sensonytion.

ett & Sowne, N. Y. All Dringglats. 50 cents and \$4.

P. J. CHRYST & Ch., Tolate, O.

it affiliered with more eyen use fiv. Lana. Thomson's Kyn. mains. Foraggints sail at the per best le-

Crip Poison Ivy



to try Howi's harma-partia. I tank con-battle and I was feel-lag much better. I continued with the second bottle and in the middle of May I marted for my home.

Hood's Cures

Try Them All, Dick and Harry's Buckwheat. THEN TRY

The Greatest fiedical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery.



SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL

beard by gunners underheath.
Cellar moul is on apples—often untoticeable—consists of more or less
poissoous fungt. Envisions say they
have traced cases of diphtheras to the
sating of it. All fruits and expetables
should be carefully eleant, or pueled,
at least, if to be saton raw.
Flammarion, the Freech satronemer, remarks that our planet, if it
were as near to the sun as it is to the
moon, would melt like wax under the
moon, would melt like wax under the
moon, would melt like wax under to
meet all of "a stratum of lessimous
lust that floate upon an occass of very
lense gas."

Disiniecting a Boom.

A writer in the Mallical Magazine who has witnessed the Berlin cachod distiniecting a from describes the bleaning of an apartment in white, at third hast dised of diphtheria: "Four new were engaged. After everything iast could be subjected to steam without liketiment had been removed to the distinienting sistino, all the things were removed from the walts, and too mun began ratboing these write break. Ordinary German haves are used, forly-eight bears old. The loaves are set into exclusing a distance of set of the formation of the control of a good purchase. The walts are preferantically attented with strokes from above downward, and those can be do question as to six efficacy in size in the control of the cont

No bird of prey has the gift of smg. It is estimated that the erow will devalue from the content of the street of the support of the support

Chiese, Here, There and Elsewhere

sainful be carefully eleast, or peeled, at least, if the he sale raw.

Flammariou, the Freenth setrongment, remarks that our planet, if it were as near to the son as it is to the moon, would melt like wax under the moon, would melt like wax under the beat from the soler softene, which is tomposed of "a stratum of hermon, hust that floate upon an ocean of very lenne gas."

A britterfly, which was found in a formant state under a rook in the source of Colifornia, and without believed to have lived the same formant state under a rook in the Smithonian Institution. Weas found it was believed to be the only fiving represumative of its species in existence.

It has been decided to use petroleum at local the species in existence.

It has been decided to use petroleum at local the species in existence.

It has been decided to use petroleum at local the species in existence in the species of the station, which is segnificant, because this line is almost the most distinct of any in Rassia from the oil wills. Great reservoire are to be built in St. Petrolurg and Revai and throocher stations, which will hold in the significant of any in Rassia from the oil wills. Great reservoire are to be built in St. Petrolurg and Revai and throocher stations, which will hold in the significant of any in Rassia from the oil wills. Great reservoire are to be built in St. Petrolurg and Revai and throocher stations, which will hold in the significant of any in Rassia from the oil wills. Great reservoire are to be built in St. Petrolurg and Revai and throocher stations, which will hold in the significant because of the petrolurg and Revai and throocher stations, which will hold in the significant because of the consideration of the charge of the women. Our very language prove this Our world daught the connection of the will be a secondary minute and the provided and the petrolus of the will be secondary minute and the petrolus of the will be secondary minute and the petrolus of the will be secondary minute and the petrolus of the will be sec

Natural History Item.

Gardesing ants collect places of veretable and pile them up to rot in the dark interior of their nexts until the rubbits is covered with a growth of fungus on which the anta feed.

ms. Oldnors—I am a self-made man sir. I began life us a barefoot boy. Kennard—Indeed. Well, I wasn't born with shoes on, either

wasn't born with abose on, either the born with a born or the richts," "Penning enteres, also get the richts," whispere in mean to mather in the observation mean to mather in the observation of a warry penty grist. Train she was removed the matter, but there we is within showed at the more of the time which showed at the more of the time which showed and then the matter of the time which showed ones the matter of the time which was a substitute of the second of the showed and the second of the second

The plopment flavor, postly action and mothing affects of flyrop of Figs. when in need of a lan-

The Clam.

The clam.

The clam is commonly taken for an example of all that is unprogressive, but he is by no means a stationary creature. Kerry man bed at the seaside knows how a clam left upon the mad will utterly disappear by sinking himself below the suirface; but the clam also has a forward movement, and will travel turity leef in the course of a week. The large nuteils of the clam, which belie to make him indigestible, is his stogic log, and by the aid of this he makes his process.

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LUNCH.

Hard Work and Indigestion go Hand in Hand.

Hard Work and Indigestion go Hand in Hand.

Concentrated thought, continued is, you the stemach of secensary blood, and this is also true of hard physical labor.

When a five home, sower engine is made that the stand physical labor.

When a five home, sower engine is made the standard proposal labor.

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The special physical of the standard physical labor.

It is applicated on the standard physical labor.

Medical Discourcery to purify entitle and visual to the blood. The "Pirite" a fine and yealthy digestion when he is a first the standard physical physical

PNU 50 PHYTOLACCA RESILY TREATHENT
To for any advandantile. Our leaders on the
control language or as school destroys to the second control
second language or as school destroys to them. Address
Residues & 12472, Planto point, 121 April 82, 7249
districts, in. Braighous Easterlithneed in 1823.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DOCUAS AND CHOCOLATES HIGHEST AWARDS Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS In Europe and America.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

Well People

do not need medicine. Certainly not. But sometimes they have a headache or feel bilious---perhaps a little dizzy. This is

Warning.

Ripans Tabules, taken at such times, will keep people well.



BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Vegetable)

What They Are For

dyspepsia sick headache

bilious headache

indigestion bad taste in the mouth foul breath loss of appetite

pimples terpid liver depression of spirits

when these conditions are caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book.

Write to B. F. Allen Company, 365 Canal street, New York, for the little book on Constitution (its causes consequences and correction); sent free. If you are not within reach of a druggist, the pills will be sent by mail, 25 cents.

"He that Works Easily Works Successfully." 'Tis very Easy to Clean House With

Weak Mothers

Scott's Emulsion

This is the most nourishing food known to science. It en riches the mother's milk and gives her strength. It also es liables fat and gives more nourishment to growing children than all the rest of the food they est.

South's Emulaina has been prescribed by physicians for foreity years for Rickets, Marsamus, Watting Discuss of Children, Gongha, Ookle, Week Longs, Emediation and Consumption. load for pumphis on South Employee

Scott & Rowns, M. Y. All Druggists. 50 cents

Bargains! Bargains!

ON FEBRUARY 1ST

I WILL BEGIN TO CLOSE OUT MY ENTIRE STOCK OF

WINTER GOODS FOR ACTUAL COST, For Cash.

Come in and get goods in price lower than you have ever seen them. Clothing, Overcoats, Boots, Shoes, Men's Woolen Shirts, Blankets Dress Goods, in fact every thing you need.

THESE GOODS

BEFORE MY SPRING STOCK COMES IN.

I MEAN BUSINESS

and will convince you that my prices are lower than you can buy else.

VERY TRULY YOURS

MARLINTON, W. VA

S. W. HOLT.

But we take more pleasure in "Looking Forward" to the time when the population of this county will all have become convinced that at my establishment is the best place to buy anything in the mercantile line than anywhere else in the county.

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes, etc.

-YOU MUST EATI-

Since it is a self evident fact that you must Eat to Live, or Live to Eat I desire to present to your consideration my complete stock of

GENERAL GROGERIES

CAREFUL SELECTION, PUR REASONABLE PRICES PURE GOODS.

APPEAL TO YOUR-

REASON

POCKET

West End of Bridge.

P. GOLDEN. Marlinton. W. Va.

MARLINTON HOUSE.

Located near Court House. Terms.

per day . per meal - 25 lodging - 25 pressumedations for borses at 25 canto per fixed.

C. A. YEAGER. Proprietor G. C. AMLUNG.

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER

EDILL. VA. All work guaranteed op, its and leather. Bending neatly done. Give me a call.

BLACKSMITHING

Wagon Repairs.

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ops situated at the Junction all Breed and Doesy Ave

Peabody Insurance Co., WHIREGENG, W. YE.

ln Poor Health

you imagine—scrious and fatal diseases result from trifling allments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gilt—health.

Browns Iron Bitters

It Cures

List Us Pray.

(Published by request of Mrs. Lillie B. Lockridge, of Driscel, W. Va.)

To the Editor of the State:

It has been decided to hold a great convention of all the ministers of all the denominations in the State of Virginia, in the City of Richmond about the middle of Gune. The object of this convention is to seek great spiritual blessings from God on all people and churches, and preachers: and the glory of God. It is currently known as the "Holy Spirit Convention."

This article is mubbled in order.

tion."
This article is published in order to make an earnest request to all Christians everywhere, and espe-cially in Richmond and Virginia, cially in Richmond and Virginia, to unite in ferreat prayer to the Lord for His guidance and His precions blessing. It is requested that mention be made of the con-vention in prayer meetings, and in private devotions. The old Chris-tians and invalid Christians who eannot attend meetings are earnest-ty requested to pray in their homes cannot attend meetings are carnestly requested to pray in their homes
for the blassings of the Lord in
this convention. And also let all
the ministers pray for it in private
and in public.

Let not any man' woman or
child, however great, however lowly, think his or her prayers are not
asked for.

child however great, however lowly, think his or her prayers are not
asked for.

Pray that the churches may send
their pastors and pay their expenses if necessary. Pray that God
may cause the way to open for the
poorly-paid preacher to attend.
Pray that God will give us favor
with the transportation companiss. Pray that God will make
Virginia tremble with His power,
and shake the powers of darkness
out of their places and destroy
them. Pray that there may break
out revivals in every church in Virginia. Let us all unite and make
one great, glorious prayer-meeting,
whose cries, like burning incense,
may ascend from all hearts to Him
whose "Kingdom ruleth over all."
Pray that the ministers of Virginia
may be wonderfully filled and conrolled by the Holy Spirit, and
that such power may be given unto
them, that every-body shall marwel and confess that "the Lord God
omnipotent reigneth."

We would be very glad if any
who comply with this request will
send us a kind word on a postal
and.

And now will the papers. "the
hewers of wood and the drawers of

And now will the papers. "the howers of wood and the drawers of water" for Isreal, help, and let us add, "the Lord give the word and great was the company of them that published it." Will the Richmond, Norfolk, Danville, Lynchburb, Roancke, and Petersburg papers please publish the above?

Yours in Christ, JNO. W. DAUGHERTY, Richmond, Va Representing 500 Virginia preach-

When Billy was sick, we gave for Castoria.

When sile was a Child, she reled for Castoria.

When sile became Min, she ribug so Unsteria.

When sile had Children, sile gave these Castoria.

Important to You.

Irm posterials to You.

Having resumed the practice of veterary singery (limited). I will treat he following diseases to Pocaboutate and adjoining counties, viz: ring-boile and spread outside the following spaxin our by policy fields, and caree in the following spaxin our by policy fields, and caree in the following spaxin surface, and agent or Edderd a Liquid Electricity, which is a specific for all kinds of fevers, agentical, and spreads brings, box sirresplies, and pains of severy disc; by min, external or internal, the limits are will prevent all kinks of conlagious features.

Address.

What is

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Oplum, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoca and Wind Colis. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea-the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent modifies for chil-en. Mothers have repeatedly fold me of its od effect upon their children."

Dr. G. C. Osecco, Lowell, Mass.

"Canteria in the heat recordy for children or which I am acqualcide. I keep the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real liferent of their children, and use Canteria to-mand of the serious quark contrares which are destroying their lored coses, by foreing option, compilists, so while garrya and other horeful aspents done their brivats, thereby senting

H. A. Anceres, M. D., till Sc. Ouford St., Brooklyn, N. T.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City

Hre the Highest of All High Grades



Warranted Superior to Any Bicycle Built in the World, Regard-less of Price, or the Name of the Maker.

Read the following opinion of one of the most prom-inent American dealers, who has sold hundreds of those wheels:

these wheels:

Richards, F. A., Oct. 3, 1942.

Indians Hoyde Company, Indianapolis, India.

DENTLARYS—The Waverly Secreber and Bells came to bank price of the Waverly Secreber and Bells came to bank priced wheel are afraid you have seen up to be the priced wheel are afraid you have seen up to be the priced wheel for SSS. We must any that it is, without exception, the pretises wheel we have seen as to tell us this wheel retails for SSS. We must any that it is, without exception, the pretises wheel we have seen seen and, morrovers, we have faith in it, athough it weights only 22 bes. for of all Waverleys we have sold this year und last land you know that is a right good humberly, we have never had a single frame nor fork broken, either from accident or defect, and that is more than we can any of any other wheel, he waver high grade, so called, that we sell. We congratulate currently were day in the eart the Waverley agents.

Run,more was called, that we see the Waverley agents \$55. ourselves every day that we are the Waverley agents \$55. ourselves every day that we are the Waverley agents to \$75.

teel Rims, Waverly Clincher, Detschable Tires, weighs 25 fine \$53

Lodies' Drop Frame, same weights and Tires . . 673

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The Confederate Veteran

Pocahontas Times, \$1.65.

2 M M. Clenter

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

L 12, NO. 40.

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1895.

\$1.00 IN ADVANCE

icial Exceptory of Pacahontas

THE COURTS.

C. McNEIL

ATTORNET AT LAW, MARLINTON, W. VA

Will practice in the Contribe o Poca-coins and adjoining counties and in the Casers of Appeals of the State of Lost Virginia.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. MARLINTON, W. VA.

L E RUCKER

TILL AT LAW & NOTARY PUBLIC HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.

SERBLCELE ATTORNEY AT LAW, LEWISCHURG, W. VA.

ATTOENEY AT LAW.

MARLINTON, W. VA.

SENSONE'S PRICE ATTORNEY AT LAW

MARLISTON, W. VA.

Will be found at Times Offi-

EAM, B. SCOTT, JR. LAWTER.

MARLENTON, W. VA.

DR. C. J. CHMPHELL. DESTRICT.

MONTHERT, VA.

DE-J. H. WEYMOUTH RESIDENT DENTIST BETERLY, W. VA.

M. CUNNINGERM, M. D., PHIRICIAN & SCHOROS. MARLINSON, W. VA

MARLOCATES AT PROST, W. VA.

A PREVENUE ARRIVATION. WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1895.

A PREVENUE proposal to size of the Control of Processing virginity and the lead of every new control of the Control of Processing virginity and the lead of every new control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given the control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given the control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given the control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given the control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given the control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given the control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given the control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given the control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given the control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given the control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given the control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given the control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given the control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given the control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given the control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given the control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given the control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given that it is also given the control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given the control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given the control of the Control

"he pitying said, with decoping head tog sity; registion deed the seminon weed, to die,

nd grainful shade comey glade. On, those dister him blacks for these, spikeledly, is a deep.

Onic Source, priorities Source, all his power, he then award downs, hetero's art.

or to the need, wet and kined. there as, a family meen, raines totatic adolo w flow.

The Anadomy of the control of the first such a property of the control of the con

The special will be specially should be specia



"Ne," and 'Mandy, with a sigh of miliference. 'Oh, new," she added, subleady, with a very passion of hon-ing in host hand. 'At you think paw'! seer get me is orgin for Chris'man!" 'I die know, replied her mother, 'Laoisa kind o' like sanes, don't if! Waste o' then pair is if you go'n for kill die termortow?

"Two coly changed in looks," but you want to the likes with a limit great. "No, by we can be seen a serious her face, but her likes and Mrs. Boustles almost instantly.

"He me?" said Mrs. Boustles we'll be the her likes and to come in to onlight. We promined that the said of the come was a said for her likes and the light but her likes and the likes and likes and

THE LEATY AND THE PORT.

It games belt limit he gather than the largest the second control of the control of th

The gale is then closed, and a supplied of New Zasland, a writter for New Zasland, a writter for the pool of New Zasland, a writter for the proceeded the crops were laid under contributions by their revenue to test. The farms were dripped of their grain, and the fields because have an against and the fields because have an against the second of rabbits are their included by the prople would have to go. They wannibed together to too diversified for individual management.

Parliament was petitioned to take the prople would have to go. They wannibed together to too diversified for individual management.

Parliament was petitioned to take the prople would have to go. They wannibed together to too diversified for individual management.

Parliament was petitioned to take the propose of the situation and introduce referes. It took cognizances and sense against the student of the test, and ordered to breathed the propose of the pr the meighborhood is kept demoded of regretation, and supplies for their needs are not always handy of easy of scoess.

They have discovered that it is the arily animals which "get the worms," and they are astir by dawn. So accustomed are they to the hunter's caids that many have never caloyed a good night's esst. The activity used to keep from the clutches of pursaers coloses their flush and decreases their weight; as a recall, many of the universe cluses their flush and decreases their weight; as a recall, many of the universe cluses their flush and learned and feat for some days after supare they are in good condition and flush for market. But their flesh is so common in New Zealand that it is not intended to the latest their deals of the latest their of the latest their deals of the demand for diet. The most procounced therutess to animal prococuned therutess to animal flesh soon tire of rabbits as an article of clock, and wish a change.

The demand for diet animals by the characterism of the arimals by the chase forms a small proportion of the demand for diet. The most prococuned the values of the demand for the arimals by the dostruction of thereties occumpilished. If their decrease was left to must of the hunters the grain farms of South Island would be a discert. The feverals method of satisfing the animals is by the use of wire coronact. The farms of The burners are stretched over the grait of the process of the process are stretched over the grain and process are the compact of the process of the terminal of the process of the same and process and from the process of the same and pasts from the honor around the process of the same and pasts from the honor around the wholes and yells from the honor around the chart discount the process of the same and yells from the honor around the chart discount the process of the same and the chart discount the same and the chart discount the same and the chart discount the continuous the same and the chart discount the continuous the same and the chart discount the

Cold Harns,

In the stockeness which have altered the manipulation of liquid six and the stocked the manipulation of liquid six and other substances in his laboratory M. Hausel Pictor has destinguished two degrees of Luran Erum the riatume word. In the first the skin is reddened, torsing blue the next they. The spot deathles in area on the following days, there is intense tching, and five or air, weeks are usually required for heading. In the more severe burns, those of the smooned degree, the skin is rapidly betached. A long and stubbers suppuration exist, and heading is very also and studgether different from that of horse from the company of liquid six, actionsly several far. On one occasion M. Pictok, while suffering from a heart due to 4 steps of legals dir, actionsly several far. On one occasion M. Pictok, while suffering from a heart due to a step of legals dir, actionsly several far. On one occasion M. Pictok, while suffering from a heart due to the provided the legal of the continuous states of the several days, whereas the cold heart was still quest at another selection.

profess instance of the cooduc-power of water is that filters are to manages under water by up their buiscate, which are in-nity made of supper, supether, shouting to me another: the L. they say, is eviltly and dis-tractive of the contract of the property of the contract of the contract of the property of the contract of the contract of the property of the contract of the contract of the property of the contract of the contract of the property of the contract of the contract of the property of the contract of the cont

Bour, a homely girl will here you met. A proving girl is on vain that,

Maw's This I be One Handred Declars Reward for our I happen that mannet be cared by

After my pages suffering. I was exceed by their Cure .- Many Chattaners, Risk Chief Ave.

Good Words for Hood's



Oured.
My humani has also tiles in mail his media har ac-

Hood's Cures

Maner's Pills care all liver file. Misson



Heckers

Buckwheat

For the morrow's breakfast.



A NOBLE FIGHT.

AN ENCIREST SOUTHERN LAWYER'S

A NUISEN SOLTHAN LAWTERS
LONG COMPALITY WITH DISPLANE.

The search of th

without avail. Why, I seem clear to the Weet failing for mediatine and yet the result was the same.

"I way it at my work as long as I could had the state of the same the same.

"I way it at my work as long as I could had the invertable. My could be availed had actually librarie to be a batterie by the witostabats and papelod. In all taken, my blood had actually librarie to water by the witostabats and papelod. In the lacks, my blood had actually librarie to water by weight had Groppod water by the water by

What a Frenchman Believes.

The Frenchmen's belief in their respectively to the rest of the wird in every tranch of homan activity almost amounts to a downs. With the strange Frenchman it is an article of fath that if France week spectrum of the ment of the strange frenchman it is an article of fath that if France exceeds the training of the strange belief of the strange of the strange belief of the strange of the stran

A Literary Discovery.

Mrs. Fleids tells, in an article in Scribber's Marallon an interesting stary of a literary discovery. It refers evidently to be hutband, the publisher, who found ose day in a second-hand shop in Linedon a beautiful Balastype reprint of "Hasseigs".

Lost the Jub for Laughing.

Lost the Jub for Laughing.
An industrieus little typewriter chatted thouly the other day.

An industrieus little typewriter chatted thouly the other day of the control of th

do anything that a same playwright would do.

"But when it came to a love scene, it was so wildly absure that I grinned. I couldn't help it.

"He was up in arms instantly.

"What are you laughing at?" he demanfed.

"I tried to say that I wasn't laughing, and then simply roared.

"He ran out in a race: we lost the job and I a lamost lost my situation."

New York Recorder.

A Better Schome.

A Better Scheme,
A Sanke is going to try to cross
the Alivatic in a ten-foot local. A
better scheme would be to buy one
of those six-foot locals that ine
of those six-foot locals that ine underta ere sell, and cross the Stry.
He would arrive at his inevitable
destination sooner and more comfortably.—White River Journal.



KNOWLEDGE

Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Baking ABSOLUTELY PURE

Nomething Missing.

Toe other night a roung couple, newlo married and evidently fresh from the country, put up at one of the leading histels, and after being assigned to a room, went up stairs. A lew minutes later the roung mancams down stairs, and, approaching the clerk, and;

"That room is very nice, and all that, but there is something missing that should be there."

"What is it?" asked the clerk, surprised.

"What is it?" asked the clerk, and with the clerk are prised.

"Well," answered the young man, when the room is the surprised.

PROGRESS.

regife we have a secondary of the second as the cheaper passe and more oversay pills found in the market. In quarter win true, there is no comparison to be made be-tween them and the collinary pills, as any one may ready fears by wording for a free sample, (four to seven shows) of the Pel-lets, which will be sent on receipt of same and address or a passel care. ONCE USED THEY ARE ALWAYS IN FAVOR.

ONCE LINET THEY AGE ALVAYS EVEAVOR.

The Pollyta cure hidiousness, elck and constitution, sour storach, loss of appetitive, counted tonerus, lock gestion, or divergent, counted tonerus, lockgestion, or divergent, counted tonerus, locks and reliable, One little "lythet" in a laxitive, two, are making exhauster for a laxitive, two, are making exhauster take one custo day after diment. To register distress from over-eating, they are used of the counter of th

FNU 0

CONSUMPTION



One . Ripans . Tabula

INENE CAPACI

The "LINENT" are the Best and Mark and Collect and Collect are provided by the state of the stat

Corte. A Stangels Colleg and Pair of Cydy by small for Ele Couls. Name orphe and time. Address STRUMESTICE COLLEGE COMPAST, IT Practice St., Now York, IT Elling St., Rosine.

EASTMAN Arthropists of the transport and are always of the transport of the transp

PENSION Washington, B. C. Successfully Prospecutes Claims.

The Most Successful and secretary are in the control of the contro

Valuable Receipts

WALL ST. NEWS LETTER of the second PHYTOLACCA BERRY TREATMENT South har post ve and only safe you know a Address School of Party of State of the State of the



washed; it tells on the woman who washes. Pearline saves work, and works safely. It leaves nothing undone that you want done well; what it leaves undone, it ought not to do.

Beware readily and some uncompation grocers will sell you this is a good as "or" the name as Fraction." IT's FALSE—readily in severe problem, and if young record successful products of Fraction in name products, and if young record successful products of Fraction in name products. In JANAS PYLE, N.Y.

Webster's International Dictionary The Best Christmas Gift Standard of the U.S. Represent Court, the U.S. Un-G. & C. Morrison Co., Pulse. Spring Seld. Mass.

Bo You Know that there is Science in Neatness. Be Wise and Use

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

ANDREW PRICE,

Hinton, Friday, May 3. 1895

Ensered at the post-office at Martin

fear we have slandered Mr. Cle land in the piece of last week enbeen reviled, and we hope he will not bear malice. We got the wholh thing wrong, and will have to sak those who read it to "lergit

SENATOR CAMDEN says not to here a state convention on the silver quastion before the national Democratic Convention has time to lay down some uniform line of action. It would be awkward if clothing Cheaper than Ever Before. have to reconcile the views of forty-four state conventions when it meets next year. We might have a composite view of the silver question whey they adjourned.

Tax Virginia name spelled E-nr-o-u-g-h-t-y is pronounced "Dar-by." This is explained recent-ly in the Richmond Disputch. It as that the Darbys were a pow seems that the Darbys were a pow-erful Scotch family who were con-quered by one of the Edwards, king of England. In order to hu-milists them, a royal edict was is-used that they should change their name to "Enroughty." They com-plied with this decree in the spell-ing, but when saked how the name was urmounced always answered was pronounced, always answered "Darby." This seems a very rea-sonable explanation, and we will ever think of it when we exclaim. He is supplied as usual with attractions for Enroughty and Joan!"

Fun thousands of years the Sphynx has been a source of wondering admiration, and has become A writer in the eleventh century says in his account "this face is very pleasing, and is of a graceful and beautiful type, one might almost say it smiles win-ningly." This face is attached to the body of a lion and was per-haps designed to symbolize the blanded ideas of power and wisdom. A lady correspondent of the Wheeling Register saw this re-markable object last November. It has been much mutilated by a fanatic shelk and the Mamelukes. fanatic shelk and the Mamelukes, who used it for a target in their artillery prescrie. She says, the esses are \$\frac{1}{2}\$ feet long, the nose 5 feet 7 inches in length and the mouth 7 feet and 7 inches in irrealth. This cortainly indicates a massive countenance. This correspondent saw the nummy of Rameses the Great. It measures over six feet and so he must have been a person of large, imposing presence, when in his regular spisander, when it is a person of large, imposing presence, when in his regular spisander.

Here is an account of the cell.

Sawmill Burned.

The sawmill deviced by W. H.

Clerk County Court

Sawmill Burned.

The sawmill deviced by W. H.

Despite of Legant county, West Virginia, beld a grand harborne to calculate the drynson of the county.

The sawmill deviced by W. H.

Despite of Legant county, West Virginia, beld a grand harborne to calculate the drynson of the county.

Talkas were spread in the county.

Talkas were spread in the drynson of the county.

The sawmill burned.

The sawmill deviced by W. H.

Despite the legant county was the same of the county.

The sawmill burned.

The sawmill deviced by W. H.

Despite the light of Frankford, at the mount of the same of the county.

The sawmill deviced by W. H.

Despite the same of the county.

The sawmill deviced by W. H.

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Despite the same of the county.

The sawmill deviced by W. H.

The sawmill de

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

What to buy? Size of Where to buy? Pictures How to buy? assass in.

IN THIS ADVERTISEMENT-

FIVE POINTS OF MIDIT Himself Business Principle See Principle See Described Hooke. Supporter Quality of Goods Lowest Possible Prices.

NOTE SOME PRICES.

land in the piace of last week entitled. 'Our Dramatic President.'

Calico to per yard. Raterna 9c and np. Manville Zephyr 12c per yd.

Lawns, White, Black, Both Plain and Fancy 10c and ep.

40 in, wide White Lawn 12c. Taffetta Moire 29c.

GENTS. FURNISHING GOODS.

Shirts in Endless Variety 27 Cents and up. Good Laundried Shirt, in blue, slate or in stripes, 49 cents.

SHOES, SLIPPERS, ETC. Ladies' Dong. Oxfords, 90c. "Tan "\$1.60.

Fine all-wool black diagonal suits, \$6.25 & up Ladies' Trimmed Hats, 50 cents and up Honest dealing has been my success.

Best assured that I handle solding but Brat-class goods. The best proof of my assertions is to come and see.

Yours for Bargains.

Marlinton, W. Va.

P. GOLDEN.

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Our Elegant Line of Dry Goods. Choicest Lot of Family Groceries. An Extensive Stock of Notions.
Finest Line of Shoes in the County.

Come in to see us when in town and we will PUT YOU ON THE TRACK

To Save Mcney.

Marketable Country Produce Bought and Sold

R. MATHERS BOOT & SHOEMAKER,

MARLINTON, W. VA

Proposes to do first class handmade work promptly and neadly. The pai-ronage of the public is respectfully es-licited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Re-pairing neadly and promptly done. 187 Shop near Martinton House.

Plasterer ... Contractor.

\$8.00

THE BULLET.

A roll the samers that bits the mark every the live a repeater too; shoere as these and each be Reloaded in Daylight.

findlet is dired with our new so.
One butten does it all—sets and otter and changes from time to instant turis less. Handsome folials.

traited Mamuel, free with every ine im operation and talks how in-n-but "me do the rest" who

EASTMAN KODAK CO. .

Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine-serious and fatal diseases result from

trifling ailments neglected.
Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

brown's Iron Bitters

It Cures

ed Blood

E. H. SMITH

IS NOW SELLING

TUUT

HIS EXTENSIVE LINE OF DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES, PERFUMES

STATIONARY, ETC., AT COST.

ATCOST.

If you are needing any thing in this line it will pay you to call.

He as usual has a full line of DRUOS and CHETICALS, and is always ready to supply the trade with such as they need in this line.

If you cannot call in person send your order by mall and it will re-ceive prompt and careful atten-tion.

BLACKSMITHING

Wagon Repairs.

C. Z. HEVNER.

MABLIATON, W. V.
Bhops situated at the Jam
of Male Street and Dasty
sue, opposite the restoffice.

Peabody Insurance Co., WHEELING, W. Va.

Grated March, 1869. Oneh Capital \$100,000.00. N. C. Manell.

LEADER 176.

FRENCH COACH STALLION (IMPORTED)

FRENCH COACH STALLION (IMP) RT 0)
Black; fonled May II, 1859; bred by
M. Tribout, of Chatenu de Almenschie,
department of Craer, got by the governmont stallion Coercon III. Day. Propoment department of Craer, got by the governmont stallion Coercon III. Day. Propoment (herown) by Ossiga cost of stanglater of Hussell.

This horse imported by M. W. Dunham, and in grant the undersignedham, and in grant and start grant in
Prochamita, at the following places,
communicing about April 24t:
ACAITEM Joe McNewl,
Crossibly at CLOVIR LICK.]
It's the intendition of the on new of
this horse to make two seasons with
him, giving the earlier essent the Prohousies and the later to Oreenbrier.

"Lender" is a very hunderen horse.

boulse and the later to Greenbrier.

'Leader' is a very handsome horse,
stylish and large, and has taken first
problems. The judge said to the crowd
filliness. The judge said to the crowd
filliness. The judge said to the crowd
in had over seen."

TERMS: TO INDIGES OF MORE TO SE;
two mares, bred by same owner, \$15;
three mares, bred by same owner, \$21.

GRIENDRICH LIVE-STOCK CO.

J. A. SHARP & CO.

Have Established a Firstclass

Harness and Saddlery Store and Shop,

MARLINTON, W. VA. Something that has been needed this county for years.

They carry a complete line of

HARNESS, SADDLES, COL-LABS, HARDWARE, and TRIMMINGS.

Both Factory and Handmade. At Rockbottom Prices.

ALSO.

THE DEBERTAKING DEPARTMENT.

Is fitted out with a complete stock of latest and best designs, and coffins can be furnished on short-ost notice.

Successors of G. F. Cram-

FEED, LIVERY * SALE STABLES. *

First-Rate Teams and Saddle-

Horses Provided. Horses for Sale and Hire. #1

SPECIAL ACCOMODATIONS FOR STALLIONS.

A limited number of Horses boards

All persons having horses to trade are invited to call. Young horses brok-ee to ride or work. J. H. O. WILSON, Marlinton w. Va.

MARLINTON HOUSE.

Located near Court House. Terms.

per day ... 1.00 per meal -- 25 lodging - 25

Good accommodations for horses at 25 cents per feed.

C. A. YEAGER, G. C. AMLUNG.

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOEMAKER

HDRAY, . VA. All work guaranteed ship, it and leather, Mending neatly done, Give me a call.

C. B. SWECKER. **General Auctioneer**

and Real Estate Agent-I sell Coal. Mineral and Timber Lands.
Farms and Town Lots a specialty. Il wars in the business. Correspondences official. Reference furnished. solicine del business. Correspondence Fornotice—Denmore, W. Va., or Al-exander, W. Va.

M. F. GIESEY. Architect and Superintendent, Acom, 19, Beilly Block, Wheeling, W. Va.

FRESONAL MINISTRON.

2. No. 14 Part No. 15 Part No. 15

marter is decidedly on the in-

you so will sugains another ten

Nitrate has doubled in consumption oring the past ten years, and Colonal orth, the nitrate king, is afraid that a supply will soon fall short of the

Since the battle of Waterloo the Rothschilds have laid by \$2,000,000, 000 for a rainy day, and one estimate of their woulds by the year 1960 is \$60,000,000,000.

shrinkage of value of horses in estimated to be over \$25,000,-nd the total loss in falling of of will, the New York World estiaggragate \$60,000,000, since excurement of the present de-

A St. Louis map is now being treat-by two Chicago physicians for ly-g, asserts the Atlanta Constitution. uncontrollable mania for and his physicians will soon erform an operators on him for the expose of affecting a cure. The re-ult will be awaited with auxious in-

the rais, according to a recent enum-ration, there are most tailors, up-solutors, bound-unders, barbers, ad-receives, and more of letters than in any other sity of the world. Lendon has be most eah and carriage proprieture, ingineers, printers, booksellers and ele to celebrated as the city where the see to existing the state of the whole the argust number of boys smoke. Naples has the most effect porters. Herlin as the largest number of boys drigh-ers. Foreme enable in Sovers self-ers, and Lisbon contains the most

An interesting New England contem-is that mentioned by Harper's Weekly which previous that stockholders of the Boston and Alliang read shall right free to Boston from any point on that road in others the sananal stockhold-ers' meeting in September. They show their shock certificates instead of show their shork certificates instead of inclusts, and they have all the week to get home in. So it happens that in sinchiablers week people from wast-orn Massachmatts finch to Baston to do their shapping, and crowd the hu-tels. A similar monomion by other rathroude is other bishes would tend to popularize small holdings of railroad stock.

The black halyberd of Australia, which was introduced into California two years ago to externinate the black smale and like certained the control two years ago to externinate the black smale and like certained parasettes, has not beined its reputation, autonomous the New York Foot. To those posts the prevent on releasing the produce of the fitate, notably flants Barborn County, sanned; any hossel file reasons for the rection and the ladyberd. Trees which, ivery passes ago, were covered with the generations of the sands, which, in fact, seemed incremediably rained, see have some intermediably rained in the same of the black sanis. In one respect, however, the service of the same of the black sanis in the hortisticities of California. One fruit-grown allow, out of the hortisticities of California. One fruit-grown amount has of late years been and faungation County alone who each propose a summer for the purpose, which there are found of the purpose, which there are found of the control of the county alone who each propose to be accoming of \$10,000 anneals and this well is assed, for the interior county alone, the these well is more landshift and anomages.



Series and the series of the s

MONEY.

SUT POPULAR.



are called "push," from seven nights of oil in diameter, and is the synten, and in very small amounts

of this since and pos-sion have in ofermiation. We sich century, R. the larger part of that the willy some in ma-rant more in the in-the control during the oran the Ta Tring or city, legislating with the

asse of various alloys beed and tin. The questions prayings to see 50, nine 451, leads that time the grupous guil to equal parts cop-ut thay were not siverys





monroalisms than the mach bereioft in use, having a nominal value my allows their retrinate worth. The co-



the origins. Som Hamilpol. (Chinese, and tann is the Dandman Kim (Thanbal).

we've of the meminal value of 5, 19, 20, 40, 100, 30, 400, 500 and 1000 said.

They were not well received by the people and very few were instead of the values above 160 were lasted with disseased could, as herefore—has research appearance, and niver pieces of the Manches and could be of every maint improved appearance, and niver pieces of the Niem Hao, or permiss of the regions also regions also the advant of the Mannitu dynasty, are Heavenly Manitale, 1501. (Seatenly Intelligence, 1077, Naniment Vertue, 1856; Compilate Chinese, 1662, Agreemble Rectitude, 1725; (Colonial Support, 1726). In-



hase, Kuperer Salet Tess, 1892-1724, as perception Overer Colores, Barbara Barbara, Severer, Sense of the galax of Tacket, in States Portioner, 22 Chinese, and the same in Haserbar.

ercaning, Beliefty, 1790; Luther of Reason, Stil; Prevailing Abundance, 1831; United Government, 1862, and Reight Haginning, 1875. New York Wurld.

A titel Pilot.

A total Pilot.

Miss Elizabeth Poltherms, of San Diego, Cal., a twenty-year-old last, wishing to ears her own living, and incing a foodness for the see, has been qualifying herself as a pilot for occan cassels enferting Ban Diego Harboz. In a few months, says the New York Times, she expects to pass the exact lastlon required by the State Board of Pilot Commissioners and receive her certificate as a first disas pilot. Miss Pollomans is the only woman in the country, we old use captains say, who may estempts to guide great ships into a harbor. Of ourse, until she receives a pilot's certificate, Miss Polloman guides the vessels under the eye of a velerum pilot, who stands between the quality of the pilot, and the uniform guides the reseals under the eye of a velerum pilot, who stands between the great simply to compare stempts for on the quarter deel. This, however, is a maister of form, as in-stream commanders and for the companies the great simply to comply with the raise. So thurways is the young winners knowledge of handling a ship.



and of the roots, chools, currents and air-corporate of then Diago Harbor, that the old pilote who have instrurted her in this difficult work soldien have a word to may be certained on the man-agement, and for its mouths it has and hown necessary to change one of her carders when bringing a ship last her carders when bringing a ship last



MAJOR-OSTREAD SERSON A SILEN.
The New Commander of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island, New York.

General Neison A. Miles is remarkable for three things, says the New York World. He has had extraordicary success as an Indian fighter. He took 'command' at Chicago during the railread riots of last summer and summarily suppressed the 'Delta re-bellion.' But the most extraordicary them; about him, in the minds of unitiative men, is that he should have risen to high command in the army as at present constituted without being a graduate of West Point.

When he took command of the Military Department of the army is the Military Department of the East, with headignarters on Giyernor's Island, he entered upon the daties of an office which has nearly always been filled by graduates of this noted military school. All of the Generals on Both sides who rose to supreme distriction during the Uril War were graduate of West Point. Then was the time for volunteer soldiers to rue to the top, but they do to the top. But they do to the top at the time for volunteer soldiers to rue to the top, but they do to the top with the top of the

tein lieutust shara-christics doubtline are his common sease and his also-late salf-chapter.
General Mine sea married in 1668 to Mine Mary Signer, of Coveland, Chine, dangarber of the late Fulige Spar-men and a niner of Senation Judia Spar-men.

A Poisso Signal.

A novel and simple device for the prevention of accidental poisoning is shown herewith, and it appears to very effectively answer the purpose for which it is intended. It consists, as will be seen by the accompanying illustration, of a bell so feating the capital cost that, it is claimed, the bottle cannot be taken my, much less the coak removed, without producing a tiable, just lond



emough to ware the sures, but not load ecough to disturt the patient. Obviously such a signal would be as effectual in the dark as in the davigat. A cord is attached to the bell with which it is tied to the neck of the bottle.

Those who know how many lives are lost yearly through acadental poisoning will appreniate the value of this asignand. It has been estunitied, we are informed, to most of the occurrent in the country, and many of them, issues expressing the fullest approval of at to the patients, have publicly recommended its use.

A Remarkable Woman,

Connicas Tolstoi, wile of the great Esseian reformer, is a remarkable woman, who received a diploma from the Moscow University at the age of sventicen, was married when she was eighteen, and her husband twenty years older, and is now, after thirty use years of married life, the mother



THE MODERN GAME

How they jun 'em, How they ram 'em, How they stam 'em, In the factful game!

In the northal game I How they spairs with Choulish joy. When they're killed from brighty young boy! How they rear and How they leads When they're crushed jone youth in half. In the football game!

How they mangle, How they strangle, How they wrangle, In the factfull game!

How sweetly soft Their jayous tones, Mingled with the Awini grouns! Listen to their Happy cross
When they're knocked
Out some one's even,
In the football game!
--Harold McGrath, in Truth,

HUROR OF THE DAY.

Keep off the grass-Lawn movers. A theorist is a man with perfect con-fidence in his imagination.

The competition of vanity has done nuch to swell many a fund for char-

much to swell many a fued for charity.

It is the first step that costs; and cometimes it costs so much that we can't afford to take a second.

A galiant yeeth-as pestly missa trailer out that the first was a secret spart;

We san electric spart;

We san secret spart;

The same woman who laughed at you with riches, will sauthe with you at poverty—if she takes the notion.—

Puck.

at percety—if she takes the notion.—
Peak.

"[II tell you stale that is postively hair reising." "For Jupiter's aske, tell sits Jouron; he's baid headed!"—Judge.

Some men show remarkably good tasts in their selection of ties until they put their necks into the matri monial halter.—Stateman.

"Virtue lends dignity to a man, but wickedness sometimes lends dollars," said a cynic who had never dared to tell a ite."—Pack.

Bacon.—"It's not difficult, nowadaws, to get men to do your bidding." Egbert—"No; I've other noticed the dimmies about an anotion room."

Can a woman a serie two.

"The issue sun, I'il suppy, As its years upon her crop.—
"To the series of her age. Judge,

The man who never knows when he is beaten would be perfectly happy if he could get rid of the surpicion that other people may be better posted — Pook.

or could get rio of the knopenon that other people may be better posted.—Pook.

Miss Hadbeen—"I'm very tired after the party last night." Little Ethel—"Yes, you must be Bister say you ned the wall up the whole evening.—Brooklyn Life.

She—"I like this place immensely aince they have had the new Prench but generous to a fault)—"Waitab, bring their for two."—Harlem Life.

Mr. Shapp—"Is the gentleman in the next room a commendulist?" Land addy—"Gracious goodness, no; for generations back they've all been Baptists."—Chicago Record.
There's heads and beeds and heads and head

"Harper's Basas, "Sarrel of Become."
"Every tree can be distinguished by its bark," said Tryine. "I deay that," repited Tryine! "Name one that samot." "I maintain that a single-tree cannot be distinguished by its bark." "Dotroit Free Frees.
"And what kind of a chin has she?" she saked, as he passed in the middle of an attempt at description of her festers. "A moreable one," said he, after a monead's asher thought. And then he heaved, a deep and pennive sigh.—Homerville Journal.

The poet was in a heaved.

The post was in a brown study, and his wife was sawing ever by the win-dow. "A pomny for your thoughts, Algeraon," she usid, looking up at him. "That's just it, my dear," he replied. "A pointy is shout all I can get for thus, and that's what worries us."—I betreit Frase.

Bigh Price for a B

High Price for a Hall.
At a record sale of Aberthous-Acettler, the property of a Mr. Gree
Sections, the yearling both, floor,
for \$1400, telemed to be the high
price ever partie or lead of the in
He was locaged for an Irish tees
The average for the forty-two an
sold was about \$150 such.—New
World.

CHINESE MONEY,

AMONG THE CELESTIALS.

comp in Phine is "Cash" and the m Are of Small Demonstrations, That a Lot of Them Pays Only a Small Hit.

N China they think melting of carrying one a barye part of their roady manyer transactions with comparate and transaction as before an experience of the second as the comparate of a comp



O over Terr Mandett, In-O over "Commissio Gov-Current Honey" (Chinasa Franklin-Hanl of Currency

the when seed in very small amounts to extrain on afteings.
Thought seeded of this shape and promotion of the seed of the seed

our 1618. The course we made of various alloys of cupper, this, lead and tin. The subscriped proportions previous to 1723 were copper 50, aim 41, lead 6, tig. 2. After that time the proportions were changed to equal parts copper and riter, but they were not always adhered in, supecially at the provincial maints, a great deal of cash being call maints, a great deal of cash being



or of King Wang of Token, My R. C. In-oriprion, Valuation for Hear -bus le-lor a man of money at that time. Becarse that

of much poores quality, some swelam-ting considerable from.
The cisch was all cast, the moulds being made to hold two rows of cases, with a haffley running through the warry, in which the motal was poursul, the moulds sometimes holding fifty



merinations than the each heretofo in no, having a nominal value mus-above their infrinsic worth. The con-



everytics, "One Handred" (Chinese), and

Bony with Fahrana Min (Massia).

were of the suminal value of \$1.0, 20, 50, 100, 20, 50, 100, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1000 mas. They were not well received by the people and very low were issued of the values above 100 cash.

A new issue of coins, strong with thes—not cash, as herefore—has recently appeared. This includes cash of very month improved appearance, and silver pieces of from five contact to collect size.

The names of the Nico Hao, or periods of the reigns since the advent of the Massian dynasty, are Heavenly Mandate, 1810; Heavenly 1841 Peaceful Mandate, 1810; Heavenly 1841 Peaceful Mandate, 1802; Agreeable Rectified, 1721; Celestial Support, 1736; In-





ereasing Pelicity, 1796; Lester of Beasen, 1871; Prevailing Abundance, 1851; United Government, 1862, and Beight Beginning, 1875.—New York Beight World

A Girl Pilet.

Miss Elizabeth Polhemus, of San Doigo, Cal., as twenty-year-old lass, wishing to earn her own living, and having a fonders for the sea, has been qualifying lenself as a pilot for cocan vassels entering San Doigo. Harbor, it is few months, say the New York Times, site expects to post the examination regulated by the State Board of Pilot Commissioners and receive her extilicate sea first disase pilot. Miss Polhemus is the only woman in the country, so old sea captaint say, who saw attempts to ghide great ships into a lastbar. Of course, until site reserves a pilot's certificate, Miss Polhemus glides the vessels under the year of a veteran pilot, who should be calcium to the girl disapply to comply with the runes. So thereough as the young woman's knowledge of handling a ship, sean's knowledge of handling a ship,



and of the roots, shouls, entrends and air corrents of San Dingo Harbor, that the old pinde who have instructed her in the difficult work seldon have a word to age in criticism of her nan-agement, end for air months it has not been reseasely to change one of her orders when bringing a ship into not.



The New Commander of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island. New York.

The New Commander of the Department of Covernor's Islas

General Nelson A. Miles is remarkable for three things, says the New York World. He has had extraordinary success as an Indian fighter. He took command at Chiesgo during the rainread rists of islast summer and summarily suppressed the "Dobs rebellion." But the most extraordinary thing about him, in the minds of military men, is that he should have risen to high command in the army as at present constituted without being a graduate of West Point.

When he took command of the Military Department of the East, with hesdequarters on Gyernor 4 six, the same of the Military Department of the East, with hesdequarters on Gyernor 4 six, the continuous of the Military Chapter of the notes military school. All of the General on both sides who rose to supreme distinction during the Civil War were graduates of West Point. Then was the time for volenteer soldiers to rise to the fort, but they did not do so.

After the restoration of peace it was not supposed that anyloofy but West Fointers would state unot chonce of rising, to high command. With the stary on a passe foothing, promotion yould take its regular course and officers would have little or no change to distinguish themselves in active service.

But here is an effect whose greatest success have been achieved since the war, and who did not receive the benefit of the asvers military training with which the United States Government prepares its officers for the army.

People occasionally har about the "West Point ring," which is said to control the army. There is supposed to be a prejudies in army circles against any man who has not goine through the regular course at the West Point Academy. Difficulties are believed to be thrown in the way of alwaysement of volunteer addisors, and the West Point are are by many thought to keep the good things among themselves. But the career of General Milis does not show this to be so. With namy of the qualities of a great commander he has risen to the top by natural force of character, and if he had graduated from West Point instead of going rife the service as a volunteer soldier he would gerthap be so higher than he is at present.

It will be nime years now before General Milis will be placed upon the retired list. Within the maxivest longion, the world gerthap be so higher than he is at present.

It will be nime years now before General Milis will be placed upon the retired list. Within the maxivest linguistics, or concepting at the age of fifty-neven the stated position held by Grant. Shapiman and Meridan as Commander of the Army of the United States.

A companion in arms writing of General Miles are soulied on the service of the service and and straight so an arrow. His sentence are elear-out and pertinent. He may be and the service of the service and straight so an arrow. His sentence are elear-out and pertinent. He may be and the service of the service and straight so an arrow. His sentence and the second the limit of the experience, and he is always peady with more and retirement. He must marked under themselves the second the limit of the experience, and he is always peady with more and retirement.

A roton Signal.

A novel and simple device for the prevention of accidental policoting is shown herewith, and it appears to very effectively asseer the purpose for which it is intended.

It consists, as will be seen by the accompanying illustration, of a bell so featment to a capital core that, it is claimed, the bottle cannot be taken up, much less the cork emored, without producing a tinkle, just loud



enough to warn the narse, but not load stongs to disturb the patient. Obviously such a signal would be as effectual to the dark that he darkight. A cord is attached to the bell with which it is tied to the nesk of the bot-tle.

the Those who know how many lives are lost yearly through socidental poissoning will approciate the value of this asfigured. It has been submitted, we are informed, to most of the coroners in the country, and many of them, besides expressing the fullest approval of it to the patentee, have publicly recommended its use.

A Remarkable Woman.

Countess Tolstoi, wife of the great Hassian reformer, is a remarkable woman, who received a diplome from the Moscow University at the age of seventeen, we married when she was sighten, and her hasband twenty years older, and is now, after thirty one years of married life, the mother



*HE MODERN GAME

Now they jon 'sm, How they ram 'em, How they stam 'em, In the football game?

How they squirm with How they squire with Ghostish joy, When they've killed Some bright young hoy! How they coar and How they coar and How they eve crished Some youth in sail, In the football genus!

How they mangle, Row they strangle, How they wrangle, In the football game!

How sweetly soft Their joyous mass Mingled with the Awbil grouns! Listen to thate Laten to force

Happy cries

When they've Experial

Out some one's eyes,

In the football game!

—Harold McGrath, in Truth,

RUMOR OF THE DAY.

Reep off the grass-Lawn movers.
A theorist is a man with perfect confidence in his imagination.
The competition of vanity has done much to swell many a fund for char-

If is the first step that costs; and sometimes it costs so much that we can't afford to take a second.

A gallant youth—a presty mins— A trolley one that's dark— Would it be right to say that this Was an electric sperk! —New York Herald.

New York Hersit.
The same woman who laughed at you with riches, will smile with you at poverty—if she takes the notion.—Puck.

"PII tell you a tale that is positively hair raising." "For Jupiter's wake, tell is to Jouron; he's tald hended?" "Judge. Some men show remarkably good tarte in their selection of ties until they put their necks into the matri-monial halter.—Stateman.

montal halter.—Stateman:

"Virtue lends dignity to a man, but wickedness sometimes lends delard, said a cynic who had never dared to fell a inc."—Pack.

Bacon—"It's not difficult, nowsdays, to get men to do your bidling."
Egbert—"No; I've often noticed the dimmines about an socious room."

Can a woman a sorre keep?

There should said. I'll energy.

A to second of her age.

Ta too second of her age.

The man who never knows when he is beaten would be perfectly happy if he could get rid of the suspicion that other people may be better posted.—Pook.

he could get rid of the suspicion that other people may be better posted.—Pook.

Miss Hafbeen—"I'D very tiry if a liter the party has night." Little Ethel—"Ye, and the rid party has night." Little Ethel—"Ye, and the state of the party has night." Little Ethel—"Ye, and the Sieter says you sold the wall up the Sieter Siet

The poet was in a brown study, and his wife was sawing ever by the window. "A pelmy for year thoughts, Algerson," she said, tooking up at him. "That's just it, age dese." be replied. "A penny it about all I can get for them, sed their what worrise me. "Deiroit Free Press.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

COMMISSIONSE'S OFFICE,
Martinton, W. Va.,
April 23, 1895,
D. W. Skarp
vs.
L. Barlow, et als.

L. Barlow, et als.

NOTICE TO LIES-HOLDERS.

To all persons holding liets by judgment or otherwise on the real estate or any part thereof of Silas L. Barlow:

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocaheatas County, made in a cause therein pending, to achiect the real estate of the said Silas L. Barlow to the said Silas L. Barlow to the said Silas L. Barlow to the said silas L. Barlow, which are liens on his real estate or any part of it, for adjudication to me at my office in the town of Marilton, in said county, on or before the 29th day of May, 1895.

Given under my hand this 23d day of April, 1895.

W. A. BRATTON, 2654)

Commissioner's Notice.

At a Circuit Court continued and held for the county of Pocahontas, at the court-house thereof, on Thursday, April 4th, 1895. State of West Virginia

weeks, a notice of the time and place of taking said account.

A copy, Texte:

J. H. PATTERREON, Clerk.

The plaintiff and all nuknown claimants of any part or parcel of the above named 100 acre and 15 acre tracts of land, will take notice that on the 20th day of May, 1825, at my office in the town of Marin ten, Pecubantas Constr. West Virginia, I will commence the discharge of my futiles onder above decree, at which time and place you and each of you can attend and protect and defend any interests you may have in said tracts of land Given inder my hand this 17th day of April, 1805. N. C. McNEIL.

Motion to Truspassers.
All are benchy notified not to trespass on my land in any way by hunt ang fishing, inering down fences or by graning or ealing stock on the mountain land belonging to the St. Lawrence Company, which adjoins my form, and is now in my possession.

WM. L. HARPER, And I. 1865.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Marlinton, W. Vs., Apr 23, 1895. Andrew C. Wooddell's adm'r.

Andrew C. Wooddell's heirs, et als.

Notice to Creditors.

To the Creditors of Andrew C. Wooddell, Deceased:

Wooddell, Deceased:
In pursuance of a decree of the
Circuit Court of the County of Pocahontes, made in a cause therein
pending, to subject the real estate
of the said Andrew C. Wooddell to
the payment of his delits, you are
bereby required to present your
claims against the estate of the
said Andrew C. Wooddell, for adjudication to W. A. Bratton, Commissioner, at his office to the said officeout or before the last day of Jund.

apon it a comtortance dweining and specessary outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE:—auffloient cash in hand to pay the costs of suit and expenses of sole, and theresidue upon a credit of 6 and 12 months, the porchaser giving honds with approved personal security for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, and a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid. N. G. McNEIL, Special Commissioner.

I, J. H. Patterson, Cark of the Circuit Court of Pocaboutas Commissioner, y, do certify that bond has been executed by the abore Special Commissioner as required by tax J. H. PATTERSON, 1994;

DENTISTEY, Dr. J. H. Wey.

Why Beef is High.

The financial editor of the New York Sun gives the following res-sons for the increased price of

Andrew C. Weoddell's adm'r.

Notice to Chambers, 1805.

Andrew C. Weoddell's heirs, et als.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Circuit Court of Poenhouses County, rendered in the above styled cause on the 2d day of April, 1905.

Iwill, as Commissioner appointed in said decree, proceed at my office in the town of Marilaton, wear Virgius, an the 20th day of May of May, 1805, to take, state, and report, to Court at the next term the following matters, x::

Iss.—An account of all liens upon the land of the defendant, Sides, Bardow, with their respective amounts and priorities, showing to whom such amounts are due and payable.

Side—A statement showing all the lands owned by the defendant, Sides L. Bardow, with their respective, amounts and priorities, showing to whom such amounts are due and payable.

Side—A statement showing all the lands owned by the defendant, Sides L. Bardow, together with the fee simple and restal value, the land of the defendant, Sides L. Bardow, together with the fee simple and restal value, the land owned by the defendant, Sides L. Bardow, together with the fee simple and restal value, the land owned by the defendant, Sides L. Bardow, Commissioner.

Side—A statement of the partner showing whether and the state of the said side of April, 1805.

W. A. BRATTON, Commissioner.

Notice to Circuit Court of Poenhouse to the real value or any part thereof of Silas L. Bardow is the said silas L. Bardow to the sait, Bardow is the said silas L. Bardow to the sait, said the said silas L. Bardow to the sait, said the said silas L. Bardow to the sait, said the said silas L. Bardow of May 1,1805.

W. A. BRATTON, W. A. BRATTON, which are leasted of the said silas L. Bardow to the sait of the said silas L. Bardow of the lieus between the said silas L. Bardow of the lieus thereon.

Notice to Creations of the least the said silas L. Bardow of the least thereon of Martineton, in said country, or or before the said silas L. Bardow of the least the said silas L. Bardow of the least the said silas L. Bardow of the least 000,000. With this enormous con-sumption abroad, added to that of our own country, it is easy to see how a very small decrease in the supply might lead, as it has finally led, to a rise in price, without re-sorting to the fiction of a combina-tion or a corner."

To the above the Norfolk Landmark adds this comment-

beld for the county of Pocaboutas, at the gourt-home thereof, on Thursday, April 4th, 1895.

State of West Virginia YS.

One hundred acres and Fifteen acres and Fifteen acres of the same of the said Andrew C. Wooddell, for adjust the same of the same and Fifteen acres and Fifteen acres of the same of the said count, who above cause of the State of West Virginia rs. One Hundred Acres and Fifteen acres is reterred to N. C. McNeil, one of the Commissioner's Sale.

PURSUANT to a decree of the following matters of account, vit:

1st.—Whether or not the two tracts set forth in the bill as waste and unappropriated lands, are really waste and unappropriated lands, a

Important to You.

DENTISTRY. Dr. J. H. Wey mouth will be at Hunterwille on the 23th of April, and remain 3 days Green Hank, 25th 3 days. Green Hank, 25th 3 days. Green Hank, 25th 3 days. Gall early and make your engagements.

On the highway of life we are all out to take the rich man's dust.

CINDA A. SHINNERHERY.

What is

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine no. It is a harmless substitute other Narcotle substance. for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Off. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Card, cures Diarrhora and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stor and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Cas-toria is the Children's Panacca—the Mother's Priend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent meticine for children. Motives have repeatedly sold me of its good effect upon their children."

Da. G. C. Owson,
Lorenti, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I are acqualeted. I hope the day is not far distant whom unthers will be encoder the real bitered of their children, and use Castoria be-tland of the various quad contrast which as destroying their level ones, by forcing option, morphite, soothing syring und other howthat agents down that theretae, thereby sending

Da. J. F. Rimingles, Coursy, Ark.

Castoria.

"Custor's less well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to key prescription known to me."

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"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their excellen practice with Casteria and allicorgis we certy have smootly as modical supplies what is known as requis-

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Are the Highest of All High Grades

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ineal. American dealers, who has sold handreds of these Wheels:

Inclines Dispete Compress, Inclorespoids, Incl.
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GENTLEMIN 8—The Waverly Scorcher and Belle came to hand yesterday. We are afraid you have send on the high priced wheel by mistake. You can it meantoo tell us this wheel retails for FeST We must say that it is, a thout exception, the prettiest wheel we have ever week on the product of the produ

kteel Risss, Waverly Clincher, Detachable Tires, weighs 23 lbs 883

Regular Frame, same

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The Confederate Veteran

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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

VOL 12, NO. 41.

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1895.

\$1.00 IN ADVANCE.

Official Directory of Pocahonlas.

A. C. L. Outewood, Splitteles Cook, 1141. . H.

THE COURTS.

ult Court convenes on the first sy in April, third Tuesday in and third Tuesday in October

N. C. McNHIL.

ATTORNET AT LAW. MARLINTON, W. VA.

horfae and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

L. M. McCLINTIO.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. MARLINTON, W. VA.

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PHYSICIAN'S CARDS

DE O. J. CAMPBELL. DENTINT.

MONTERRY, VA. Will van Proximates Granty at least twice a year. The agent date of his statt will appear in this paper,

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J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SUROBON.

MAKLINYON, W. VA.

M. BARNETT, M. D. MAN LOCATED AT FROST, W. VA.

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, MAY, 10, 1895.

B. P. LARRIEVER, it is recorded the opinion the control of the present and the great of the great

A Shorter and More Direct Way

DR. PARKEURET, in a recent in IN DARKEST WEST VIRGINIA. she wilkhave to seek a field of la-bor company to the plaintiff's bor elsewhere. It is certain that messdow. The old man was a wit-

very promptly that he thought not, and maye his reasons, which were

mars as the passe rell ouward.
And have the past below,
has most I have encoded sorrow
Bac seven that our dot to that;
has most a fewer I longed for
Had hidden thorn to pain.

the terminal present grain. The exception, They cannot be side the exception of the terminal throughout the exception of the

Commenter very strength of regio,

After a westient read to at every,
After a westientee dag:

From the heavy burden of baboy

Kan bown bown them out bands away,
and those who have nove a name away.

And those who have nove a name and

Canned three the infalte posion

There inlies on the provided appetly.

When II now, at last, release.

Town it own, it less, received.

If we would value the spring; the line would value the spring; the line would near the noil and allow before the relate sing.

De forever must be buried to darkness the control of the spring the spring the lines; and the control of the worker and before causaline control of the story, and given.

to the beart from the hardest trial Online the purset joy of all, and from Age that have teend enforce led illiw enough will fall

ar as pegas comes after suffering, And out of our loss the gain.

-- Agent L. Pratt.

A POSTAL COURTSHIP.

DI LIVINITALIO MOSSELLY.



HE prettiest little III prestient little creature I ever wit." said Mr. Willoughly Vane, as he turned from the window for the fittleth time that morning, "Jane," he saided, addressing the housemaid, who was clearing away the breakfast things, "have you say idea who the people are who

people are who the propie are who promine?" house,

spontial"
"Wall, yes sir, if you please," re-remed the handmotiden. "I not their ook at the groser's the other day, on the sail that her master's mans as Black—Capital Choker Black— not that he was storing here on leave of alsomore with his wife and daughter,

of that he was caying now on have of alsomer with his wife and damghing, it."

"The incloud; did she happen to anxiom the young ledy's house."

"Ene at; she realed her Mass Ere,"

"Ere I what a charroing hame!"

"That will she he added sloud!

"That will do, Jane, thank you."

Mr. Williamghly Vante was a backlein, twusty-night pears old, rish, lained, the she had felian described in the second of the seco

same afternoon, and in discourse a second sower sarrived.

And so matters went on, a constant interchange of letters being kept up for a fortnight, during which time Mr. Willoughby Vane spont his days running to and from the postoffice, writing letters and watching his fair maighbor from the window of the dining-room.

"Conformal it!" he would sometimes say to himself, "How very provoking he dear girl is! She never will look this way. I do wish I could catch her say, if only for a moment. What a horribly sour losting old catch her say, if only for a moment. What is horribly sour losting old catch her mother is I Depend upon it, Willoughly, that poor child is saything but happy at home with those two old fugics. Indeed, her letters hint as much. And having given year to his feelings, he would put on his hat and walk to the post-office, or shut himself in his room and compose another note to his "Dearest Eva."

At length, three weeks having flown readyly saws in this manner, he received a letter one morning from the young lady, which ran as follows:

"We ver V.".

"Her-As it is useless to continue a corre-

young lady, which ran as follows:
"To TW. Y.".
"We had it is unclear to continue a correspondence in this manner. I think it is now a superficient in the continue of the cont

urn of post

turn of post:
"Describ Era (I you will permit me to call you seeth?—Have you me for were past observed in young manywith his hale invaled lack, accounty washing you from the window eith enoposite house? And al-though you have apparently never taken the slightest notice of fain, I rear that he haltiers are not attactor regulative to you."

I am that individual Charmed by the craceful magic of thineape, Day after day I waste and drawn and sight Waith thee, drawn of thee, sight for thee alone.

Fair star of Alleng—may I additions own?

Fair star of Allviny —may I addresses on noise status of the noise status of the noise status of the noise status of the post Record. And now? I have a favor to had you. Womener you see me of the noise my market should observe the proof, less my market should observe at Proceedings of the market of the noise of the

To which epistle came the following

"Blees nor! "yak" squares and the soul site is "especialfied Willoughlay.

And he went out, ordered sines suit of stothes and had his hair eat.

"Willy," said Mrs. Vans to her son the next morning, "I wish you would do something to improve your mind, and not waste your time looking out of the window all day as you have labely sloss. Come and read the Assembly debates to me, if you have mothing else to do."

The worthy leafy was a red hot political, and for three mortal hours she hap him at this delightful task; at the expiration of which time he selected in essaying to his own room, where he wrote the following note to Eva:

"Dearest Eva-I am reveloped at the course of the part of the same of the many selection appropriate to the same of the many selection appropriate to the same of the many selection appropriate to the same of the

Eva : "Dearest Brand an overloyed at the authors of year self-dominate extention. If, see you say, any interest size and allocation requested to print, may I keep that you will messend to be mine—when said!" "Reaconage."

Back came the reply the next morn-

gas Williamphin - Vant regig has made a very hange. It is very tall have no one stry categor labor and motion. I long for the companion management by Tolon.

Etc. **

In this delightful manner the days flew an-haloyou days, too, for Willinghty, and swestened by the interchange of this and similar lover-like correspondence. On the following Mannley morning Mrs. Vans left town on a vinnt to some fromthe in Serskips, leaving her own to keep brone at home. That across a forground one of Captain Highle's servoice brought the following note for Willowing note for Willowing and For Willowsky.

"Your servant, sir," said the gallant Captain—who, glass in eye, was busing an ended to sentinizing an engraving of the baille of Gettysburg. "Your servant, sir." Have I the pleasure of addressing Mr. Willoughby Vann?" Willoughby bowed.
"Then, sir, of course you know the business that has brought me hera." Terribly nerrons, and searcely knowing what answer to make, our hero bowed again.
"Come, come, sir; don't be afraid to speak out! My daughter has made me her confident; so let there be no reserve between us. Ex has told me all!"
Hore poor Willoughby, blushed up "Your servant, sir," said the gallant

reserve between us. Evs has told me all!"

Here poor Willoughby blashed up to the roots of his hair.

"You see, I know all about it. You have fallen desperately in love with the poor girl, and, although you have never exchanged three words together, you are already engaged to be married. Mighty expeditions, upon my word! Ha! ha! ha! h? Fray excuse me for laughing, but the idea is somewhat comical. Ha! ha! ha!"

As the Captain appeared to be in a very good humor, Willoughby's courage began to rise.

"Don't mention it, sir. You are her father, and have a right to do what you please. But I sincerely treat that you have no objections to offer."

trust that you have no offer."

"I? None! Believe me, I shall be delighted to see my Era comfortably settled. But, harkye, sir. Business is business. I am a plain, blunt man; and fifteen years' sojourn withouse regiment on the plains doesn't help to polish one. First of all, what are your prospects?"

other one cour prospects?"

And the Captain drew a notebook at of his pocket and proceeded to eximite our here as if he was in a court of matter.

"You are an only son, I believe?"

"I am."

"I am."
"Good!" And down went the note

"Good!" And down went the nose in the pocketbook.
"Your age?"
"Twenty-eight next birthday."
"Twenty-eight! Good. Is your contrictation healthy?"
"It believe so. I have had the mesales, whooping cough and mumps."
"Disorders peculiar to infancy. Good." And the Captain scribbled days area.

messles, whooping cough and mumps. "Disorders peculiar to infancy. Good." And the Captain scribbled away again.
"Are you enraged in any business or profession?"
"None." "Then how on earth do you live?"
"On my private income, Captain."
"Then all I can say is you're an uncommonly lucky fellow to be able to subsist on that. I only wish I could. What is your income?"
"About four thousand a year."
"Is ith house property, shares in limited companies or in 'governments? If in public companies, I should be sorry to give two years' purchase for the lot."
"In the new four per cente."
"Sodd I think I may say very good. What sort of temper are you?"
"Well, that's ratifier a difficult question to answer," said Willoughby, smiling for the first time.
"Hang it, sir. not at all!" returned the Captain. "If anyone saked me for myliemper, I should say, 'Hasty, sir, confoundedly hasty!" And Chocker Black's proud of it, sir, young the continuation of the presence of the captain, of ting it down. "I think these tre should all the questions I have to ask you. You know my desighter by might?"
"I have had the pleasure of soning her frequently—from the window, ar.
"And you think you could be happy with her?"
"Think, Captain! I am certain of the stay you. You know my desighter by "Think, Captain! I am certain of the stay you. Think, Captain! I am certain of the stay you. Think, Captain! I am certain of the stay you want the stay of the stay you. You know my desighter by "Think, Captain! I am certain of the stay you want the stay you. You know my hardy her, treat "Vary good. Now, harkye, Mr. Willoughly yann.

"Vary good. Now, harky, Mr. Willoughly Vans. Marry her, troat her well, and he heppy. Medicat her, blight her young effections by hardship or smally, and, hang me, etc., if don't riddle you with builted? I'm a man of one word, and I'd do what any, at sure as my name's Choker Black."

"There no fear on that score. Cup-tain. Units her to me, and if a life of decoling..." It is also that the "I know all about that," said the Capitain. "Keep your lies phrases for the girls sers. Give me purchand, ser. I've taking a lang to

"Too faster me, Captain!"
"Hong is, sir, so?! Choker Black were intelligen in Sattory. Don't he read to group up hand, sir; it is come as long as I find you plain sail-ing and granghelothers! But if ever temporary you of any artifices or femp-in, 728 knock you down with it, a now, I know we perfectly indig-and notes than "

with me, and I'll introduce you to my daughter at once."
So treely knowing what he was about, Willoughby did as he was told. They crossed the street together, and the Captain opened his door with a latch key.

key.

"One moment, if you please," said
Willoughby, who was titivating his
hair and arranging his cravat.

"Are you ready now?" saked the

"Are you ready now?" saked the Captain.
"Quite!"
"Mr. Willoughby Vane!" cried the Captain, nahering our hero into the drawing room. Then, waving his hand he added, "allow me to introduce you to my wrife and daughter."
Willoughby looked exceedingly foolish as he bowed to the two ladies. On a cough by the fireside sat his enhantress looking more bewitchingly radiant than ever, his vis-a-vis being the tall, thu, angular woman in black that he had frequently noticed from over the way.
"What a contrast," thought Willoughby, "between mother and daughter!"

loughby, "between mouser as a second to ri"

"Annie, my dear, Mr. Willoughby 'Annie, my dear, Mr. Willoughby 'Yans is nervous, no doubt. You know the adage. Let us leave the young people together, and he'll econ find his tongue then, I'll wager, 'asid the Captain, addressing the younger of the two ladies, who immediately rose from her seat.

"Siay, air—there is some mistake here," said Willoughby, "This lady is "—ahd he pointed to the gaunt female.

is"—abd be pointed female.
"My daughter, sir," said the Cap-tain. "My daughter by my first wife."
"And this"—ejemisted our hero, turning to the young lady,
"Is my second wife, sir!"

Mr. Willoughby Vane fied from his home that night. About a month later his almost broken hearted mother received a letter from him explaining the whole affair and the postmark bore the words, "Montreal, Canada."—Boston Journal.

SELECT SIPTINGS.

The Rothschilds have an \$18,000

Umbrellas are made of varnished

The canvas-back duck is the sub-ject of a poem of praise by a Maryland

No parental care ever falls to the lot of a single member of the insect tribe.

tribe.

Kentucky courts have decided that gas companies cannot collect rent for their gas metera.

Bananas are so plentiful in Martinique, West Indies, that a big bunch may be bought for a cent.

Commercial travelers are now allowed to take samples into Russis without paying duty on them.

It is stated by the attendants at zoological gardens that no ape will sicep fat on his back, as adult man often does.

does.

The name Munich is derived from the fact that the monks owned the property on which the town now stands.

stands.

In 1783 the Dutch lost the vessel Antoinetts, an Indiaman, and with her sank \$3,500,000, besides jewels of great value.

The Church of England boasts among its clergy one Estimo. The clarge your Estimo to the bons, and his parish is Parraboro, Nova Scotia.

Nova Scotia.

Peter Cooper's engine, the Tom
Thumb, weighed about a ton; the
wisels were two and a half feet in diamter, and the unobiselsaic looked like a
big "patty hiower."

A countails of Edwin Libby Post, G.
A. R., of Beckmann, Me, has made
with his knife 100,000 toothpicks
within the last three years and solid
them for the benefit of the post.

A prescher named John Smith dies
middenly in this milled of his sermen at Fenalts, England. Enactly forty years before to a day and
other prescher, sine named John
fimith, died andlenly in the same
pulpit.

A novel slarm letter bux has been invented. The principle is to let be bounded letters know when letters have been dropped in, their weight reinautes as when which slives a short apring to whould and set a vibrating hammer to sing a built.

The pigmins of Coutral Aless are expressed to be the commine of an an-esant case which come solution the whole of tropical Africs and Spatihera Aria. They have best their original imprages and history, and only rem-nants of Maint members remain.



New Orleans has a woman's orch Susan B. Anthony is proud of her

The Queen of Belgiam is a clever

conjurer.
Christina Georgina Rossetti, the postess, is dead.
Searlet is mourning color for unmarried women in Brazil.

At a recent wedding in Kansas there were twenty-four bridesmaids.

Superstitions women, prejudiced gainst green, have been known to ofuse lettuce. Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt has dark bair, which she dresses in a fluffy and picturesque style.

picturesque style.

Mrs. Maria Lawrence, of Palmer,
Mass., is a member of the fire department of the town.

A Japaness bride's playthings are
burned on her wedding day, typifying
the end of her childhood.

the end of her childhood.

An association to enable Mohammedan widows to scoure second husbands has been formed in Turkey.

Some of the most valuable emeralds in the country are owned by Mrs. Joseph Drexel, of Philadelphis.

Mrs. Humphry Ward has received about \$200,000 from the three books she has written in the last six

Miss Francis Willard is the third woman upon whom the degree of LL.D. has been conferred, the other two being Maria Mitchell and Amelia B. Edwards.

Edwards.

Miss Morrison, a San Francisco
girl, recently graduated from the
medical department of the University
of California with the highest honors
of the class.

Twenty female clerks are employed y a Sydney (New South Walsa) inby a Sydney (New South Wales) in-surance office. Their work is noted for being more correct than that of male clerks.

male clerks.

One of the surprising things to American women in England is the aumber of English women who marry men from five to twenty years younger than themselves.

than themselves.

Miss Emily Davies, who laid the foundation of Girton College, England, in 1869, is still living. Mne. Bodichon, who gave the first endowment to Girton (\$5000), is dead.

A new departure in Bussian jour-nalism has been initiated in Halaing-ters with the establishment in that city of a newspaper edited and con-locted entirely by a staff of ladies.

isoted entirely by a staff of Indies. The three women elected to the Legislature of Colorado have decided that they will not wear their hats in the legislative halls. They reached this decision after a special cancas. Mary Anderson-Navarro says that for the first seven years she enjoyed the life of the stage. Oradinally the sork became irksome after that, and for the last year it was scarcely enjurable.

Bracelets, by the way are no longer.

for the last year it was scarcely enlurable.

Braceleta, by the way, are no longer
cold in pairs. Only one arm is decocold pairs. Only one arm is decocold pairs.

Mass. Casmir-Perier, wife of the
Frunch President, according to pricalculate from Paris, manifests at
isposition to be very gracious toward some social stars of the American
colony there.

Charming bolists are made by Paris
tocatumers for Parisiennes for \$30 or
145, but it at an English or American
woman order a similar outfit and the
cill have to pay a tind more on account of her nationality.

Mass Maris Celesia Shanfler, of Nass
Oriesan, to whom Saunai J. Titlen
aft 2100,000, was married a fee day
since at New Oriesan to George Protion Eastwick. The wedding and rereplied were fashimable affairs.

Another American woman has be-

signification were restricted and the control of th

goes to his nephere.

The only woman chemist in Peria is a Vansar girl, Mas Rida Well, the has futting visible in the Peria is a Vansar girl, Mas Rida Well, the has futting visible in the Peria in the

on rustal cards. innovation of the postal-will seek be adopted to sail of the earls toing sep-ey new are, they will be freen of check books with

Every Twinge

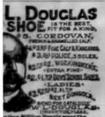
ood's Sareaparilla

ures

WHITE AS A SHEET."

PANS TABULES

RUDDY WITH HEALTH!



glas \$3 & \$4 Shoes







ORTHAND HAR

A HAPPY PELLOW,

From the meadow where I sit, ness a sky of blue, God was six days paintin' it Jest for me an' you.

very time it strikes my ere I keep myth'; "There's your sky'.
Ifins an' bendin'
An' unendin' !"
So I sing, an' never sigh.

Bunshian over hill an' glen-Birds in every tree; When God made the country, len Acres came to me !

Every time it blossome tair
Fines saytd "Ther's your share!
Rosse growts"—
Rivers flowin'?
So I'm happy everywhere

Spring or winder-rain or shine, Don't care where I'm at. So much of the country's mine-Praise the Lord for that !

Eky an meatow, high or low, There's your birthright? Got the earth right— That's why I'm selecto as —Frank L. Stanton, in Truth.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

"Takes after his father".—The boy with sawed-off trousers. —Puck. Things are not what they seem Free lunch, for instance, is not free.-Atchison Globs.

Tell a girl that she writes an inter-erting letter, and she begins to dream of writing a book.—Atchison Globs.

It is all right to court the Muse; but her editorial guardials make it awfully hard to get hold of any of her -Pack

If we may judge by wigs and shaven faces, the barier seems to have been the most important eighteenth-con-tury personage.—Puck.

The tide taken at the flood only bears a man on to fortune when he is smart enough to walk ashore before it can take him back.—Puck.

Caller -"Where are you going for your vacation, dear?" Mrs. Make-bread-"Going to let cook go for a couple of weeks."—Inter-Ocean.

oungle of weeks."—Inter-Ocean.
Mistress (thinking about desert)—
"What kind of pies are you most familiar with!" New Giri—"Baker's
pies, Mum."—New York Weekly.

To sume five without you,
"Tasine-other sitter sighted;
"And I could not live with you,"
The sweather mist Missing Journal.

Harry—"I understand she gave you a fast refusal!" Jack—"Xee; nothing
but a four-steary brownstone would
satisfy her."—Kate Field's Washingten.

You can not raise flowers with last year's sunshine; but the resiset flow-ers of lancy often spring from the glowing warmth of last year's over-

Jinks—'I understand you were mar-pretty well off before you were mar-ried." Himps—'Yes; but I did,'t know it."—Smith, Gray & Ca.'s Monthly.

Little Boy-"How aid are you?" Miss Antique (confusedly)-"You should not sek a lade how old she in." Little Boy-"the, same me. How young are you?" Good News.

"Blamed if I see any fun in having to put up at a hotel," muttered filk-er to himself as he handed his waten and claim over to the clerk as ascurity for his board. —Buffsio Courier.

The ancient knight leased lightly agen his labor. "Marry-" The modern maid was to his mak is an in-stant. "Oh. Roderick." She cried. "This is so eniden!"—Pick Me Up.

Toung Senighter—Wall, Remann, what he yes think of that least? It must be a good them to the least? It must be a good home both really Glasse, it strikes no as a bad break — Harpor's Bazze. On, don't pur remember from Alon, Ex. Sent Adopting the Property Senight Senight

Beer Alex with half so temps; give a cloped if he of said bregist a blue-to win and said bregist a blue-to win a said got total bren.

At some as and got total bren.

Fallandephia Esserd.

Mande (at the passed "'I' do held these fager enteriors. I blook they not been for your horself." Edith "'Fig. I think they're here! Transit horself." Edith "'Fig. I think they're here! Transityt.

Buttle- What did Mr. Knewall write on the next he put in the beaker of flowers? Bleeches. "The the out I have hent." Bleeches. "The horself successed here here! Bleeches. "The horself months to be hent." Settle-"The horself months to be hought them for him self." Chinage litter-throng.

Il mortung is a halom; se the entire of him has mad.

And the westing-on; no tale Lear's 1992.

Fron Faire - "Londed down as not ..."

"Beam I visite - "Tel. It's pines made for my decidine." Ford Pains - "Ayanathir size griest by the len." "Ayanathir size griest by the len." I have a len beam of the ford the len."

"Ayanathir size griest by the pound." - Pile to the len."

"Now, gentlemen of the jury," remarked the police court presented the test time, as further evidence of this defendant's guilt I will call your attention to his attempt to escape after arrest. No innocent man, gentlemen, tries to—"

"Tobject to such argument," roared the defendant's attorney. "There is not a scindilla of evidence to show that this man ever attempted to escape."
The presentor gased at opposing

The presecutor gased at opposing counsel pityingly and resumed:

"As I was saying geodese of the jury, so knoceen man will try to escape when arrested for a crime he did not count."

"Again I appeal to the court. There is absolutely no eridisone that this man ever thought of escaping. On the contrary, he currendered himself into custody as soon as he learned that a warrant had been issible for his arrest." "Do you mean to say, sir," demanded the prosecutor, half indignantly, half scornfully, "that this man made no attempt to searner."

scornfully, "that this man made no at-tempt to sexpe?"
"I do-moet emphatically."
"Then, sir, tell me, it you can, why he pleaded not guilty, if it was not a delib-erate attempt to escape the consequen-ces of his unlawful art? Tell me that," and with an air of triumph the prosecu-tor resumed his arrament.

Recognised Them at Once.

We were all telling mesquite stories at as New Jersey summer resert, when one particularly audactions man said; "Oh, that's nothing, I was off the coast at Ramegat last summer on a staking trip, and while we were out on a staking trip, and while we were out on a staking trip, and while we were out on the coast at Ramegat last summer on a staking trip, and while we were out on the coast at Ramegat last summer on a staking and chatting, a great cloud of mesquitoes, all of them menstress birds, came out from shore and settled on the boat; and do you know, in afteen minutes they had stripped it of every inch of canvas, and left the masts bare as bean-poles?

We beld up our hands in deprecation at this take, when another of the party creatimed: "Well, don't be astonished. I can vouch for that, It was only a week after that I was on a trip along the coast, and whe same swarm of mosquitoes came out after us."

The first speaker didn't seem to appreciate this unexpected support, for muttored: "Humph! They did, che well, how did you know they were the name mosquitoes, chit". "How did I know!" repeated the other, with a chuckle. "How did I know!" Why they all had on canvas overalls."—Harper's Maganine.

Metanchoty Lot of Massicians.

Meianchoty Lot of Musicians.

Meianchoty Lot of Musicians.
The Boston Transpeript recalls the trayle fate of those great composers who pre-seded biranes, and which Vienna Goos similarly leaded. Schubert was allowed to sture in the midst of the great capital. Mosack, living, was so breats that he whole his greatest work. Thus Glovanni, for Progos, and when he died he was laid in a partners, grave. Besthoren, to spite the Vienness, dedlanted his minth symmony to the King of Prussix. Flutthe sides Strauss, seymone of Vienness musical laste, and his gifted son, the present Johann, kopt, up the family tradition.

Perpetual Collbary.

ity tradition.

It is believed that Jephtha's daughter was condemned by her father's rash rive, to perpetual cellbacy, because all the Jewish madions boped to be the honored mother of the Messiah.

-Her mother Don't you find Jack eather rough? Princilla—Yes, mamma. And yet he says he shoves every day.

GOLDEN-MEDICAL DISCOVERY



To the Younger Cooks,

<u>ŢĠĊŖŦĠŎĬĠŎŎĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠ</u>Ġ

the beginners in the art of bread and cake making," there is no aid so great, no assistant so helpful, as the

Royal Baking Powder.

It is the perfect leavening agent and makes perfect food. Do not make a mistake by experimenting with any other.

**

Ages of Royalty.

The King of Denmark is 76, Queen Victoria 75, the King 55 Sweden 65, the Emperor of Austria 64, the King of Belgium 59, the King of Roumania 55, the Prince of Montenegro 53, and the Sultan of Turkey and the King of Italy each 50.

Not much to give, a cup of water, yet its draught of cool refreshment drained by fewered lips will send more pleasure through the frame than when the jules of wine rethe frame than when the juice of wine re-mers the joys of brighted days, not much to buy, a boule of St. Jacobs Oil, yet rubbed, will on liamago's visiting paths, will straighten up and ours more provided backs than other the boys march forth on boliday parade. Not much to try ig, anyway, for in all its world-wide masion for constort those in tall, it never yet decelved, so that its name like bousehold words is known to be remembered. It's the axternal wine of joy,

Arizons is almost exactly twice the size o

Haw's This?

We offer One Rundred Dollars Reward for any or control to the cannot be street by Hally control Dollars Reward for the Control Dollars Reward for F. J. Chempson Control Trays. To the Local Street, and believe kinn properties the last it years, and believe kinn properties of the last it years, and believe kinn properties and financially asits to carry out day skilgation made by these firm.
Wint & TallAL, Wholemak Druggleta, Toledo, Waldydon, Krayana & Mandallan, Krayana & Man

Walling of Make, it does not recognize, 198000, Obio.
Walling, Kinwam & Manyir, Wholesale Druggeste, Toleda, Chon.
In a Calarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the biades and muons earthcom of the system. Price, Sc. per bottle, Sold by all Druggeste. Testimochie free.

The celebrated Requelort cheese is ma

There are 100 applicants for the Counsticut Labor Commissioner's position.

Ir. Kilmer's Swaar-Root cures all Kidney and Radder troubles. Pamphlet and consultation free. Laboratory Hinghampton, N.Y.

I could not got along without Place. Cure for Concempaton. It always sures - Mrs. F. C. Motifies, Needham, Mass. Orlober 23, 1884.

There are steel billiard balls.

Was Sweedy Affectionate.
Two thieves robbed a family as Waterlook Ma. recently. After secur ing all the valuables about the house they kissed the old faily and her two daughters, after which all were bid a friendly good night.

Oh, What a Time.

The discovery was made by a bride in Bloomfield, N. J., on her way to the church that she had on dark aboes instead of white. She insisted on returning to change them. As she was about to re-enter the vehicle, she fell and sprained her ankie. Before the carriage reached the church, a wheel rolled off and the bridal party had a severe ahaking up.

Must Not Dance.

The teachers of Junction City, Kan, have been forbilden by the local educational board to attend more than one dance pet week.



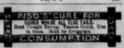
KNOWLEDGE

Rings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical-being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid intractive principies combraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

He excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasants to the taste, the refreshing and truly coenficial properties of a perfect laxifve effectually cleaning the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidweyz, Liver, and Bowels without weak-plant shem and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sail by all druggists in 50c and 21 bestles, but it is maximated to the same of the processing and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if othered.

PNUS





differe and come negropolous genera will tell you. 'this is as good as' or "the as Facilies.' IT'S FALLER-Pacifies is force publics, if you general sense you contains to the housest own of these.

Hitch A Horse To A Hoe. "PLANET JR." Att. HORSE HOE MADE to L. ALLEY & COL Philadelphia, Pa

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

EDITOR

in the better land some of the people they criticise daily and consign to porgatory, they would express their surprise, or should their prognostications be realized, and they alone be awed, they would not be too good (in our opinion) to say "I told you so!"

True baseball season is in full swing, and at this writing Pitts wing, and at this writing Pitts burned in the League games. Pittaburg, in the League games. Pittaburg, in this sense, means nine able-bodied men from Pittaburg, who have

his sense, remain line able-bodied men from Pittaburg, who have out-batted, out-fielded, and out-battered to the greatest degree in all contests so far. The baseball men seem to have absorbed the names of the cities, and constituted themselves sole representatives to the exclusion of other professions.

True Exeming Post. (N. Y.,) had the temerity to say that "The G. A. R. is an army of pension bommers." It was not allowed to passumnoticed, and the Republican papers have been pouring hot shot into the abnormal mind who could say this of the defenders of the flag who had done everything but die in the defense of the country.

Wissen Republican papers have been pouring hot shot into the abnormal mind who could say this of the defenders of the flag who had done everything but die in the defense of the country.

say this of the defenders of the flag who had done everything but die in the defense of the country. As for the Southernor he has no right to say snything on the subject of pensions, but it may still be in place to suggest that as the war was a civil contest between the States, the pension system should have been kept within the bounds of reason and precedent, and been made the best instead of the worst feature of the war.

Work has already organ on the new M. E. church.

Work has already organ on the new M. E. church.

We made that the people there, will soon have a postoffice. This is a move in the right direction. There is also talk of a mail route from Frost to Green Bank by way of Glade Hill. This would be another good thing for that neighborhood. The mail route should be extended from Drift-wood to Dunmore.

Mr. J. W. McCalpin died Sunday evening at the Big Spring, and was buried at Dunmore Tuesday evening.

IT is to be noticed that the great of the press and politicians of the country, is to be a "shade more liberal than the gov-ernment." It takes very well for ernment." It takes very well for a newspaper to be in favor of more concessions to the people-more money, higger dollars, a tariff on articles consumed by the rich, and protection to the masses. At all times not the same, however, and when the liberal principle of the party not in power have injected. them into the edministration of af-fairs, they will find out that whatever they do, there is still a deeper depth, and will see that the enemy is laying down theories more liberal than any they have the power to put into practice, and so we de-seed step by step to socialism or some other form of descintion.

A Correction.

COMMERCIAND, Mo. 1
April 27th, 1865.
To Possionalis Times
Times reached me this P.
ad was read as usual with in-

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

ANDREW PRICE, EDITOR

Marlinton, Friday, May 10, 1895

Official Paper of Pocahouses County.

Buberripton ONE DOLLAR in advance. If not peal within the year \$1.50 will be charged.

Entered at the post-office at . Marlinton, W. Va., as second class matter.

A surr is now pending as to the copyright of Trilby and the right to produce the play on the stage. A Colorado manager has been giving the play, and they set up in Court that the book was first published in France in 1830 and in England in 1845, and that it became common property long since.

From the actions of some of our most severe christians we are led to believe that if they should met in the better land some of the people they criticise daily and consists to they criticise daily and consists to they would etc.

There is talk of extending the extending the engage of the country that it is obscieve that if they should met in the better land some of the people they criticise daily and consists to provide out this season.

There is talk of extending the same common property long since.

We understand the lumbering on common property long since.

We understand the lumbering the long, etc.

We understand the lumbering the long of the country that of the property sould same and the country that the long are a great deal of timber cut this season.

There is talk of extending the Fine, hot weather. Farmers are

day evening.
Sampson Zicrapiose. Commencement.

Preparations have been going to have entertaining musica on to have entertaining musical and literary exercises by way of a commencement of the musicschool taught by Miss Anna Wallace and the select school by Mr. W. S. Wy-song. Next Tuesday evening is the time set. An enjoyable time is expected.



HIS EXTENSIVE LINE OF DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES, PERFUSES. STATIONARY, ETC., AT COST.

AT COST.

If you are needing any thing in this line it will pay you to call.

He as panal has a full line of DRUSS and CRETICALS, and is always roudy to supply the traits with such as they aread in this

Three of a Kindl What to buy! LEADER 176. Where to buy! PRENCY COACH STALLION (IMPORTED.)

BBAD THE ANSWED IN THIS ADVERTISEMENT-

Frogressive business ideas.

Masset Business Principles

Rew Desirable Goods.

Soperior Quality of Goods.

Lowest Possible Prices.

NOTE SOME PRICES.

to per yard. Satesna to and op. Manville Zephyr 12c per yd. Lawus, White, Black, Both Plain and Fancy 10c and op. 40 in. wide White Lawn 12c. Taffetta Moire 20c.

GENTS. FURNISHING GOODS.

Shirts in Endless Variety 27 Cents and up. Good Laundried Shirt, in blue, slate or in stripes, 49 cents.

SHOES, SLIPPERS, ETC.— Ladies' Dong. Oxfords, 90c. "Tan" \$1.60.

Clothing Cheaper than Ever Before. No

Fine all-wool black diagonal suits, \$6.25 & up Ladies' Trimmed Hats, 50 cents and up Honest dealing has been my success.

Best assured that I handle nothing hat first-class goods. The best proof of my assertions is to come and see.

Yours for Bargains,

P. GOLDEN. Marlinton, Q. Va.

LET US REMIND YOU

OF THE STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE

He is supplied as usual with attractions for

Our Elegant Line of Dry Goods. Choicest Lot of Family Groceries. An Extensive Stock of Notions. Finest Line of Shoes in the County.

Come in to see us when in town and we will PUT YOU ON THE TRACK

To Save Money.

Marketable Country Produce Bought and Sold

Road Letting.

SEALED BIUS WILL BE RECEIV.

SEAD FOR FUTTING IN GOOD REpair, and will be received to the service of the serv

BLA CKSMITHING

Wagon Repairs.

C. Z. HEVNER.

MABLISTON, W. VA.
Shops situated at the Junction
of Main Street and Dusty Are
nus, opposite the postoffice.

l and it will be mercial attent

R. MATHERS BOOT & SHOEMAKER,

MARLINTON, W. VA

Proposes to do first class handwads work promptly and neatly. The pat-coage of the public is respectfully as-icited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Re-lating neatly and promptly done. 25 Shop near Martinton House.

orrespond with me, and the the complete pedigic mack many generalized.

Lally May book the let coth of the Batanton fairs does not year old.

Academy, W. Va

PATTERSON SIMMONS

Plasterer ... Contractor.

FRENCH COACH STALLION (IMPORTED.)
Black infeated May 11, 1989, bred by
Tribody, of Chafese of Allement-by
Tribody, of Chafese of Allement-by
Tribody, of Chafese of Allement-by
Maybert of House, got by the government smillion Closeron II; D.M. Triparests (brown) by Orongu get of a daughter of Housein.

This horse, issuerted by M. W. Dunham, and wrend by 'the undersigned
company, 4]B-stand an early senson in
Procahoutas, as the following places,
commissioning about April for Bridge of
Company, 4]B-stand and early for

J. A. SHARP & CO.

Have Established a Firstclas

Harness and Saddlery Store and Shop,

MARLINTON, W. VA. Something that has been needed in this county for years.

They carry a complete line of HARNESS, SADDLES, COL-LARS, HARDWARE, and TRIMMINGS.

Both Factory and Handmade. At Rockbottom Prices. ALSO,

THE UNBERTAKING REPARTMENT

Is fitted out with a complete steek of latest and best designs, and coffus can be furnished on short-est notice.

PSaccessors of G. F. Cremett, who is employed by the firm.

FEED, LIVERY *SALE STABLES.

First-Rate Teams and Saddle-Horses Provided.

Horses for Sale and Hire.

SPECIAL ACCOMODATIONS FOR STALLIONS.

A limited number of Horses boards.

All persons having horses to trade are invited to call. Young horses brok-to to rade or work. J. H. O. WHISON, Marlinton w. Va.

MARLINTON HOUSE.

Terms.

per day ... 100 per meal -- 25 lodging - 25

ommodations for horses at 25 cents per feed

G. C. AMLUNG. FASHIONABLE

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER EDRAY, W. VA.

C. B. SWECKER

and Real Estate Agent

M. F. GIESEY. Architect and Separate

A new and choice line of mil A new and choice the of millinery in rooms over TMBs office.

—Fresh salt fish at J. D. Pollins & Co's, at 7 cts per fb.

—All kinds of canned goods at J. D. Pullins & Co.

Go to J. D. Pullins & Co. to

- Go to J. D. Pullins & Co. to buy your tobacco and cigars.

- A dance was held in the dismantled Marinton Hotel hast Monday night.

- New hats and trimmings arriving weekly at Mrs. Cunningham's.

-Go to J. D. Pollins & Co, and price fine shoes before buying elsewhere.

-Best Silver Drip Syrup at J. D. Pullins & Co's. at 50 cents per

—Call at J. D. Pullins & Co. and examine his fine stock of shoes before buying elsewhere.

—An artesian well is being ennk by Bird & Moore for the court-house and the prospects are good for wholesome water. —J. D. Pullins & Co. are still in the ring with a complete line of groceries, etc., and are constantly adding to their already very com-plete stock.

—Mr. Will Tyree, of Academy, has a beautiful bay horse, a fine traveler, which he has trained to stoop whenever his rider wishes to

-If you need anything in the grocery line go to J. D. Pullinr & Co's grocery store, and if you "don't see what you want, ask for it."

"Messrs. J. L. Sbeets and Gor-den, have commenced logging on William's River, having undertak-en a large job as sub-contractors under contractor Gray.

en a large joo as successive ander contractor Gray.

—Mr. A. Gunther now gets in his stone onto the new court-house by means of an "elevated railroad.' He has several expert workmen setting stone, and the work is progressing rapidly.—Webster Ecko.—It is said that Randolph country has more standing timber than the States of Massachusetta, Rhode Island. and Connecticut combined, and has a greater area than Rhode Island.—Webster Ecko.

Dr. Price has been employed.

Distance of coace Ecolo.

Dr. Price has been employed to make weekly professional visits to the William's River lumber camps, where about three-hundred men are at work. At the present time mumps are prevailing among the men.

the men.

—An old gentleman of this county once said in illustration of his averment, that the Posahontsa winters were mild, that "At Christmas the laurel was in full leaf, and the hens laid as big eggs as they did in June."

—While in the village one day last week Mr. Allan Levissay exhibited a bottle which is an heirloom in his family. Its possession can be traced back for more than a hundred years. It is a fine piece of workmanship, and valuable as a curio.

Attorneys L. M. McClintie, W. A. Bratton and County Clerk S. L. Brown, have each made an important attent addition to their office furniture in Remington type-writers. This is the best type-writer mode, and are probably the only first-class type-writers ever in use in the county.

se type writers ever county

County

There is an interesting fact inected with the occupancy of a land pre-empted by John Messer. He settled near the place sers Mr. M. J. McNeel now release The old log-bouse, and as spring-house, he built yet main. With the exception of a fragmentary lots, his rest possions comprising thousands of a restill in the pressession of

In Summers county, Miss Le-lia Honaker, a preity 18 year old girl, was saved from death by sui-cide in a peculiar manner. She went to the bank of a river and plunged in, and her clothes caught on two fab-hooks which were set at that place. A watchman of a bridge near the place, came to ber rescue, and pulled her out by means of the fish-lines. She was unconscious, but was resuscitated. Her step-brother John Carler com-mite a suicide shout a month ago. —Ladlee' triumed hats from \$1 up to \$6 at Mrs. Cunningham's.

Clover Lick.

we are having fine growing weather. Care planting is the ore set of the day in this growth of the day in this season.

In the lighthouse which were set at that place. A watchman of the bridge near the place, came to her reach, and pulled her out by bridge near the place, came to her reach, and pulled her out by bridge near the place, came to her reach, and pulled her out by bridge near the place, came to her reach, and pulled her out by the season and pulled her out by the season, and pulled her out by the season was monocacious, but was researcitated. Her step-brother-John Carter committee a suicide shout a month ago.

— Ladies trimmed hat from \$1 \text{ upp to \$6\$ at Mrs. Canningham's.}

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. John E. Carnipabel, editor of the season was into the season was into the season was into the distribution of the alleghang Seafund, and family have been visiting friends and rule at the season of the season was into the distribution of the season was into the season was into the distribution of the season was into t

ADVERTISE.

DER OF PUBLICAT.

(States of W BST V NIGITS).

FOCABOYER ACCOUNTY, to the the Circuit Coert of said County, on Monday, May the 6th, 1880.

James M. Turner.

Weather. Corn.

And T. Turner.

Weather. Corn.

And T. H. L. Canabelth has a fine Monday. May the 6th, 1880.

Sames D. Bright, Elleabeth Bright, his wife; Medora Trocy; Phebe beautred, The 188 Sisson and Daniel Store, her hashand; the use of the Circuit Coert of said County, which is a basic wife. The county, which is a basic wife, but the charge of the county, which is a basic wife, but the charge of the county, which is a basic wife, but the charge of the county, which is a basic wife, but the charge of the county, which county is a county of the county of the county, which could be compared to the county of the county of

Green Bank

We are having fine growing weather. Just now small grain is weather. Corn planting is the cr-looking well. Some corn has been planted.

Randolph Hambrick had a horse choked to death on case lest Saturday night.

In reply to a query of our Green Bank correspondent, as to which write in the Bible centains all the stores, a tract of 243 acres, a tract of 35 acres, a tract of 35 acres, a tract of 36 acres, a tract of 3

the benefit of the school fund of West Virginia, having been for feited for the non payment of taxes. The following tracts set out below are those of the above named tracts in which non residents are interested as owners or claimants, with the greered description and location of each; later A tract containing 30 acres, attended in Edray District of said county, forfeited in the mame of Francis Adkinson for son entry on the land books of said county, now owned by the heirs of Haunab Cloonan, and being a part of the old Abel Adkinson tract.

2d — A tract of 14 acres, patented to George Craig, Jone 30th, 1845, forfeited for non-entry on the land books of said county, lying on the waters of Knapp's Creek, and adjoining the lands of the Frederick Burr Estate.

3d—A tract of 3 acres, patented to George Craig, June 30th 1845, forfeited for non-entry on the land books of said county, and lying on the waters of Knapp's Creek and adjoining the lands of the Frederick Burr Estate.

4th—A tract of 3 acres of land situated in or near the town of Buntersville, forfeited in the name of George Craig for non-entry on the land books of said county.

5th—A tract of since of Samme 1852, in the name of Samme B. Camphell, and purchased by the State of West Virginia, satuated on the West Branch of Greenburle, River.

on the West Branch of Greenbrieg River.

6th—A tract containing 394 acres,
forfeited in the name of G. W.
McDanald for the non-payment
of taxes thereon for the year 1891,
and purchased by the State of
West Virginia; said land as situated on Thorny Flat, on Elk, in
said county.

Wost Virginia; said land is situated on Thorny Flat, on Elk, in said county.

(th—A tract containing 1623 acres, situated near Big Spring, on Elk, in said county, forfeited in the name of G. W. McDanaid, for the non-payment of taxes thereon for the year 1801, and purchased by the State of West Virginia.

Sh—A tract containing 76 acres, situated on the waters of Knappe Creek, adjoining the lands of L. B. Moore and others, and forfeited in the name of Lanty Lockridge and W. Cleek for the non-payment of taxes thereof for the year 1802 and purchased by the State of West Virginia.

Mi—A tract containing 800 acres, situated on Middle Mountain in said county, and forfeited in the name of Henry White and Joseph Seebert's heirs, for the non-payment of taxes thereon for the years 1301 and 1822, and purchased by the State of West Virginia.

(th—A tract of II) acres, forfeited in the contained on Middle Mountain in said county, and forfeited in the name of Henry White and Joseph Seebert's heirs, for the non-payment of taxes thereon for the years 1301 and 1822, and purchased by the State of West Virginia.

payment of taxes thereon for the years 1801 and 1892, and purchased by the State of West Virginia.

10th — A tract of 11 acres, forfeited in the name of Peter Herold, on the waters of Elic in said county, adjoining the lands of Smain McLaughlin, for non entry in the land books of said county.

11th — A tract of 3 acres, on Knappe Creek situated in the Gap shorte. Hunterwille, in said county, in the name of of George E. Craig's estate, for the non entry on Land Books.

12th — A tract of 1500 acres of land, on the waters of William's River, in said county, in the name of John Humer and John Jones Heirs, of the State of Ohia, for non entry on the Land Books of Procisionias County for more than dwey sears.

And it appearing by affidavit filed that John (Cloonas, J. B. Cloonan, Allie Cloonas, J. M. Craig, the unknown heirs of Samusi B. Campbell, G. W. McDaudd, R. S. Turk, J. C. Lewis, Mrs. M. C. Warwisch, A. G. Lookridge, Lee Lockridge, C. Treat Seebert, Mary Scobert, Feder Horold or bia unknown heirs, John Hamer and the naknown heirs of John J. Jones, The Sherwood Company, a corporation staining under the law of the state of Maryland, are more of the state of Weat Virginia, and that such one is Interested as an owner or claimant in one or more of the acers named tracts of land, it is ordered that they do appear here within one mouth after the first publication of the land and the contraction of the state of hand, it is ordered that they do appear here within one mouth after the first publication of the land and the la

New York, Parts and Restin com-tend last terty-two square miles of oving as great an area as London.

Among the European countries Ger-soy by her orthology her neighbors the number of electric reclustry, th in spurstion and course of occ-

case their noval corrage is ion, their moral courage more or their wors lighter, it would be interesting to know. It may, however, be safely assumed that the last named is not the reason, observes the New Orleans Pic-

The importance of forestry is urged by Professor W. T. Thirtleton Dyer on account of the probability that the

One of the tendencies of the age in the way of radroad improvement, coted by the New Tork Telagram, is the increased length of rails. The Pennsylvanie has laid a few mines of sitty-foot rails, and the Lahigh Valley has been trying forty-five-foot rails. Now the Columbra, Hocking Valley and Taisda will lay a few miles of the stary-foot rails as an experiment. The stilling of the long rail is that it requires fewer joints, and, in consequence, affords smooth riding.

The growth of scholarships in the

quence, affords smooth riding.

The growth of scholarships in the issuing universities of this country is one of the best signs of elecational progress, declares the flow Francisco Chronicle. A scholarship can only be obtained by a good student who has mestered his speciality, but at Gornell University the system is now tried of affering eighteen scholarships, each worth \$200 for two years, to freshmon who pass excitain epochs examinations in addition to the unsai test for matriculation. If many of our colleges speed less money on buildings and more on scholarships the work done sead be greatly improved in quantity and quality.

in Tank, There and Darks on the and the street of the company of the street of the company of th

LIFE'S CONTRACTS.

Performs of room and weathing of tacks, Sweeten at sweet Jose day, Sandam statement of techniques words, Enables woodland ways, thorousing tending and whippering to thorousing on of the salt banching too Downson may of the salt banching too and the salt banching too I and be, be and I.



gave themselves up to the pursuit of planars. After having seen his mare comfortably settled at a small chest-narity of the following and taken the hunch backet on one arm and his com-pacion on the other. William Larke-proceeded sagarty to the inner portion of the grows, the portion from whome-eases the sounds of the fiddle and cor-nat.

"One more accupie!" reserved the stopped and clambered down into the "Tim kin dance with th' best uv 'em. Come along."
"In the dance with th' best uv 'em. Come along."
"Really, no. I'm too narroom. Just wait."
The "wang of the fiddle com-

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL

They ent glass now by electricity.

A horseshos to be affixed without nails has been invented.

Leon Lilianfeld, a young chemist in Berlin, has produced artificial white of

ogg.

egg.

An injured mall on the right hand will be renewed ten days or two weeks sooner than if on the left.

Parisians are introducing porous glass for windows on account of its alleged resultation facilities.

Cast-iron blocks are being embettented for granits blocks along the transverse results of the second of the second

inted for granits blocks along toe framway rails in Paris streets.

A new application of electro-planing is the scaling of cases of fraits and meat, and of bottles of chemicals.

A fatal fail from a great height is said to be patiless, as unconsolousness precedes the crash of concussion.

The citrems cold of the poles is mainly due to the fact that the Arctic Ocean is certainly, and the Antartic probably, a land-locked ses.

Lord Kelvin estimates that the "running slow" of the earth in its daily rotation round its axis amounts to twenty seconds per century.

Careful computation shows that the total expactly of generators and motors in use in railway work in the United States aggregate half a million hors-power.

tore in use in railway work in the United States aggregate half a million horse-power.

Southamptoe, England has a formace for burning garbage which cost \$15,000. It consumes from twonty five to fifty toos of garbage ship at an annual expense of \$1100.

Soap has oeen substituted for wax on the recording surface of the phonograph by a Berlin inventor. The servantage gained is that soap is unaffected by ordinary changes of temperature.

An enterprise on foot is the collection of wave power on the seashore by building contest immels in the rock, np which the billows will send the water to be collected for use in devasted reservoirs at the top.

An instrument known as the "gastograph" has been constructed for the purpose of recording the action of the stomach of a patient under treatment, the movements of the food while it is unlergoing chemical action being carefully and minutely recorded by means of electricity.

According to Invention, a building has recently been erected by Herr Wagner, an architect at Limburg, solely of materials formed of ashes, without any admitture of sand. It is claimed that that hatural stones coccessfully instated with this very cleasp material.

The Danger From Matches,

material.

The Danger From Matches,

We woulder how our agreeters managed to get along at all Bofere the invention of matches; they dere to invention of matches; they can be all percent of the managed to get along at all Bofere the invention of matches; they can be a considered to the managed persons of the work of the matches and they are they are they are dropped here and there are stempt to handly them; if it is light, and we readily see them, they are precised up, otherwise they are left till a more convenient easeen while generally does not some, simply because they are foreout assent while generally does not some, simply because they are foreouten, being 'united by a match' "we can get planty more for earnt, and time it too valuable to be wasted over as insignificant a trifla. The moral is obvious; familiarity has bred contempt, and in the use of these dangerous little conveniences where become extrassely careless. It is time to turn over a new leaf. Keep matches in but a few places in the house or the office. Let those few percentage matches in but a few places in the house or the office. Let those few the that combandion canning or on without a supply of air, and for that reason, as wall as to prevent accidental season, as wall as to prevent accidental each terring, the match bores should always be kept covered.—Good Housekeeping.

Jackstag-Ukra,

Jacketing them.

The off-cers at the Washington Nary Yard have decided to relate to the old system of jacketing guns. The recent test of the Selfers maked has proved somewhat unsatisfactury. It was tried in the case of in eight-lock nickel steel gun, and while the jacket was put in place, the operation was attended with some difficulty. Under the Selfers plan the jacket is heated in a horizonial furnace, and the inhe is then inserted in it. Hereafter all the bing guns will be assembled in the old way by heating the jacket in a vertical way by heating the jacket in a vertical put and then dropologic if were the conong gune will be easembled in the old way by heating the isocket in veryinat pit and thus dropping it ever the gun tube. The workness have become as expect in the container have become as expect that container ravely occur, and the officers have consulted that botter results can be obtained under it than under the Sellers plan. — Weak (agt to 2) as

IN THE RANKS.

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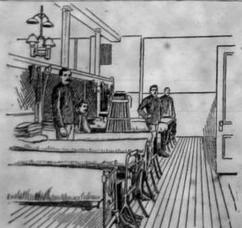
THE life of a middler in the service of Christo State in but against malaration, by givening more W. J. Baroke in editing, more W. J. Baroke in the service between the service bearing to the service bearing that the sulvival man has
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THE JOLLY SIDE OF SOLDIER LIFE.





MARILACER OF TROOF B., REVENTR CAVALAY.

In to the body. They are a time to be the body. They are a time to be the statement of the officer to the fine to critical to the transmission of the officer and the statement of the troops and the statement of the troops and the statement that the men and the time to grow the think of the transmission time to grow the think of the transmission of the statement of the control of the BARBACES OF TROOP B, SEVENTS CAVALSY.

ing, his sobre and save in any given bild, so if he is instructed in their use, mounted.

That is the last strew. He has no mounted.

That is the last strew. He has no mo of his hands to kelp balance himself, and he gets a worse pounding than ever. But all good kines must have an egg, and within a few weeks he rides fairly wall in the rading hall and the period of gailing tuplessant ress is a sen end. His education in riding, the use of sabre, carries and property of the save and the period of gailing tuplessant ress is a sen end. His education in riding, the use of sabre, carries and property in the save and the save and

time. Home of the mes, in most same Beaches or Germans, work for the offerest during the hours they are free from duty in their troops. These men see in many cases looked upon with disheren by their coursedor for doing metal service, and the schilders colleten men, however, who are is colleten men, however, who are is colleten men, however, who are is whether their pickgement is not better than that of the other man who look daws men work as meanid.

The barracks are recony, well vanities, it is not better than that of the other man who look daws men work as meanid.

The barracks are recony, well vanities, it is not better than that of the other man who look daws men work as meanid.

The barracks are recony, well vanities, it is not better than the common that the common income from the anneous as the common income from the anneous and store, but nothing very magnificant in the way of menn is served. There is no better and the common income from the anneous and store, but nothing very magnificant in the way of menn is served. There is bed and substantial food in planty, and the men is now the collection of the present lay desire the property of the troop. These non-commissionade officers have a room to the men in common from the anneous to any the least. The men have a weekend and boiling with their troops. The property, the men frankly almit that the quality is of the best, but a system of cooking by steam is in use bers, and roop the property. The men have a weekend and boiling with the property, the men frankly almit the year is monotonous to say the least. The men have a weekend and boiling with the property, the men frankly almit the year is monotonous to say the least. The men have a weekend to all its property. The other than the contained the property of the property of the property of the property

This is the picture of the noted yacht designer of Bristol, B. I., who has gotten up one successful America's Cup defender and has submitted plans for a fast sailer to meet Lord Dunraven's new challenger, Mr.



NAT HERESHOPP

Herreshod designed the Vigilant, the Coloris, the Olorians, the Drasills, the Mineola and many other busts which have distinguished themselves at home and abroad.



He looks for game an every limb, Wallet they are making game of blue. —Truth,

Onion Salad—Brask white bread or biscuit into bits, dry in the oven until unfleiently brittle to cal birough a sieve. Boil four eggs bard. With two teacupfuls of sifted crambs mix two wandl onions chopped, the chopped white of two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of molited butter, a teaspoonful of sals, a little pepper, and three tablespoonfuls of winger. Add lukewarm water to make a smooth mass, place in a glass lish, smooth the top, and rab the polite to make a smooth mass, place in a glass lish, smooth the top, and rab the polite of the eggs through a sieve to cover. Out the remaining whites into rings and anather over the top.

Potato Salad—Paro or boil six or sight potatoos the size of an egg; alice thin while bot, and mix with the siless at ablespoonful of chopped boiled beets. Let stand two hours than mix in lightly a French dressing.

Prench Dressing—Best till well bended two tablespoonful of salt, asid a teaspoonful of pepper, and two tablespoonfuls of winegar. Best till gight and foamy.

Bean Salad—Drain a pixt of lifting the salt of the salt

with energy souls and poor own encountrements.

Cold Gream Dressing—Site to a crum the yolks of two sages, a seant tascopful of thick cream, two tablespoontain of which energy, three of vinegar, a dash of salt and municed.—Amurican Agricolluris,

MINSIONER'S NOTICE.

arios pursuanos of a decree of the att Court of Poeshoutas Commade in a duses therein pend to subject the real estate of Poesho 2010 and 2010 at 100 of the least thereon, you hereful required to present all as beid by you and each of you ast the said Slias L. Bariow, is are breas on his real estate or part of R. for adjudication to at my office as the town of Marmon, in said county, on or before as my office in the town of Mar-m, in said county, on or before 29th day of May, 1895, ives under my band this 23d of April, 1895. W. A. BRATTON,

Commissioner's Notice.

t a Circuit Court continued and I for the county of Pocaliontae, the court-bosse shereof, on residay, April 4th, 1895. State of West Virginia

Vs. One bundred acres and

Silve of Near Virginia

One bundred acree
and

Fifteen acree
the matter of forfeited lands,
he motion of R. M. Yearer, Com,
stoner of School Lands of this
aty, the above cause of the Stare
Neat Virginia ex. One Hundred
rea and Fifteen Acres is referred
S. C. McNeil, one of the Comstoners of this Court, who shall
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i all other things required to
the continued of the time
as or fathing said account.
A copy, Feste;
J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.
The plaintiff and all unknown
immants of any part or parcel of
a above named 160 acre and 15
re tracts of land, will take notice
at on the 200th day of May, 1265,
gry office in the town of Marlin
proceedings in above cases
are any have the acres of land
with approved personal security
for the deferred payments, beari

Notice to Tecapeanara.

All are hereby modified not to treason on my fand in any my try buns;
g fashing, searing stock on the notice are hereby modified are maining above fearons of the pass through my place with morphism thand belonging to the St. Morphism on my land are not company, which adjoins a face, and is now in my passent will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

W. L. HARTEN,

CINCAL SERFERERY.

COTTESSIONER'S NOTICE.

COLHESTONER 5 NOTICE.

ENTIREMON W. V.S., April 21, 1950.

J. William R. Morrison, says to the Washington Post, has spent a great part of his current in boths. The Committee of the University of of the Univer

ing this suit.

6th.—Any other matter deemed pertinent or required by any party in interest.

And if for any reason the said report shall not be completed on said day, the same shall be continued from day to day mutil completed.

Given under my hand this 23d day of April, 1895.

W. A. BRATTON, 8264

n264

Notice to Creditors.

To the Creditors of Andrew C. Wooddell, Deceased:

Weoddell, Deceased:
In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the Cooniy of Pocaboutas, made in a cause therein pending, to subject the real estate of the said Andrew C. Wooddell to the payment of his debts, you are hereby required to present your claims against the estate of the said Andrew C. Wooddell, for adjudication to W. A. Bratton, Commissioner, at his office in the said office and re-before the last day of Jane, 1895.

Witness, J. H. Patterson, Clerk-

William Was Right, But-

hills."

Just then Mrs. Morrisno for the first time glanced at her husband.
"You are right, William," she said,
"It is a grand thing to keep cool and act deliberately, but if I had been you I would have stayed in the room long enough to put on my trousers."

Tee estimated population of the world on Jan. 1, 1886, was 1,500, 000,000.

Twenty lives lie between the Empire of Germaey and the Brit-ish throne.

When Daby was nick, we gives her Custoria. When also was a Child, that cried for Custoria. When the became Him, she along to Custoria. When she had Children, she gave them Custoria.

Important to You.

Having resumed the practice of veter-inary surgery (limited) I will treat the following diseases in Pocahontas and adjoint-methodists with the first of the condition of the condi-latives. Terms, specific and cures quaranteed. I am also general agent for Eddred's Liquid Electricity, which is a specific for all kinds of fevers, sore-tirout, cute, sprains, bruisse, bowel-treubles, and pains of every discrip-tion, external or internal. In timely use will prevent all kinds of contagious diseases. Address. Top of Alleghany, W.V.a.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected.

Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Browns Iron Bitters

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Neuralgia, Troubles, Constipation, Bad Blood

What is

and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narsotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Caster Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoca and Wind Colle. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and borrels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castorin is the Children's Panacca-the Mother's Priend.

Castoria.

Contexts is an excellent resolition for chil-free. Hothers have repostedly hold assert its good affect upon their editates... Dis. G. C. Pescon, Lovell, Nam.

"Customs is the best enteredy for children of which I am acquarated. I hape the day is not for dataset when constructed in the term of the dataset when continued and the continued with the continued to the entered of the continued to the contin

"Contoria is so well adopted to obdition that I recommend it as superior many prescription issues to suc."

H. A. ARONN, M. D., III St. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. T.

III Su. Orford St., Recottys, R. T.

Our physicians in the edifferent deparament have spoken highly of their expectace in their consists presented with Cantons, and although we only have along our noeleoid emplose what is known as requier proteiner, by at more free to confress that the mention of Castoria base were us to look with Carrier upon II.

Unityo Heerital and Devymany, Sendon Man.

The Centaur Company, TI Murray Street, New York City,



CURES Colle, Crampa, Diarrines, Fiux,
Chelera Morbas, Nanses, Changes of Water, etc.
HEALS Cetts, Nurse, Brudees, Scratches,
HEALS Cotts, Nurse, Husbers, Scratches,
BREAKS UP 38d Colda, La Grippe, Influent
Sold Erestronce at 25c and 50c Per Bottle. No Relly, No Per.

BMELLS GOOD, TASTES GOOD.

50(0 EFFERWISE AT 25C ANS 500 FER BOTTLE. NO RELIEF, NO PAY.

HERB MEDICINE CO. (Ferrority of Weston, W.Va.) SPRINGFILLS, c.

Marerley ICYCLES.

Hre the Highest of Hill High Grades



Warranted Superior to Any Bicycle Built in the World, Regard-less of Price, or the Name of the Maker.

Read the following opinion of one of the most prominent: American dealers, who has sold hundreds of these wheels:

RICHMOND, VA., Oct 2, 1894.

Instance Biogeds: Company, Indianogalis, Indianogalis,

Steel Rims, Waverly Clincher, Detachable Tires, weighs 25 Re 805

Regular Frame, same

Ladies' Drop Frame, same weights and Tires . \$75

26 inch Diamond, Wood Rims, weight 21 ha . . 874

INDIANA BICYCLE CO. "

In every town a splendid business awaits the right man. Get our Cutalogue "J." Free by mail.

A - GOOD - AGENT - WANTED

The Confederate Veteran

Pocahontas Fimos. \$1.65.

* POCAHONTAS TIMES.

VOL 12, NO. 42.

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1895.

\$1.00 IN ADVANCE.

Official Directory of Possibosias, a ORDER OF PUBLICATION,

THE COURTS.

in April, third Tuesday in Start there is the Start Tuesday in October

LAW CAROL

N. C. MeNEIL

ATTORNET AT LAW, MARLINTON, W. VA.

L. M. MeDLISTIC.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. MARLINTON, W. VA.

practice in the Course of and satiolaine counties a newton & uzs of Appeals.

B. S. RUCKER.

ATIT, AT LAW & NOTARY FURLIC HUNTERSVOLLE, W. VA.

J.W. ARBUCKLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, LEWISHCEG, W. VA.

Will practice in the courts of Green-bear and Posahoutse counties. Prompt adjection gives to visites for collection in Posahoutas county.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MARLINTON, W. VA.

ANDREW PRICE. ATTORNEY AT LAW. MARLINTON, W. VA.

BAR B. SCOTT, JR.

LAWTEH,

MARLINTON, W. VA.

All legal business will receive prom;

PHYSICIAN'S CARDS

DR. O. J. CAMPHELL.

MONTEREY, VA.

THE J. H. WEYMOUTH. RESIDENT DESTINT.

REVERLY, W. VA.

Will with Pocabonius County every opening and fail. The exact date of walk tion will appear to The Times.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, MARLIETON, W. VA.

M. BRENKTT, M. D. HARLOCATED AT FROST, W. VA.

Calls promptly answered.

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, RIDAY, MAY 17, 1895.

SILOU IN ADVANCE.

Silou Of PAILLEATON.

The Warry Louis. At rice, a bid from her land the warry of the control of the cont

west Significal and Box of May 1835.

3th act containing 1623 acres, structed lear Big Spring on Elik, in said country, forfeited in the name of 16 and processes.

Commissioners software for the year 1891, and parchased by the State of West Virginia.

3th Act act containing 76 acres, situated on the waters of Knappe Creek, and joining the fands of 1. B. Neore and others, and forfeit. State of west Virginia.

3th Commissioners software for the part leaf of the name of Listing from the name of Listing from the state of west Virginia.

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3th Commissioners software for the part leaf of the state of the s

In the sound of rushing waters, er made a trip В. ssed through FROST arlinton with John Williams was at Clover Lick Monday. finished mak-W. T. Townsend has returned Hively's. talking about from Virginia, where he has been reshing will for treatment. Mrs. Lida Hiner, who has been r Co. have complaining for the past week, idge across we are glad to say is much better. d will com-Mr. and Mrs. George Sharp. Mr. and Mrs. Summers Sharp and ver Lick, spent preparing to Mr. Smith of Marlinton, dined her friend, Miss with Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Sharp, g the d--l Monday. s part. The There will be a box supper at sed on them Bussard church Saturday night. would more Everybody come and have a good time. A large crowd attended the Brake Co. burial of John Andrew Moore at rst consignthis place Monday. He leaves a ctured Pathost of friends to mourn his loss. be seen at J. W. Grin Mrs. W. J. Pritchard, formerly avenue. of this place, but now of Warm Spings, and little daughter, Annie ome of the Lona, after spending three weeks town, Robvisiting friends and relatives at Miss Alma this place, returned to her home C. Johnson last Saturday. ony. L. N. Gibson of Kansas, is again with his daughter, Mrs. ector Sease Alice Sharp. on an inspec-Mrs. Susie Bussard is very much complaining at this time.

of Dunmore, spent M. Fertig's. Walter Grimes at

Sunday at W. A. I Mr. and Mrs. G Sunset, are gue

Mr. Shepp and Monterey, were buying cattle.

Willie ank Ar Cass, spent Sunda Miss Mamie Co

Mr. Hoover, o ty, has been vi J. H. Shrader.

Morgan Grin at this writing. Mrs. Hevene

dren and Miss tended the bu Moore at Frost

Mona Gale, Marlinton one

A. E. Smi Brad Sharp

Marlinton, We day on busines

Renick Ho Creek, as visi Mrs. Walter G

Mrs. David of Mrs. A. W. Paul Dilley i O III We are having very warm weather with conwhic siderable rain which makes the grass look fine in ston een this part. her TI Notwithstanding the steady down pour of rain as t han Sunday an immense crowd attended the Chilthe ade dren's Day services at this place, and every thing obje 10 went of quietly and enjoyable. mal Messrs, Austin and Littleton Bird, of Missouri, beir and Jno. W. Bird and Mrs. Cliff Matheney, of gas BOTT Highland, were visiting friends and relatives in ake sto this part this week. rst bui W. A. G. Sharp is in Marlinton this week atfa and tending County Court, far bod The Cove Hill school took up Monday with WO to Miss Aliue V. McMillion, of Friars Hill, Green-No brier county, as teacher. Miss McMillion taught nd vis a very successful school last winter, and the id. pupils are glad to have her back again. fre en ha While working at Hantley & Son's camp near hn Frost last week Ernest Sharp received a th painful cut in the foot, at this time we are glad th at to state he is getting along nicely. it. A. A. Sharp and wife returned from Jamestown cl n-Saturday. E 18 Pritchard & Townsend are doing a good aper-Xchantile business here now, and we hope to see ch our town build up. The Crumett Bros. have finished threshing 'in ry this part, and did excellent work. We hope to 18 have them back next year.

Dorse McCarty was up from camp last week making arrangements for garden making, etc.

Deputy game warden Earnest Sharp was called to look after a forest fire one

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Charles McCarty has moved into town.

Road working has begun in this section for which I suppose we will soon have good roads.

Mrs. S. H. Sharp and little son, from Marlinton, were visiting friends and relatives in this section last week.

Some of the boys attended the big show at Marlinton last Thursday and report a fine large time.

Quite a few of our farmers have contracted with the Marlinton Meat Co. to dispose of their wool for this season.

Earnest Sharp returned to Denmar a few days ago.

W. P. Starcher, a former school teacher here, has returned to his home at Ripley. Jackson county, after a short visit here with friends.

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day last week.

1

Misses Margie Curry and Verna Kelley were visiting friends at Cloverlick some time ago.

Miss Grace Moore, of New Hope, was in town one day last week, she recently returned from Athens where she attended school the past term.

Early Dilley and Miss Lula Bussard attended the lot sale at Marlinton last Wednesdaysand report a nice time.

Seebert,

J. D. Payne & Co. have 10 teams on the road hauling lumber for their mill on Bruffeys creek.

We have several cases of typhoid fever in our town, Dr. Cole attending physician.

Mr. T. O. Sydenstricker was in our village Sunday.

C. F. Hull, of Huntington, is home on visit.

prosperous farmers in the county, died at his home at Frost, Tuesday, July 25th, aged 79 years. He had not been in good health all summer. Sunday he suffered a stroke of paralysis from which he did not recover but died two days later. He was married three times. He first married a lady in the west. She died leaving a son, George, now living in Highland county. He returned to this county and married Maggie Bird, a Highland county lady. she died some five or six years ago. About sixteen months ago he married Mrs. Harrict Trimble who still survives. He was buried at Green Hill cemetery Wednesday services being conducted at the M. E. Church at Frost by Rev. Charles Morgan. Mr. Ryder was a local preacher in the M. E. Church South, but so far as we can learn never had a circuit. "Even at his advanced age he frequently preached in his neighborhood. He was a good man and be will be greatly unissed in the com-

PANTHERS AND THINGS

Dear Editor:

As I read the many panther stories in The Times, I am reminded to tell my experience of fifty-two years ago, when I too almost saw a panther.

One of my cousins, W. H. Collins, who now lives near Durbin, and myself hunted coons together. We were armed with an old army pistol. When the d gs would bark, one of us would buckle the old weapon around us and go up the tree. If we could seeat all we would bring the coons down.

We lived at Hosterman. There was a panther which stay d on Laurel Run on the east side of freenbrier River, right opposite Hosterman. We had a cornfield on that ide of the river, and one night my ousin and I went over there coon unting. We went around the field, ut did not strike anything until we are to the place where we entered he field.

There the dogs struck track, ran it about 400 yards on a hemlock ink, and began barking up a birch

ee on steep ground.

The night was very dark, so I bucked on the old weapon and up the se I went as far as I could get. I uld not see so I thought I would ake it out. When I tried to shake

e tree would just swing.

Mord, Fiorida

I said to my cousin there is someing on this tree larger than a coon. I cut a large sprout off of the tree, i began thrashing in the top of tree. The dogs were watching it to fall. It jumped out down hill among the laurels. It made owerful racket. Away went the about two hundred yards and ed again, but the dogs did not ow that it had jumped out. them on the track, and it ran a ert distance and treed again. It uld always jump out before we ild get to the dogs. After it had in treed several times it let some the awfulest yells you ever heard got excited and left there as lokly as possible. So I believe all at keps me from seeing a panther s that It was too dark. will come agian.

C. P. Collins.

DECLE JOHNNY

BENRY M. SAITH

Henry M. Smith was born in Green brier county Sept. 13, 1885 and departed this life Oct. 27, 1927 at the age of 42. Mr. Smith was an em ployee of the C. & O R. R. for many years and had charge of the station at Beard, W. Va., during the time that the lumber operations were going on at Denmar and Spice Run which made the office a very important one. He was very efficient and steady in his work and his close application to the duties of his office for so many years, no doubt brought on the ill health which finally resulted in his death at so early an age.

In the year Dec. 24, 1907, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Ethline Livasy of Frankford, W. 'Va and they set up housekeeping at Beard which was their only home until ill health forced him to give up work. There they made many friends and spent many happy years. During all these years it was my privilege and profit to know them and to rejoice with them in the happiness and prosperity which was theirs.

On Nov. 20, 1921 Mr. Smith united with the Presbyterian church upon prosession of faith and his pastor and all the members of the church were greatly encouraged to know that one who had always stood so well in the community and was so capable, had thrown his whole influence and example upon the side of the Kingdom of Christ. The grief and sorrow of all his friends can only be imagined when they learned that an insidious disease had attacked him and that he had to give up his position and removed to Frankford where for all these years he had lingered in gradual decline. The end came as a longed for release from a crushing burden. Eternity alone can reveal to us why one who was so well fitted to serve the Kingdom of Christ should be thus taken before he lived out half his days. But God in his infinite wisdom willed it so and we can only say. "It is the Lord, let

Him do what seemeth Him good."

There remain to bear the burden this grief, his wife and their children Lucile, Sterrill, Henry, Louise, Evis, and Hene, and two sisters Mrs. John Mauze of Williamsburg, Mrs. S. R. Neel and one brother Harper Smith of Marlinton.

The West Virginia Public Health

BUSINESS MEN

On last Friday night a mass meeting of the business men of the community was held in the dining room of the Marlin Sewell Hotel. The purpose of the meeting was to hear the report of S. B. Wallace, who has just returned from New York, where he had met with the directors of the United States Leather Company in reference to the matter of rebuilding their large plant at Marlinton.

White Mr. Wallace could not say that the Marlinton Tannery would be rebuilt, he did say the matter was still under consideration and definite decision had been posponed until

Tuesday.

The men present decided to organize a Business Mens' Cooperative Association of Marlinton. This was a wise move. If the tannery is rebuilt we will have an organization to cooperate with the big industry of our community. If the worst comes we will have an organization through which to work in seeking other industries.

S B. Wallace was elected president, and F. M. Sydnor, secretary A committee appointed for to draft and submit a constitution and bylaws

The following resolution was passed and signed by the business men of the town and mailed to the United States Leather Company.:

"Be it resolved by the Business Men's Co-operative Association of Marlinton, that it will at all times endeavor to induce industries to locate in our town, and that this Association will insist that all industries which shall locate in Marlinton, shall be treated fairly, and especially as to the matters of taxation, and necessary sewerage, and we assure the Union Tanning Company that if it shall rebuild its plant in our town that it will have at all times our most loya support,"

Before adjourning all the members of the Association by a standing yote expressed their appreciation of Mr. Wallace and his well directed public spirited endeavors for the up building of the county and commu

nity.

CIRCULAR ON SHEEP RAISING

A 52 page circular giving a comprehensive discussion on everything from the status of the sheep industry in this state, to the diseases of

THE POCAHONTAS TIMES

Entered at the Postoffice at Marlin on, W. Va., as second class matter

CALVIN W. PRICE, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1927

What was Glade Hill has troubled the thinkers of this county for many years. It is a ridge on the bottom of Galford's Creek near Dunmore in sight of the State Highway. It is about a half mile long and about seventy feet high and looked at from a distance appears to be a grassy railway embankment of glgantic propertions. But examined more closely it assumes the shape of an overturned boat shaped like a log canoe, broad in in the center and running to a peak at both ends. It is covered with a carpet of fine blue grass sod without a weed to mar the smoothness of its It is surrounded by rich farm coat. bottom land, some of the best producing land in the county. On the east side rises the Allegheny mountain on the other side is a limestone hill. Glade Hill is such a symetrical mound that many have thought it to be the work of man, but the presence on its top of round creek pebbles has stood in the way of that theory.

Here is another guess at the origin of Glade Hill, on J. N. Wilfong's farm in Green Bank district. It is the work of a glacier in the ice age. Such hills are classified in the geologies as eskers, which comes from the Irish word, easers, meaning a ridge.

In the northern states, especially in Maine they are more common than this far south and they have a great development in Scandinavia where they run for many miles. In this country it was warm for many

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And all men of any understanding are geol a man to say that he about geology is not about and it is not tru their way about and th the formation of the they live and how to from the soil and th geology but practical s proud of not knowing be like the soldier wl from the camp during and exhibited an hono I think he showed it t was a member of the board for the soldiers, deal to do with then stated that he had not for further service on imbecility. I told him paper and keep it care account to show it to anybody asked for his him to me.

Men know the difference of the land whereon you can switch large enough to Tanning of the Shrew, where great trees greate ready to furnish convisions for the multitude.

Probably the reason gy of the book is unposed the strange and unfilike paleozoic, mesozoic Those are names for middle life, and modafter you get the har guage it becomes easier

All men know that riches land, that a san to build a chimney. at both ends. It is covered with a carpet of fine blue grass sod without a weed to mar the smoothness of its coat. It is surrounded by rich farm bottom land, some of the best producing land in the county. On the east side rises the Allegheny mountain on the other side is a limestone hill. Glade Hill is such a symetrical mound that many have thought it to be the work of man, but the presence on its top of round creek pebbles has stood in the way of that theory.

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In the northern states, especially in Maine they are more common than this far south and they have a great development in Scandinavia where they run for many miles. In this country it was warm for many years and then it got cold. The Ice Age set in. After a period when the whole world had been warm and rainy, it began to get cold, and all the animal land life in the northern parts of creation perished or fled to the south. Many are supposed to have crowded into caves and perished there Many of the species disappeared entirely, especially the huge overgrown animals which could not withstand the cold winds on their great bulks and which could not outrun the approach of the first winter, and which had no place to shelter.

Up to that time the great rainfalls and the floods as well as the winds and the suns had been shaping the mountains and the land into accepted form. A mountain newly uphear.

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Up to that time the great rainfalls and the floods as well as the winds and the suns had been shaping the mountains and the land into accepted form. A mountain newly upheaved from the sea is a very crude affair. It takes the skilled hand of nature to smooth it into shape and trim it with leaves and flowers. In the years there had been laid down the big glade that was in time to be rich farms. It was in about the same shape that it is now, only it was about seventy feet higher, that is all of it was on the level with the top of the esker. It had been formed by the wash from the east, nobody knows how many miles away. Many of the stones had rolled on the bottom of the turbulent streams until they were round as balls. The surface of the bottom or glade was covered with them. Then the ice shut down on the world and some of the perpetual ice that the ineffectual summers could not melt, extended as far south and farther than Pocaliontas county. Anyway there is no ques tion but that the big glade on Galford creek, a branch of Sitlingtons

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It endured for a season, a geological season, and presently the the sun spot or whatever it was that caused the long cold spell got better and the ice began to melt and the streams came to life under the ice and commenced to wear away the surface and deliver the mud to the sea and this went on for a long time under the ice before the ice caps disappeared.

At Glade Hill, the bottom land was so broad that there was room for two streams to begin the cutting so one started on the west side of the level land and the other on the east side and it is the work of these streams ever widening and turning and changing their courses that ac count for the fine level fields on either side of the esker. For some reason or other there was a long winding strip of land on which the ice still held and as long as the freeze remained in that strip there

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But historical ge aeology beaten. Alor ber of the West Virg Survey and gave me thereby placed me obligations to him. Go so beneficial to one's honorable to oneself.

Hence this series of regret is that I do not eyesight of thirty you other day I was peering along the roadside farmer came riding usual horse. He said you doing? Hunting yourself with?" I heady for him, but came to me and the

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The county road runs between the two, the gap being taken advantage of in the neighborhood road. The round creek bed stones on top of the ridge were not carried there from a lower level. They came from some

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The county road runs between the two, the gap being taken advantage of in the neighborhood road. The round creek bed stones on top of the ridge were not carried there from a lower level. They came from some much higher point when the top of the ridge was the bed of the stream.

Here are some of the names given to heaps and deposits made by the ice in the ice age:

Moraines. Irregular ridges, when terminal, transverse to the ice flow.

Drumlins, ovate hills, elongate, parallel to ice flow.

Kames, round to ovate hills grouped transverse to glacier.

Eskers, winding, elongate, parallel to ice flow.

Frontal aprons, outwash plains beyond morainal deposits.

A most magnificent set of kames are to be seen in the same valley to the south of Glade Hill and on the other side of Sitlingtons Creek in the

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I have given you all a lot of geology lately and I have no apology to make strictly speaking, any further than is due for the presentation of thoughts in general to an unwilling world. The modern scheme of civilization demands it however, and it more and more tends to the printed word rath-

stopped with that it had we of that territoris plain to be hundred feet it must have top of the A rowed in shoad dition to that

T. S. McNee

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ITAS TIMES

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CE, EDITOR.

MBER 3, 1927

ll has troubled unty for many n the bottom r Dunmore in ighway. It is ng and about ooked at from e a grassy railgantic propermore closely it n overturned snoe, broad in ing to a peak vered with a sod without thness of its by rich farm best produ-On the east mountain on estone hill. triesi mound it to be the sence on its s has stood

er than the spoken, for in a day of universal education the people become impatient of much speaking and prefer something they can drink or leave alone, like reading.

And all men of any intelligence or understanding are geologists. For a a man to say that he knows nothing about geology is nothing to boast about and it is not true. They know their way about and they know about the formation of the land on which they live and how to wrest a living from the soil and that is not only geology but practical geology. To be proud of not knowing geology would be like the soldier who came from the camp during the late war, and exhibited an honorable discharge I think he showed it to me first for 1 was a member of the legal advisory board for the soldiers, and had a good deal to do with them. The paper stated that he had not been accepted for further service on the grounds of imbecility. I told him to guard that paper and keep it carefully but on no account to show it to anybody. anybody asked for his papers to refer him to me.

Men know the difference between county that land whereon you can hardly grow a Gap by way switch large enough to be used in the linton and Tanning of the Shrew, and the land Randolph where great tress grow and which

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And as to that part of geology that

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And as to that part of geology that has to do with fossils, concerning which I am trying to find out about, as eagerly I once followed a deer track, I reminded a friend the other day that more men make a living out of fossils, than out of any other branch of industry, in West Virginia and this is eminently true, when you remember that coal is a fossil.

We have a lot of coal in Pocahentas county but owing to the great abundance of this source of light, heat, and power, in more favored sections of West Virginia, it is not likely that we will see it developed very soon. I understand that when a geologist of great renown announced that Randolph county had untold tons of New River coal, the word was received in allence, and no one seemed to realize what that will mean to that county.

After all is said and done, it is Imestone that means more to the bealth and well being of mankind than any thing e'se in the world. It

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After all is said and done, it is limestone that means more to the health and well being of mankind than any thing else in the world. It has even added a cubit to the height of men. I have been seeing our great county

with new eyes of late years. In tracing the cause of this awakening, I believe that it is due to the fact that I learned to drive a rattling good ford, and I had an aversion to drive to a distant place and back again without an objective, so I began to study the history of the country as shown by the pieces of rocks. From my earliest recollection I have been an archaeologist, that is, one who studies the art and customs of

But historical geology has arch acology beaten. Along came a mem-

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is well spead out over the east side of the mountains. I have not been able to make any thing like a careful search of the county, but I find sea shells all the way down the slope of the Alleghany, and where there is a mark of the sea shell, there is a rock gists become that has some lime in it. It is the mention of lime that preserves the traces of Indians us ancient life. I have found shell beds I was righ in every place where I have looked these were well. On Stove Hill near the crest | sections w of the mountain, at a run that comes | centerin above the White place, at Minnehaha Springs, at Huntersville, at a No. place just below J. H. Buzzard's MOUCE house, at the mouth of a run at the Jake place, and at the mouth of Stony Creek. That just about takes up the lifteen miles of sloping land between the top of the mountain and good the Greenbrier River.

There is limestone, calcareous epted shale, and calcareous sandstone and ds of it all makes good land. This chert that that they have been putting on the on no highway is rich in lime and means If good land where ever found.

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Stony Creek. Inau just about takes dersigne e discharge ty will at the fe up the fifteen miles of sloping land first for 1 between the top of the mountain and l advisory the pur the Greenbrier River. had a good There is limestone, calcareous The paper shale, and calcareous sandstone and GI accepted it all makes good land. This chert Thornw rounds of Bartow that they have been putting on the uard that Frank. highway is rich in lime and means out on no Durbin good land where ever found. body. If Hoster I do not know of any better way to s to refer Notting see a cross section of Pocahontas Cass ... county than to travel from the Rider between Raywo Gap by way of Huntersville and Mary grow a Boyer. linton and Edray and Linwood to the Arbova ed in the Randolph county line. In that ride Greenb he land Dunmo of about forty miles you could see d which Silurian, Devonian, and Carbonifer. and proous formations, probably the most Stony ne geolodiversified array of interesting rock Clover because to be found upon the surface of names the earth. Onoto. enozoic. I remember my first experience Mace. . at life, with judging fessils. I was coming Brady. e, and through on the train and got down at Linwoo he lan-Clifton Forge to stretch my legs Slatyfo while the engines were changed. A one en Elk, Re colored man approached me with a will do Edray. bit of rough stone on which there Buckey al will was a lizard about six inches long Marlin in that and said he would sell it for fifty one of cents. The question was whether it HU e pion- was a fossil or a bit of carving, and Minnet untains the expensely m 4

life, and through on the train and got down at Clifton Forge to stretch my legs the lanwhile the engines were changed. colored man approached me with a estone en bit of rough stone on which there e will do was a lizard about six inches long coal will and said he would sell it for fifty k in that cents. The question was whether it in one of was a fossil or a bit of carving, and he pionthe symposium in the smoking room ountains were divided on the subject. I was of coal. very well contented with my hargain, ble that for I thought that if it was a fossil ke that. i was well worth the money for my ogy that Beard .. collection, and if it was a carving it ncerning was still more wonderful as a work about, of art. That was more than twenty a deer years ago. I know now that it was ne other carved but I have not regretted it. ing out other Longer ago than that a man *irginia* brought me a fossil shark's tooth nen you that he had found in the earth near Stony Bottom, and I gave fifty cents hontas for that and I have carried it ever abunsince. I had no trouble identifying heat. It as that of a prehistoric shark, but ections it now appears that while this is a ly that real fossil that it must have been on, I carried here, for this part of the gist of | country is very ancient as the ages in t Ranthe world go and that it was raised M New up out of the waters of the great red in deep long before there were any sublice. Sharke

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brought me a fossil shark's tooth that he had found in the earth near Stony Bottom, and I gave fifty cents for that and I have carried it ever since. I had no trouble identifying it as that of a prehistoric shark, but it now appears that while this is a real fossil that it must have been

carried here, for this part of the country is very ancient as the ages in the world go and that it was raised up out of the waters of the great deep long before there were sharks with teeth like that. They belong to places like Florida which are comparatively recent compared to this the oldest part of the Ameri-

The only kind of sharks that eva swam in these waters were the kind that fed on shell fish and at county did not have teeth. They had ears. In mouths fitted up like a stone crusher. rakening, They would go into a shell bed like a the fact steam shovel and grind up a bushel rattling of shell fish at each mouthful.

By next year there will be a large nd back volume out on Pocahontas county by so I be- the West Virginia Geological Survey in which a complete study of the of rocks. geological conditions here will be a I have presented to the public. So I am

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become perfect in, and that it is of all sciences the least exact. In fact it seems to me that if a geologist were to accept as facts all that had been written on the subject, and do no more, that he would be about the most useless of men. It seems to me that while it is right to accept the writings as facts, that they represent what has been discovered, and that if the new man cannot add to these facts by insight, work, observation, and imagination that he will accomplish nothing.

Undoubtedly there has been no science which has changed so utterly as geology, within so short a time. And I am pretty well convinced that it is due to change still more in the next few years.

I am pretty well convinced from my reading that most of the geologists need a trip to Pocahontas county, on the roof of the world, and that a few weeks spent here would be equal to a liberal education and would open their eyes to the wonders that the Lord hath made.

My research has brought one petty triumph. Years ago a seeker after truth brought me stone beads which I pronounced to be Indian beads, and

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have it so, and declared that they were crinid stems, or stone lillies. And so the matter rested until I saw in a book the other day by such a great geologist that ordinary geologists become stratified at the mere mention of his name, that the Seneca Indians used crinid stems for beads. I was right in the first instance for these were crinid stems cut into little sections with a hole through the center.

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Notice to Tax-Payers

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Sheriff of Pocahontas Coun ty will attend in person or by deputy at the following time and place for the purpose of collecting taxes:

OPERNBANK DISTRICT

Green Bank District is the most northern district in the county. It is bounded on the north and north-west by Rendolph County, on the east by Pendleton and Highland counties, south by Huntersville and Edray Districts. The surface is broken and mountainous. The fountain streams of the Greenbrier river constitute the drainage system.

Among these are the east and west branches of the Greenbrier river, Little River, Deer Creek, North fork of Deer Creek and Leatherbark Creek.

The old mill which has been mentioned with the machine in connection with the making of tools and implements of iron and steel. This machine was used in drawing out and flanning large iron and steel for making wagon tires, horse shoes, shovel plows, bolts, nails and shaping out heavy iron work. The site of the old Mill and Tilt Hammer is on the land of Henry Wooddell, near Greenbank, in Greenbank District. The pit and embankments may be seen on the west side of the road between Martin Sutton's Blacksmith shop and Henry Wooddell's house. The old Mill race is now used for the county road. This mill was a great labor saving for the community and had its niche in the early development of the community.

Harman Conrad of Frederick County, Maryland, purchased the William Taylor Grant from John Brown, on August 3rd, 1799, and began to harness the water power of North Fork, which was called Cartmills Creek at that time. He built a Tub Mill or corn mill which was kept in running condition for ten or fifteen

years. His son, Solomon Conrad, who was a veteran of the war of 1812, after going through the war and being honorably discharged took charge of the home place and rebuilt the mill, which was made to grind buckwheat and wheat. About 1840, he built and operated an up and down saw mill, until the close of the Civil War. This mill, known as the Conrad Mill, was considered first class, making the very best corn meal, buckwheat and wheat flour in connection with the saw mill he had a dry kiln, and always had some of the very best white pine lumber to sell. In that day and time no log was sawed into lumber unless it was the very best.

The old mill site and the Solomon Conrad homestead has been the home of O. L. Orndorff, a grandson, who, in 1893, and Newton Ervin to rebuild the chimneys. This is the oldest house in the Greenbank community, having stood 115 years or and old time fire places and spacious mantels in a fine another century.

In the year 1822, Patrick Bruffey purchased from Jacob Gillispie and James Tallman, 134 acres of land, which was part of the Thomas Jarvis Grant of 400 acres. He built a grist mill and saw mill and carved a mill race out of the hill side in constant use for a period of 112 years and is still running. In connection with the saw mill, he established a wagon shop,

blacksmith shop, and supplied the neighborhood with wagons. The late William Sutton of the hill neighborhood, learned the wagon makers trade under Patrick Bruffey and carried on the work long after the Civil War. Patrick Bruffey was Magistrate in the community for several years and became Sheriff of Pocahontas County later.

The pioneer, Daniel Kerr, who, soon after the Revolutionary War, located on Deer Creek, now below the town of Boyer, established a grist mill, saw mill, blacksmith shop and managed a store and his place became one of industry for that part of the community. A lathe was installed at this place and was operated by Frederick Phillips, who was a wheelright, and made spinning wheels, looms, reels, spools, spool frames, and chairs. The site of this old mill may be seen on the north side of the creek near the east end of the nevener farm.

The pioneer Luday Taylor, who was a veteran of the war of 1812, purchased land from Solomon Townsend and others in 1819, and settled on Galford's Creek. He erected a grist mill and a saw mill. This mill was kept in running condition until about 1880, and had its niche in the early advancement and development of that part of Greenbank community. The old Luday Taylor homestead is now owned by Arch Galford.

Thus is noted some of the early developments of Greenbank District, Pocahontas County, which District now leads the County in industrial development.

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(Above information gotten from local sources)

Feb. 29, 1940

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Chapter 4 - Section 4 - Part a.

The Drinnons were the first settlers in the Edray Thomas Drinnon, son of Walter Drinnon of Ireland, settled in Edray about 1760. The Drinnon cabin stood Community. on the bank near the present graveyard. A spring under the bank has always been known as the Drinnon Spring. Not far from the cabin was a favorite camping place for Indians, and many stone relics have been found here. Other proof of the site of this cabin was an old apple orchard, and one tree remains to this day, over a hundred years old and known as the Drinnon apple. This field is known as the Wiold Orchard Field". A part of it belongs to W. L. Price and the other part to A. R. Gay.

Early records tell us that Thomas Drinnon was a soldier with General -ewis in the Battle of Point Pleasant. When he returned home, he found his cabin in ruins. His wife had been killed by the Indians, and his son Charles cerried into captivity. He was so broken up over his wife's death and the fate of his son that he returned to the army and marched beyond the Ohio River.

At the close of the war he returned to his mountain home, but there were no ties to hold him, and he resolved to journey to the west, and there among savage tribes search for his lost son. So with his rifle he pushed out into the wilderness. A year passed and there were no tidings of him. His friends believed that he had ralion a victim of savage The fact was that he had journeyed far to the . Northwest and found his lost son in posession of a trader

near Detroit. The homeward journey was begun, and at last both reached home and lived many years in what is now Pocahontas County.

Drinnon owned a large boundary of land, several thousand acres that extended from Indian Draft to Stony Creek. Drin-The Drinnons non's Ridge took its name from the old settler. left this section long ago and we know nothing of the descendants of these brave pioneers.

The settlers to follow the Drinnons were the Moores. About 1880 Robert Moore, Sr. moved to Edray from the Bridger place on Greenbrier River and settled on the Drinnon holdings. He and his boys opened up a fine farm and erected a two story brick dwelling --- the only brick dwelling in the community. Robert Moore and his wife lived and died in the "brick mansion". He was born in 1760 and died 1858 aged ninety years. grave was the first in the Edray Graveyard.

Robert Moore's farm was divided among his sons and one daughter. The names of the sons were: Isaao, James, William and Robert, Jr. Robert received the old homestead and lived there several years. In 1867 he sold the old home to J. W. Sharp.

Issac Moore settled in the woods just opposite the present site of the Edray Church. His home was a hewed log house about sixteen by twenty feet, two stories high, shaved shingle roof, chinked and daubed walls, one door and one window in the first story. In 1911 a fine frame house was erected on the site of this old log house by S. B. Moore.

About 1861 Edray Community swarmed with soldiers the march or in camp. Issao -core contracted camp fever and as he convalesced he was seized by measles from which he died.

He too was buried in the new graveyard by the side of his

father.

Colonel John Baxter was an early settler in this community. He came here about 1800, and is the first member of his family about whom any definite information can be found. Of his family about whom any definite information can be found. He was the first member of the Baxter family to settle in Pocehontas County. His home was at Sulphur Spring about three miles from the Drinnon cabin. He was the first Colonel of the 127th Regiment. In the organization of the county, he was a leader and he held a prominent place in the early history of the county. When the county was first formed, he administered the oathsof office to the other members of the first court in 1822. For many years he was a justice of the peace and a member of the Pocahontas County Court. He did much in framing business papers and frequently adjusted disputes out of court. His library was the largest and best in the county, containing over a hundred volumes.

About this time there became a popular demand for a Constitutional Convention and the Assembly in 1827-28 passed an act providing that vote be taken upon the question. This resulted in a large majority in favor of the convention and that body assembled in Richmond, October 5, 1829. This was the most remarkable body of men that had assembled in Virginia since 1788. There sat James "adison and "ames Monroe, ex-presidents of the United States and many others renouned for their wisdom and eloquence. The body was composed of ninety-six members and of the whole number eighteen were from the region now embraced in the limits or west virginia.

Among these was John Baxter representing Pocahontas County. Other early settlers were the Barlows, Smiths, Duncans, and Duffields.

The Edray Post Office was established about 1850 When and was the first post office in Pocahontas County. looking for a name, Mrs. Eliza Moore, mother of the late George P. Moore, being a great student of the Bible suggested a Bible name. She said, "Call the post office Edrei, leave off the ei and add ay making Edray the name". (Numbers 21-33). The name Edrei means a fortress. In Joshua it is stated that Edrei is one of the fenced cities, and that may have suggested the name to Mrs. Moore, for at a very early date this little village was a fenced clearing. George P. Moore was appointed postmaster in 1856 by President Pierce. He was only sixteen years of age when he assumed this responsibility. He served as postmaster until 1885. William Scott was appointed postmaster under President Cleveland for some time, and then George P. Moore was appointed again and served until his death in 1922. His service made him the oldest postmaster in the United States. He served sixty-four yrs.

In the early days mills were of great importance and we find that the first mill was built by Robert Moore, Sr. at the head of Big Spring. This house was a hewed log building, two or more stories high, equipped with a twenty root overshot water wheel and water trunk from the head of the spring. The inside equipment of the mill consisted of two sets of runners, both country made - one for grinding wheat and the other for grinding corn and chops.

The first saw mill of the community was built near the grist mill by Isaac Moore and got water from the same. These mills were used for many years and this spot was the most important business center of the community. source.

The first store in Edray was owned and kept by William Allen at the place where Elmer Poage now lives. Isaac McNeel, Amos and Henry Barlow, and George P. Moore had stores at this same location.

The first schools in the community were held in the settlers homes. The teacher received free board in the homes of his pupils and would spend a week in the home of one pupil and then move on to the next. The first real school ... house was near Mrs. George Baxter's home. The house was a round log structure with clapboard roof held in place by press poles. The fire place took up most of one end of the room. It was made of rough stone and the chimney was made of slats and mud. For light greased paper was pasted over the cracks. Seats were made of split logs, holes bored and pins put in for legs. The term of school was three months and the teachers salary one dollar a month for each pupil.

The first church in the Edray Community was built on Stony Creek and called Hamlin Chapel. It is a hewed log building, cracks chinked and daubed, shaved shingle roof, side gelleries, and for beseats long benches with slat backs. Some years ago the side galleries were taken out and the building ceiled. The benches were replaced with chairs. This church was built about 1835 and is still in use.

THE POCAHONTAS TIMES

Entered at the Postoffice at Marlin on, W. Va., as second class matter

CALVIN W. PRICE, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1928

On the Huntersville road as approach Marlinton, the boundary of town is crossed just round the sharp turn of the hill, and before there is any intimation that a town is any where near. The next turn shows a large, twenty acre, unfenced clearing on the prehistoric river terrace, some thing like a hundred feet above the level of Knapps creek. This is called the Hamilton field, and at the time the town was projected was a part of the A. M. McLaughlin farm. The field comes down close to the court house being bounded on that side by a beau tiful natural grassy bank. twenty acres will form the next important annex to the town. It is already encircled on half its boundary by a hard surfaced state highway, in other words, the Huntersville road.

It is in turn bounded by a higher terrace or flat of several hundred acres all of which is in the city limits and it would seem that it was the natural place for the center of the bown, but the fact that the railroad follows the river left to

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It is in turn bounded by a higher terrace or flat of several hundred acres all of which is in the city limits and it would seem that it was the natural place for the center of the town, but the fact that the railroad follows the river left it to one side of the court house while the building was done on the other or railroad There is another reason too side. why it was not built upon. It was reserved for the millionaire's row, and in those days when hopes ran high, it was consdered to be but a matter of time when there would be a millionaire set in town and so we determined to park them on the beautiful heights on the eastern border of the town. But the million aire did not materialize. The time came when the heighth of the aver age man's ambition was to have a car and a gallon of gasoline and the world was his'n. So it looks now as if the natural growth of the town would reach out and take in the Ham ilton field and that it would be occupled by the workers of the world, instead of the workers of their fellow men.

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On the terrace next above the Ham ilton field is the site of the farm once called the Powell place, now generally referred to as Cemetery Hill. It was the part of the plantation on which my father was born, and he rests within a few steps of his birth place.

The names of these fields are from the men who cleared them. I do not know who Powell was but the Ham ilton field was named for William Hamilton who married into the

community.

In 1855, while Sam Houston was still the dictator of Texas he moved to central Texas and was sheriff of Blanco county during its most terrible days, when the Comanche Indians went on the war path and carried death and destruction all through that part of Texas.

Sam Houston was born in 1793 in

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to central Texas and was sheriff of Blanco county during its most terrible days, when the Comanche Indians went on the war path and carried death and destruction all through that part of Texas.

Sam Houston was born in 1793 in Rockbridge county. Hamilton was born in 1811 and died in Blanco county, Texas, in 1894. Houston died in But Austin, the capital city, is next to Blanco county and Houston was governor of the state of Texas in 1859, and up to his death, and they must have been together a great deal. Houston was governor when the state seceded and he refused to sign the order, and the secession of the state broke him so that he died. Houston had worked for many years to bring Texas into the Union and he could not survive the action taken to secede

When the first company was formed for the confederacy at Huntsville, the home of Sam Houston, he was asked to review the troops. This he consented to do. He put on his big blue army uniform. He called

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Texas into the Union and he could not survive the action taken to secede

When the first company was form ed for the confederacy at Huntsville, the home of Sam Houston, he was asked to review the troops. This he consented to do. He put on his big blue army uniform. He called an imaginary roll of all those politi cians of the vicinity who had favored secession. None answered. he called the names of the sons of these men and none answered. Then he called the name of his son Sam Houston, Jr., who had enlisted as a southern soldier with his father's consent. Young Houston answered present. The old war horse said in the most impressive way:

"A striking thing it is that those who are most invincible in time of peace are most invisible in war.

The significance of this utterance ies in the fact that the seceders did not anticipate that they were bring ing on a war. They were relying on their construction of a point of law.

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When they put one of th national conventions in Texas this year and Clem Shaver went down there to plow the first furrow and break the ground for the great building is being constucted there which the throng is to Sn yip and yelp its tedious way through Ar a kind of a war dance, the minds of sel

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When they put one of th national conventions in Texas this year and Clem Shaver went down there to plow the first furrow and break the for the great building ground that is being constucted there which the throng is yip and yelp its tedious way through a kind of a war dance, the minds of the old timers went back to other days when the saying was that nobody went to Texas except for a cause, and they told a tale of the experience meeting in a tavern where the crowd agreed to confess what each had gone to Texas for. One said one thing and one said another and all had sufficient cause to move, until

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that is being constucted there which the throng is to yip and yelp its tedious way through a kind of a war dance, the minds of the old timers went back to other days when the saying was that nobody went to Texas except for live a cause, and they told a tale of the experience meeting in a tavern where the crowd agreed to confess what each had gone to Texas for. One said one thing and one said another and all had sufficient cause to move, until the last man said that the reason he had come was because he had refused to build a church. This caused ques tions to be asked, and it appeared that in some eastern community they has raised a fund to build a church and had made the immigrant the treasurer.

But that is all a figment. A lot of our people with the restless foot went there. My grandfather on my moth er's side went there with my grand mother, my mother a baby in the arms, and a negro man. They stayed about a year and the coloured

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the last man said that the reason he had come was because he had refused had come was because he had refused to build a church. This caused ques to build a church, and it appeared that in some eastern community they has raised a fund to build a church and had made the immigrant the

treasurer. But that is all a figment. A lot of our people with the restless foot went there. My grandfather on my moth er's side went there with my grand mother, my mother a baby in the arms, and a negro man. They stayed about a year, and the colored man died. My grandfather sat by his grave all night and the next day started back home. My stepgrand mother married as a widow Big Foot Wallace and he was a great hero. Once when captured by the Mexicans the order was death to one half of the prisoners and liberty to the other half to spread the news of the penalty It was to be determined by drawing beans from a bag, a black bean, death, white bean, liberty. Fout Wallace drew a white bean. One of his comrades who was in a sweat of apprehension begged for it and Wallace gave it to him. Then

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wallace drew another white bean. In after years he said that he had noticed the difference in the shape of the beans.

William Hamilton was certainly a good citizen and a worthy man. He married Medora Sabina Price, May 14, 1834, on the edge of his clearing, she being my great aunt. They lived in Bath county for a number of years and had seven daughters and three sons. Mrs. Hamilton died in Blanco county in 1882. I am trying to find out about this family. With those ten children there must be a won derful lot of Texans that date back to the sheriff of Blanco.

It was on Powell Hill that my great grandmother, Margaret Beard Price, lived. I am part Beard for there is where I get my disposition She was the widow of Thomas Price, who died in 1823. aged about eighty years. Margaret Beard was from Renicks Valley. She was much younger than her husband who had

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to the sherill of Dianeo. bu ing It was on Powell Hill that my he me great grandmother, Margaret Beard th he Price, lived. I am part Beard for H ed there is where I get my disposition pi ne She was the widow of Thomas Price. of who died in 1823. aged about eighty p ld years. Margaret Beard was from 2 se Renicks Valley. She was much p u younger than her husband who had ti is raised a large family by his first wife. ti 1-Elizabeth Taylor. At the time of the M death of Thomas Price, they lived in y V Botetourt county. a Thomas Price was one of the five d Thomas Prices who fought in the 8 Revolution. He was known as the C Thomas Price of Botetourt county. S This late marriage with Margaret C Beard puts me one generation closer d to the Revolution than most men of P my age, and gives me a great grand 8 father as a so'dier in that war K The record for the nearest to the la Revolution is held by Judge Lively, in of the Surrame court His grand

A HITTING This late marriage with margaret Coll Beard puts me one generation closer days vas the to the Revolution than most men of of the Plea silroad my age, and gives me a great grand and father as a so'dier in that war ne side Kin uilding The record for the nearest to the larg ilroad Revolution is held by Judge Lively, in t n too of the Surrame court His grand A It was father was a soldier of the Revolua m row, tian. His ancestor was Godrill Lively fatl s ran who was born in 1762. He entered chi but & the army from Albermarle county in Th ld be 1780, and served three campaigns, wh so we the last of which was for twenty two to 1 the months. rie bor-He was married in 1794, and Judge Ma lion-Lively's father was born in 1815, and to e time Judge Lively was born in 1864. The to 1 ver Judge's father fell dead of heart dis and Car ease while reading the dispatch that pily the announced the surrender of Lee at can W 85 Appomattox. sm own Margaret Beard Price was left with Ma Iam four children, the oldest being my Th ccugrandfather James A. Price. gra orld. married on the Marlins Bottom planden low tation and brought his mother and the sfte two full sisters to live here. A young am er brother, Thompson Price died in wer nce Botetourt county. pes alla

rn bor-He was married in 1194, and Judge Mar Lively's father was born in 1815, and nillion to e Judge Lively was born in 1864. The time to t Judge's father fell dead of heart dis e aver and ease while reading the dispatch that e a car pily d the announced the surrender of Lee at can low as Appomattox. sma town Margaret Beard Price was left with Ma Ham four children, the oldest being my Th occugrandfather James A. Price. He gra vorld, married on the Marlins Bottom plander wolls tation and brought his mother and the two full sisters to live here. A young aft Ham er brother, Thompson Price died in we once Botetourt county. bes raily In 1838, Margaret Beard Price dethi WAS cided to settle in the Levels. Her we hich daughter Medora had married Wiltin ests liam Hamilton and was living at he ace. Mountain Grove. Her other daughbr rom ter Virginia Agnes had married 23 not Nathaniel Kel'ey of Monroe county. am. There was four children and Nathanpe a m iel Kelley died a young man and his the Le widow with the four children came liv to Pocahontas to live with her WAS Hi mother. Abraham Seebert owned a red in couple of hundred acres of land I of in just east of Hillsboro and this rrithi

e Ham TITELL four children, the oldest being my There occugrandfather James A. Price. He grand world, married on the Marlins Bottom planden fellow tation and brought his mother and the 1 two full sisters to live here. A young after Ham er brother, Thompson Price died in were once Botetourt county. best erally In 1838, Margaret Beard Price dethat Was cided to settle in the Levels. Her well vhich daughter Medora had married Wiltim rests liam Hamilton and was living at hers lace. Mountain Grove. Her other daughbrai from ter Virginia Agnes had married gare not Nathaniel Kel'ey of Monroe county. S am There was four children and Nathaniam per iel Kelley died a young man and his the Lev widow with the four children came live to Pocahontas to live with her Was Hi] mother. Abraham Seebert owned a ved in t couple of hundred acres of land fof in (just east of Hillsboro and this rrithe he agreed to sell for eight hunans Kel dred dollars, with the stipulation fled abo that he would accept nothing but ugh Was hard cash for it. So they sent to him Lewisburg and got eight hundred in but silver dollars and it made a package WAS feat of about fifty pounds in weight. This uning was carried on horse back to the i in that seller and the deal closed

There was four children and Nathan-DEAL am period iel Kelley died a young man and his the Level widow with the four children came lived Pocahontas to live with Hill, 785 mother. Abraham Seebert owned a in th ed couple of hundred acres of land in or of just east of Hillsboro and this the ! rihe agreed to sell for eight hun-Kelle ns dred dollars, with the stipulation abou ed that he would accept nothing but Was gh hard cash for it. So they sent to him Lewisburg and got eight hundred but in silver dollars and it made a package feath 28 of about fifty pounds in weight. This ning : was carried on horse back to the that n seller and the deal closed. there Margaret lived at that place seven 0 desir years and the four Kelley children naut got the advantage of a splendid school Sì at Hillsboro under the instruction of one a Mr. Brown and later Rev. M. D show Dunlap, both noted teachers. My and father also attended school at the ber same time from his grandmother's sbo house Mrs Kelley only lived a year req at the Levels and the four children the were thrown on Margaret's hands, ing and the rest of her life seems to have

was carried on horse back to the ing at ied in that h seller and the deal closed. city, there Margaret lived at that place seven uston desire years and the four Kelley children as in nauts got the advantage of a splendid school they She at Hillsboro under the instruction of deal. a Mr. Brown and later Rev. M. D. one state show Dunlap, both noted teachers. the and father also attended school at tate bers same time from his grandmother's ston sbou Mrs Kelley only lived a year ing requ at the Levels and the four children uld the were thrown on Margaret's hands, ede ing and the rest of her life seems to have m. the been spent caring for them. She sold tsthe the farm in the Levels in 1845 to he gra James Lewis for eight hundred dol nis 185 lars and moved back to the house on nis ma Powell Hill, where she departed this bs co life in the spring of 1848, aged about ti sixty years. ed fu She made a will that was witnessed en de by her brother Josiah Beard and by of M Woods Poage. She was concerned n about the schooling of the Kelley m h children and mentioned the matter 8 in the will. 'S Like the Hamiltons, the Kelleys Bd scattered out in the wide world. in

James Lewis for eight hundred dol grad his 1858 lars and moved back to the house on his man Powell Hill, where she departed this led CO 11 life in the spring of 1848, aged about iti sixty years. ed full She made a will that was witnessed des en by her brother Josiah Beard and by of Ma Woods Poage. She was concerned en about the schooling of the Kelley had m children and mentioned the matter 8 8 in the will. r's Like the Hamiltons, the Kelleys ed scattered out in the wide world. in William Scott Kelley was the oldest. He was born in 1827, and was eightse een years old when Margaret died. of He got the gold fever and made it to California where he stayed a few years. He was next heard of as one d of the famous sporting fraternity on g a the steam boat lines between Cincin nati and New Orleans. But he seem ed from the first to have charged him self with the support and schooling of his two young sisters. He gave them both a most complete education Catherine was a graduate of Miss

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He got the gold fever and made it to ne of California where he stayed a few years. He was next heard of as one ance of the famous sporting fraternity on did the steam boat lines between Cincin ring nati and New Orleans. But he seem ron aw. ed from the first to have charged him self with the support and schooling nal of his two young sisters. He gave nd to them both a most complete education he Catherine was a graduate of Miss ng Maria Richard's school at the Warm rel Springs and she married Dr. W. N. 10 Snodgrass and settled in Missouri. h And the other sister went to the f school taught by the Misses Dangerfield at Hot Springs, Virginia, and married Dr. Charles T. Hart and lived in New York City. William Scott Kelley turned over a new leaf in the fifties, and graduated in medicine in Cincinnati in 1828, and located in Buchannon coun ty, Missouri. He was a friend of Gen. Sterling Price, and was appointed surgeon general of Price's army and

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William Scott Kelley turned over a new leaf in the fifties, and graduated in medicine in Cincinnati in 1828, and located in Buchannon coun ty, Missouri. He was a friend of Gen. Sterling Price, and was appointed surgeon general of Price's army and died during the war. Dr. Kelley stood high in the estimation of the people at the date of his death. left one child a daughter who married Geo. L. Rector of Arkansas and

T. S. McNeel F. F. McLaughlin

McNEEL & McLAUGHLIN

who was the mother of seven children so Dr. Kelley has many descendants in that state.

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Margaret was concerned about Sam uel Henry Kelley and provided for his schooling. But in 1348, he too got the gold fever and left for California, and after a considerable period he settled at Los Angeles and was keeping a store there in the year 1861. One night in the year 1861, a band of Mexican bandits attacked the store and the place was defended by the owner, but the store was broken into, Kelley was killed, and the store robbed, and the building burned. We do not know whether he left any descendants or not. But that fight was the forerunner of Hollywood and the western fight pictures.

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Hollywood and the western fight An or pictures. n C We hear that Margaret was not Th ie. popular and that she had a temper (ty and that she could not live with peo-W m ple. But a study of her life leads me th to a different conclusion. I think W d that she was a noble woman. She 0, was married as a girl of about twenty T 0 years to a man over sixty years of n age, and a man who had had a won derful war record as an Indian fighter 0 0 and soldier. He seems to have been ti è constantly on the fighting border for Y ià. something like thirty years, and you 1 can trace him through the Indian days of the sixties, and at Point R Pleasant, in the Virginia militia, and in the Continental army, and at | Kings Mountain. He had raised one large family and had a son who was in the 1812 war. After a few years of life married to a man old enough to be her grandfather she was left with four small

Kings Mountain. He had raised one for large family and had a son who was For the in the 1812 war. shu ely, After a few years of life married to tim and a man old enough to be her grandtho olufather she was left with four small thi ely children and no means to speak of. red There did seem to be some slaves an in who were kind and loyal and helpful ies ns, to her. Her oldest son having mar-CO WO ried into a land rich family here at W bo Marlinton gave her an opportunity ge ge to escape from Botetourt county back nd re to the valley in which she was born, he and here she saw her daughters hap lis n at pily married. But soon Virginia V at. came home a poor widow with four t small children and from that time on th Margaret lived for her grandchildren. ay There were ten of the Hamilton Ie grandchildren, but they were no burn. den to her, for William Hamilton, pr the land clearer, was able to look 19 after them The Kelley children in were smart and so she moved to the best school in the valley, the school 8that Greenbrier county patronized so

ee at came home a poor widow with four 46 small children and from that time on tk with | Margaret lived for her grandchildren. my There were ten of the Hamilton 1 He grandchildren, but they were no burden to her, for William Hamilton, lanthe land clearer, was able to look and ung after them The Kelley children d in were smart and so she moved to the best school in the valley, the school that Greenbrier county patronized so de-Her well. Then in a year after that time, Virginia Kelley overworked Vilherself at the washtub one day, took at brain fever and died, leaving Marghgaret-with her bright grand children. ied tý. Seven years seems to have been the nperiod that Margaret lived in the his Levels. Then she came back and me lived three years more on Powell ner Hill, on the Huntersville road. But da in that time she had her plantation and in order. She had a black man by his the name of Jerry. William Scott ın-Kelley pulled out for the setting sun on about the time she moved back. He ut

garet with her bright grand children. 17, ed Seven years seems to have been the day. ij. period that Margaret lived in the n-Hou is Then she came back and pub 1e lived three years more on Powell the ar Hill, on the Huntersville road. But res 8 in that time she had her plantation sto d in order. She had a black man by on S the name of Jerry. William Scott tit Kelley pulled out for the setting sun | uc 1 about the time she moved back. He t was undoubtedly gone for she wills Bo 0 him the money she had loaned him. but does not provide him with a e feather bed, underbed, and bed cloth S ing and bed linen, It is apparent e that he had lit out for a place where there were no feather beds needed or T desired. He was one of the Argo M nauts for the golden fl.ece. bo to She was careful to provide for each V one of her descendants and her will shows that she was mindful of each and every one of them. She remembers them all and goes into detail about her estate. She is careful to

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was undoubtedly gone for she wills Board of him the money she had loaned him. but does not provide him with a feather bed, underbed, and bed cloth ing and bed linen, It is apparent that he had lit out for a place where there were no feather beds needed or desired. He was one of the Argo nauts for the golden fl.ece.

She was careful to provide for each one of her descendants and her will shows that she was mindful of each and every one of them. She remembers them all and goes into detail about her estate. She is careful to require schooling, and in a few years the wild brother in the west is sending back great scads of money and the two girls were being schooled at the best of schools. Medora Kelley graduated at Hollins Institute is 1858, and was probably the first wcman college graduate of Pocahontas co inty.

In the will is set forth almost in full, Catherine's name, where she is described as Margaret Catherine Mary Ann M. Kelley.

At the time of her death, Margaret had horses, cattle, money, and a best

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ink She saddle, and another saddle and a clock.

The most illuminating article in the loom. The clock, and the loom and all its equipment is left to her daughter Mrs. Hamilton, as well as a

feather bed.

Margaret lived twenty five years a widow and death and trials and tribulations were her portion. But she had a loom, and according to the way it is referred to in the will, it was in running order at the time of her departure. It was in the loom that women of that day and time wove and fastened securely all their troubles and worries. Here is what Senor Ovid had to say about weaving:

The piece prepare And order every slender thread with

care:

The web enwraps the beam, the reed divides,

While through the widening space the shuttle glides,

Which their swift hands receive, then poised with lead

wove and fastened securely all their ilding troubles and worries. Here is what ether Senor Ovid had to say about weaving: But The piece prepare er of And order every slender thread with fight care; The web enwraps the beam, the reed not divides, mper While through the widening space peothe shuttle glides, s me Which their swift hands receive, then hink poised with lead She COVE The swinging weight strikes close enty the inserted thread. s of Ovid wrote that before the birth Non Oxio of Christ, but he describes the loom hter tine that our mothers used a few short peen years ago. But Margaret also befor to t longed to the day when they spun the you dian wool and flax into the yarn that was oint used for the loom. Three yards of fine woolen or linen tia, dat cloth was considered a fair days work one for woman, or ten yards of carpet. Was For three yards of fine cloth the shuttle was thrown three thousand times, the treadle pressed three d to thousand times, the batten swung ndthree thousand times. nall It was very soothing to the nerves of.

was not temper ith peoeads me I think n. She twenty ears of a won fighter ve been der for nd you Indian Point nilitia, and at ed one O Was ied to randsmall! k of. laves lpful marre at unity back orn,

The web enwraps the beam, the reed divides,

While through the widening space the shuttle glides,

Which their swift hands receive, then poised with lead

The swinging weight strikes close the inserted thread.

Ovid wrote that before the birth of Christ, but he describes the loom that our mothers used a few short years ago. But Margaret also belonged to the day when they spun the wool and flax into the yarn that was used for the loom.

Three yards of fine woolen or linen cloth was considered a fair days work for woman, or ten yards of carpet. For three yards of fine cloth the shuttle was thrown three thousand times, the treadle pressed three thousand times, the batten swung three thousand times.

It was very soothing to the nerves and the magnificent women of America are the fruit of the loom. They come from ancestry to whom weaving was as soothing to the nerves as honey to the bee. We may have to get back to some good healthful recreation like that.

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Oxide tine . to the

d one for woman, or ben yards of carpet. For three yards of fine cloth the o was shuttle was thrown three thousand times, the treadle pressed three ed to thousand times, the batten swung randthree thousand times. mall It was very soothing to the nerves of. and the magnificent women of Ameraves ica are the fruit of the loom. They pful come from ancestry to whom weaving narwas as soothing to the nerves as e at honey to the bee. We may have to nitv get back to some good healthful rec ack. reation like that. rn, This is a section devoted to the 8p memory of a good woman who had nia very little fun but who carried on to the end. Notice of Sale of School Property Notice is hereby given that the Board of Education of Edray District, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, pursuant to an order made and

entered on the 20th day of January,

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(Written by Enic herper)

In the eastern part of Poushontes County, heat Virginia, is madified and read model has its source in the Alleghany Mountains about five times above from . Its two branches unite at Frost from which place it continues to flow along the base of the montains to the place where it emities into the Greenbrier River, at Parlinton, a distance of almost twenty wiles from Frost. The East Fork of the Greek is fed by a stream which comes forth out of the rugged mountain side near Faidys Enob, a peak with an elevation of 4650 feet.

One of the principal tributaries of Knapps Creek of the Linehala neighborhood which carries with it the waters of Cochpans Creek. At huntersville Knapps Creek receives two other streams, Browns Creek from one side and Cummings Creek from the other.

an indication of purity. These help to make the creek larger. The first of them is a bold springgushing out from under a hill near the fine home of S. Sibson. Further down the valley we find the stream called hill num near 1. s. moore's which receives water from a number of springs within a half mile. Next is the hill num at b. W. Dever's flowing through his farm where fine cattle graze. From here we go on to W. G. Ruckman's where there is another stream of about equal volume. The source of it is also a magnificent never failing stream.

I st but no least is the famous linnehale Spring on the lockbridge property. The crystal vater of this spring is of a healing and medical nature. It has been shipped to various parts of the country.

Origin of Names - "The Hills is the hilly region in the northwest of the wells; .

There are very productive lands and are excellent for fruit and grazing. The were
et one time heavily timbered but now only small tracts remain unout.

The creek from which our good community takes its name was known as Ewings treek in the strifect land papers but was soon changed to haspes Greek in loner of a ten by the name of Enapp who came into the Valley from Virginia prior to 1749. are report of this country provedly 2nd partic and Sevell to make explorations in the pricedrier value. At first the mane of the creek was spelled N-A-P-S, later it was already to NUAPIS.

Thile here Knapp lived in a mabin on the west side of the creek about opposite the place where him. F. L. Cleek now lives. It is not definitely known what became of him.

Indians. There are evidences that the indians once round through the thicz formests which covered what is now our beautiful section of country. Pieces of flint here seem found to our citizens which were no doubt used by the hed asce. There was an indian berial ground on a flat above the road a short distance up the valley from 1. 3. Poore's dwelling. Indications were to the older people that several Indians had been buried here. It has been said that a few relics were found in later years when some excavations were made.

Larly settlers. Michael Dougherty, a native of Ireland, settled in our walley near where W. S. Auckran lives about the year 1770. He was one of the first to occupy the Amappa Creek Region. The same year Moses Moore of Virginia came to Inappa Creek. It is interesting to note that he bought the land extending from J. L. Hereld's to D. W. Bever's for the consideration of two steel bear traps and two pounds of English sterling. One of the traps is in the possession of I. B. Moore at this writing. The original cabin of moses hoore was built on land now owned by its. Myrts Moore.

Ir. Loore was fond of numbing and would frequently spend several days in the region of the opper preenbrier searching for game. One Sunday morning while sitting at his compressing the bible he was surrounded and captured by five or six Indians who compelled him to march to Olio with them but through his cumningness he managed to escape and return to what is now Posshontas County.

It is believed that the pioneer, Felix Grimes and his wife selected a site for a home in the hills near the Lt. Zion Church at a date precedding 1800.

Old reports show that John Sharp, Sr., Christopher Herold, Henry Harper, and John Dilley settled in our community between the years of 1800 and 1825 inclusive. W

could else mention than lenty lockridge son thousel Gleck thre to the Wells, estil in

It was a test for the pioneers to clear the forest and build their bows with the poor equipment they had. They worked with a shop sade poll one. In places the thickets of white there and wild crab was almost impenetrable. Then a printive forest of white pine, sugar raple, and other trees of large size was out, a log-rolling was from in order and they were burned. Bears and wolves were numerous and sheep had to be penned near by the house to protect them.

Land. Name of those hardy pioneers were granted land by James Monroe, John Tyler, and other governors of Virginia between the years of 1500 and 1825. Some of ther rade difficult trips to Richmond in order that the title of the land where they settled might be made good. The value of the land was small in comparison with the cost per core now. Old land grants show that one conveyance of land max rade as late as 1557 at a little nore than one cent per sore. This was a tract of timber land containing 11,000 cores in the Alleghany mountains which extend over to make treek. The sum paid for it only sixty-seven years ago (1790) was \$150.00. Since that time it has been sold and resold and millions of feet of valuable timber has been cut on it.

Making of a Rifle - At one time a man by the name of Evick lived in what is known as the Evick Follow near Grover Moore's. He manufactures the Evick Rifle which was a famous gun in its day. We are told that one of these guns may be seen at the Focahontas Times office. There may be some other hollows along the mountain that received names from men who were not permanent settlers.

Timber and saw mills. A fine lot of white pine timber atood clong the foot of the Alleghany. Nearly all the good trees that grow on the level were destroyed because the settlers needed improved land more than timber. A number of augus groves were left for the purpose of making maple sugar and syrup. The mountain timber has been going on the market since land. The white pine was out first. The logs were peeled and floated down analys trees and the drechorier hiver to account to where they have manufactured by the St. Jaurence kanniscturing Company.

Capt. A. E. Smith and James Whiting, who did business under the firm mans of

er and belting, but ten militar feet of white pine but each year for a period of els or seven years.

At that time hardwood seemed to be of little value. During the past fifteen or twenty pasts it has been out rapidly, perhaps as much as one hundred and mit; to the hundred million feet have been taken from Enapps breek and Pouthards breek and some valueble tracts are still stending.

The first sew mills to dot this section were the up and down mills run by vater power. If we are nightly informed, there were three of these; one owned and operated by Moore's at a point about opposite Loore Schoolhouse, one was on the Lockridge farm where Douthards creek unites with Knapps Creek, and the third mill was built by Henry Harper and operated by him and his son Samuel, for a number of years. This last mill continued sawing until about 1890 and was the last mill of its kind to be operated in the community. Sometimes during the eighties P. M. Harper sawed lumber on this mill to build his house where Mrs. E. A. Pritchard now lives.

The first circular saw mill in this neighborhood was brought here from Augusta county, Virginia, for Rise Herold and I. B. Hoore. Many people visited the new mill to observe its working.

Grist will. The first will to grind grain was the one owned by micrael boundarty on the will now where he settled. Feter lightner, who was a well known citizen here in 1655, had a mill on the run at D. W. Daver's. Joseph Charp, a ploneer of Frost, had a mill constructed close where A. A. Sharp now resides, one-half mile from the willare.

Fenry Harper also had a grist mill which ground wheat, own and buckwheat. It was located on the farm owned by Harmon Shinoberry. In connection with the grist mill br. Harper had a saw mill which has already been mentioned, a tan-yard, and one of the old fashioned-tilthammer blacksmith shops. The tilthammer was run by water-power. The will for grinding grain crushed the kernels between two large revolving atomes which were brought from Rockbridge county, Virginia. It was not used longer than 1886.

The Civil War. No bottles of the Civil War were fought on the territory embraced within the Energy Greek Community but brave men who have lived here were in service.

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Page 5.

contractions. Square of Yankess frequently passed through this section and Demoral averil), a Union Commander, with his army, camped one night at Frost, marching on the next day to Huntersville.

Establishment of Post Offices - A post office was established at the village of Frost in 1853. Francis Dever was the first postmaster. In conversing with the oldest person in the community, i.rs. Ellen bussard, who was ninety-nine years of age on June 23, 1924, she says she does not remember how the name criginated, but the presumption is that the name frust was given to the office on account of the high altitude.

Early store meeters were Frances Dever, Stuart Wade, Saruel Gibson, and J. E. Fannah.

Before "Uncle Sam" favored the people with a rural free delivery route there was a post office on Emaphs Creek near the Mt. Carmel and Westminster Churches known as Sunset. Someone suggested this name because there was an office directly east of here in Batch County, Virginia, by the name of Sunrise. When mail was first carried to the early established offices it was only brought on Wednesdays and Saturdays. One of the early mail routes was from Euntersville to Mill Gap in Virginia.

Bonds. The people were very much handicapped in their efforts to travel. Like Daniel Boone when he went to Kentucky they had to make the roads when they came to the country. The first known road leading from what is now Virginia into the Anappa creek Valley came across the allegheny bountains just offosite the cla marper will. We find from the old land grants made by governors of Virginia, where corners were called for on this road which was then as Enaph's Spur, or the Spur wood. This name was likely rigen it because it was the road traveled by Mr. Enaph who will always be honored by the valley that has been marked for him.

While the road is now only a pathway and but little treveled in this age of sutomobiles it shows evidence of having been dup or graded in a few places where it leads up a ridge on each side of the mountain. For years the people of Back Greek

Chapter 7

and it is confine homospack to the Empreys ittless bringing their crish to be

The first wagon brought to Possbontas ocunty was brought over image's Spur Rose and was taken up the bollow where Westminster Church now stends and which was imove es the Ervine Hollow et that time, and on to Cloverlick where it was used.

At the valley improved the fields, fended the road was kept on the Alleghany side + the greater part of the may. On account of the shade and ice there in winter parts of it were changed from time to the until the entire road was made on the opposite sile of the valley. The last change was made about forty years ago by two colored men, Jacob Hernel and Andrew Daughtery of Prost. The state re-graded the road in 1923, making it much wider to accommodate the increased traffic.

Churches. In 1888 Lt. Zion Church in "The Hills" was built. It is a log structure out has been naterially repaired and is still used for a house of worship. Previous to the erection of It. Vernon Church the people of Upper Lampi Greek stiended services at Pt. Zion. Pany of then went horsebook across the country by way of the Mill Run at I. B. Moore's.

It. Vernoh thurch was erected in 1856. A noticeable feature of this building is the good quality of the lumber used. Scarcely a defective spot can be seen in the ceiling. John LoEleves and son did the curpenter work. All the lumber was planed by hand at a shop on the Jand owned by Moses Moore who was a noted Vigistian Character.

Trinity P. E. Church at Frost was dedicated in 1585. The opening prayer was offered by Nev. Wm. T. Price of Marlinton. The delicatory sermon was presched by Her. Mr. Miece of Monroe County. Rev. Seorge Spencer was, the prator in theree.

New Hope Lutheran at Dinnehala was built in 1883 through the efforts of Henry White, Sr., and his Sanity who can a to "outhard's creek in 1075. Defere militial the unurch that had occusional services by Lutheren pasters in their homes, in tearby oburches, and in school houses. For some years after the building of the church the congressation was supplied by ministers from the Start Branch Glarge of Eightend Comm., Wightie. Leter it had a paster of its own, but at the present

the agent applies by an occupient strictly rather. INTE 7 to the two pot towart of may high medical in our economists we then with for reason that the motilement is a scattered out, but we are prove of the source the valueds have tade since the eye of the log seport house. he are walle to any then the first school was nought at Proct. A person now ting hells on of our telms topics there in an old atmosphiliting butters the could be a later region a one more school house was built near the location of the present two record house. This was shandoned in 1912 and a modern school house was erected. They the Civil Wer began school was being taught by Miss Matthe Gum, the nother of the late George Ginger of Euspersville, in a log school house which stood as the most near L. S. Eively's residence. The next building used for school in the Server melphorh and ere on the hill not far from J. A. Cleeks. We are selected to key. To. P. Price for the history he recorded and left us. Passancer's Pines Sept. 25, 1970;

History of Marlinton

In 1751 General Andrew Lewis and Captain John Stuart came to Marlins Bottom and found Jacob Marlin and Stephen Seivell living here without families. Marlin and Seivell were of the Daniel Boone type who did not bother to take title to the land upon which they lived. So Lewis had the first go at surveying the land at this place and claiming it as his own grant. This survey was respected and the settlers who came in settled up Price Run or Stony Greek. But it is on the Lewis survey that most of the town of Marlinton is built, on theoldest and best title in West Virginia. The stump of the old corner oak marked by Lewis is still standing. This is the oldest land mark east of the Mississippi River.

Be it known that under the Albany treaty of 1722, white people had no right to survey on the western waters-that is Mississippi drainage-in 1751.

However, Lewis and others had a plan to colonize the Greenbrier Valley under the name of the Greenbrier Company, and this company fooled the King and Council into believing the Greenbrier flowed into the James River. Under this pretense, a charter was given to take up for settlement a hundred thousand acres of land in the Greenbrier country.

Now the question naturally arises why did not Andrew Lewis go further and include in his survey the fine bottom lands of the Fair Ground and adjoining farms. It is believed that Jacob Marlin laid claim to that part of the bottom for his own. The only basis for this belief is that twenty-five years later Lawrence Drinnon had his fort on the present Fair Grounds and his wife was Sallie, a daughter of Jacob Marlin.

As soon as Lewis and others began to survey out land on the Greenbrier River, the Indians through the Long House of the Six Nations began to send word to London about the violation of the treaty of 1722. Orders of the King and Council did not keep the Scotch-Irish back; they merely left their surveying tools at home. We know that Jacob Warwick's mother, Elizabeth Dunlap Sitlington, was living at Marlinton in 1765. They wrote a letter back to the folk in Ireland. The letter was from Greenbrier. The king got suspicious of the description of the land that lay north and west of Cowpasture River. According to his views it should have been limited to the Allegheney Mountains for its western boundary

In the meantime settlers who had come in here had stirred up trouble with the Indians and started the French and Indian War. After they had killed Braddock, the Indians

Nel e Y. Relaughlin

Page 2

aided Warlins Bottom and killed and captured 18 persons. This was August 12, 1755. Lewis had been here in a kind of fort called Fort Greenbrier just before and after

Braddock's defeat, but he had taken some Indian prisoners at this place and marched them to Fort Dinwiddle on the eastern side of the Allegheney.

Finally four years after Virginia had become an independent state and called herself the Commonwealth of Virginia, Lewis got his deed. Thomas Jefferson, Governor, reciting that Lewis had made composition with the commonwealth by the paying of two shillings, he was given a grant or deed for 480 acres of land at the mouth of Weings (knob) Creek by virtue of a survey made Oct. 11, 1751. This deed was given June 2, 1780. The Revolution had been about won by that time. The generals delay in proving up his land claims can easily be accounted for by the fact that he was bust with the affairs of the French and Indian War and he had been detained as a prisoner of war in Canada.

He came back from Canada in broken health in 1780, leaving a will by which he gage the 480 acres at MarlEns Bottom to his son John Lewis. John Lewis died the next year leaving the land to four of his children, Charles, Samuel, Andrew and Eliza. They in turn sold it to Jacob Warwick and Warwick signed the title bond to William Poage Jr. as a marriage portion. Poage was a Major in the war of 1812. He was one of the charter members of the court that formed Pocahontas County, and was shefiff of the county. He died in 1827 leaving the land to two of his children, Woods Poage and Margaret Poage (Mrs. James A. Price).

The next move in title was that Woods Poage sold his half of the land to his brothe in-law James A. Price, this gave the Prices 2,211 acres in and around Marlins Bottom. Later James Price sold the Woods Posge farm to Dr. George B. Moffett, who in turn sold one half of it to Hugh McLaughlin. When the town site was proposed in 1891 as the last of the Virginia Boom towns, the title was in the names of the following persons: William H. Ecclintic, William J. McLaughlin, A. M. McLaughlin, Samuel D. Price, William T. Price, James H. Price and Levi Gay.

These were all farms. There were no commercial activities whatever. Huntersville was town. Buckeye and Edray were the nearest stores

From: -- 1928 Blue Book by Andrew Price From: -- Pocahontas Times -- Dec. 24, 1936

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In December of 1890 an epoxh making snow fell, making it the winter of the big snow. While it lay on the ground to the depth of three feet or more, Colonel John T. McGraw of Grafton made a visit to this county and purchased the farms known as Marlins Bottom for a town site. The name of the postoffice had been changed in 1887 from Marlins Bottom to Marlinton. Mrs. Janie B. Skyles, a Maryland lady, was instrumental in bringing about the change. She objected to the word Bottom as not being a nice word. The old timess were horrified when they found thename had been changed, but the harm had been done and all appeal to congress failed to undo the harm. Mr. Skyles soon afterwards moved away but she left us christened with a new name.

The purchase of the town site by Colonel McGraw was the first intimation that the people had of the proposed railway developments. The plan was that the Camden System of railroads was to extend up Williams River, across the divide at the head of Stony Creek and to Marlinton. It was a part of the plan that the Chesapeake and Ohio would build an extension from Hot Springs to Marlinton to connect with the Camden. The railroad was not built at that time because of a money panic which came to the county. Colonel Mc-Graw, who had invested largely in lands elsewhere in the county, neger ceased to try to interest capitalists in this county and develop it with a railroad. His attention was called to the natural route for a railroad up Greenbrier River. He had a survey made from Marlinton to Roncevert at a cost of \$10,000, and it was on this location that the railroad was afterwards begun in 1899 and finished in 1901.

The town of Marlinton was laid off in town lots in 1891, and widely advertised as a place where a town could be built. The Pocahontas Development Company was chartered and took a deed for 640 acres on which the town was to be built. They put valuable improvement on it. An offer of \$5,000 to be applied on a new courthouse was made, if the people of the county would change the county seat from Huntersville to Marlinton. The election held in the fall of 1891 gave the county seat to Marlinton. At that time Marlinton had a population of about 100 people.

Marlinton began to improve as soon as the railroad was completed. It was incorporated at the April Term of Court, 1900, and held its first election on May 5, 1900.

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MARVIN CHAPEL AND COMMUNITY



MARVIN CHAPEC CHURCH, MILL POINT, W. VA

PRICE \$1.00

MARVIN CHAPEL AND COMMUNITY

MILL POINT, WEST VIRGINIA

1953-54

This church and community history was started in connection with the seventyfifth anniversary of Marvin Lappel Church. Due to requests for copies of this history it was decided to add more material and make copies available for those persons desiring them.

The profit, if any, above the actual cost of this work is to be given to the Marvin Chapel Church.

The sketches of the church were made by Wallace Gum.

The committee wishes to thank each person who helped in this work in any way.

The history committee:

F. Wilmer Ruckman, chairman Mrs. Boyd Dilley C. P. Pritchard Joe Kramer

MARVIN CHAPEL AND COMMUNITY PART I

The first white man that is known to have lived in what is now the Marvin Chapel neighborhood was Stephen Sewell. He lived in a cave near the site of the church about the winter of 1750-51, while hunting and trapping in the area. However, no permanent settlers were anywhere in the Little Levels until near or slightly before 1770. One of the best known incidents of the early days after settlers came was the killing of the two young men, John and James Bridger, by Indians in the last Indian raid in what is now Pocahontas County. This occurred not far distant from the site of the church, and is thought to have been about 1784, although 1778 is sometimes given as the date.

Marvin Chapel Church was built in 1878, but the church movement and organization evidently began over a hundred years ago. The earliest record found of such an organization is when the John H. Ruckman Class was reported in the quarterly conference in October of 1846. This area was then in the Huntersville Circuit, until the Little Levels Circuit was organized in 1852, according to the minutes of these quarterly conferences. One of the earliest places of worship was probably in the log schoolhouse, which was built before the Civil War, and is said to have been built by John H. Ruckman. This schoolhouse was near the Ruckman Cemetery, and near the old road that once went down through the "Flats". The Huntersville Circuit, which was organized in 1832, held a quarterly conference in this old schoolhouse December 20, 1851. This building was burned by the "Yankees" during the Civil War. The people of this neighborhood also likely attended church services at Hillsboro during that period of time.

Later, church services were also held in the first schoolhouse which was built on the present school grounds. The one there now is the third building on these grounds. As the first schoolhouse on these grounds was built about 1869, it was likely used about nine years for church services. Rev. C. A. Joyce was apparently the first minister to preach in the schoolhouse. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Bald* The War Between the States - if you prefer.

win, who is remembered as the one who prayed for rain one clear Sunday morning during a drouth, and before the service was over the rain was pouring down. Rev. J. R. yan Horn came in the spring of 1875 and was here when the church was built in 1878.

Before the Civil War, the site of the church was selected by John H. Ruckman, who owned the land before he moved away during the war. The idea of building a church was dispensed with during the war, but later the same acre of land was deeded to the M. E. Church South by Jacob F. Cackley and Mary his wife, February 17, 1877. (Deed Book No. 12, page 257).

It appears that the building of the church did not begin before 1878, other than sawing down some trees, or getting lumber. The foundation of the church was laid by yr. George Overholt, apparently during June of 1878. The actual building of the church was done by, or under the direction of, Mr. Clark Wooddell. The building was made thirty by forty feet. The seats are made of black walnut and pine. The Bible stand and alter are made of black walnut.

Some of the people of the neighborhood were members of the Presbyterian Church.

As these people were interested, and helped in the building of the church, it was agreed that they should have the privilege of having one service in it each month.

The people of the community helped build the church in many ways, such as by giving money, helping with the actual building, or giving things that might be sold or used as direct payment to the workmen or for materials. Mr. Joseph Smith was the secretary-treasurer for the building of the church, and his record book is now owned by his grandson, Joe Kramer. This record book is most interesting, and shows what each person gave and its value in 1878. A few things taken from this record are as follows: an average man's work was valued at from \$0.75 to \$1.00 a day, although the stone mason, Mr. Overholt, was paid \$2.00; plank lumber cost \$10.00 a thousand feet; 10,000 shingles were made for \$30.00; some of the things most frequently given were: corn @ 60¢ a bushel, wheat @ \$1.00 a bushel; bacon @ 10¢ a pound, also several sheep skins, and many other things were given.

TURN !

A strange incident occurred about this time, and is thought by most people to have taken place during the building of the church. Two workmen, Mr. Sam Gladwell

and Mr. William Griffin were sharing a bed at the home of Mr. Smith. One night during an electric storm, a bolt of lightning killed Mr. Griffin and left Mr. Gladwell unharmed.

The church was completed late in 1878, and was dedicated November 24 of the same year. "Marvin Chapel" was the name selected for it, and it is thought to have been named for a Bishop Marvin. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. J. R. Van Horn, a circuit rider who served this section at that time. His text was taken from Psalm XLIV (44), verses 1, 2, and 3. Rev. A. P. Boude, who may have been a presiding elder, was to have preached the sermon, but a flood prevented his getting here for the occasion. It is said that he came the following spring and preached in the church — probably the sermon that had been intended for the dedication.

CHANGES AND ADDITIONS TO THE CHURCH:

The bell tower was added to the church in 1910, and a dedication service for it was held in November of that year. A Rev. Mr. Cackley of Marlinton preached on this occasion.

Originally, there were two doors at the end of the church near each corner, and the aisles were along each side at the windows. It was the custom for the men to sit on the side toward Stephen Hole Run, and the women on the side toward the school-house. The two sides were separated by a low partition in the center, which also served as one end for the seats. These things, of course, were changed when the bell tower was built.

The present chimneys were built at the time the tower was added. Formerly, there was only one chimney. It was built on the inside and stood where the inside doors are now located. The two stoves were placed about as they are now, and the pipes extended along under the ceiling to the chimney.

The first organ, a reed organ, was purchased for the church in 1896, and it is said that it was used the first time for a service on the first Sunday of November of that year. The Estey reed organ, which is still in the church, was gotten a few years later. Although it does not seem to be known just when it was bought, there is a date stamped inside this organ which is November 1908. Before the church was

-3-

remodeled in 1910, the organ was placed between the altar rail and the end of the partition between the seats, and the organist faced the pulpit. The choir was nearby in the front row of seats. Since 1910 the choir has usually, if not always, been located in about the same part of the church which is still used for that purpose. The piano, made by the Price and Teeple Co., was bought for the church by the Ladies Aid Society about 1940.

The platform which is now in the church was put there in 1931. The old platform, or pulpit, did not extend across the entire width of the church, and the choir and organ were on the same floor level with the congregation. The original style was that of a large somewhat rounded platform with the altar rail near the outer edge. Another but smaller platform stood on, and at the back of the larger one, and the Bible stand was on this smaller platform. The minister entered at either back corner.

A new floor was laid in the church in November of 1953.

THE FIFTLETH ANNIVERSARY:

The Fiftieth Anniversary of Marvin Chapel was celebrated November 11, 1928.

The speaker for the morning service was Mr. John Sydenstricker, of Marlinton, who is a son of Dr. David Sydenstricker, the first Presbyterian minister to serve in the church. Mr. Sydenstricker's topic was "The Salt of the Earth". At noon a picnic lunch was eaten in the grove. In the afternoon there was a song service, followed by a sermon by Rev. S. R. Neel, a former pastor of the church who was then serving the Methodist Church in Marlinton. His text was "What hath God wrought!", taken from Numbers 23 and the 23rd verse. The guest singers for the afternoon were the members of the ladies' quartet from the Presbyterian Church at Marlinton. There

ORGANIZATIONS OF THE CHURCH:

1. There has, apparently, always been an active Sunday School at Marvin Chapel, although it did not always meet during the winter months during the earlier years.

mere have been about fifteen persons who have served as superintendents of the sunday School, so far as can be found in available records or remembered. One of the more recent ones who served for many years was hirs. W. A. Arbogast. She was succeeded by Mr. E. S. Newman, who is the superintendent at the present time.

- There is some record of a Missionary Society here. These records show that jas. Grimes was elected president of this society in 1887, and J. S. Smith was slected president in 1889.
- There was a very active Epworth League in the church about the turn of the century. In 1898 it had fifty-five (55) members, and fifteen (15) Junior League members. This was again organized about the 1930's when there were many young people in the neighborhood, and continued for a few years. In 1948 the young people organized in the Methodist Youth Fellowship, but are not having meetings at the present time.
- to the church. Mrs. Fred W. Ruckman was the first president of this organization, and served continuously for about twenty-seven years. She was succeeded by Mrs. Joe Kramer, who is the president at this time.
- 5. Marvin Chapel was well known a few years ago for its song services, which were held each third Sunday afternoon, for about 12 years, after being organized in 1928. During most of this time, Mr. Fred W. Ruckman was chairman of the organization, and Mr. A. M. Smith was song leader.
- 6. The Woman's Society of Christian Service was organized here August 6, 1952. Already, this organization's influence can be noted. Mrs. E. S. Newman is president.

FIRST TRUSTEES; MINISTERS; SONS OF THE CHURCH; ETC:

A COUNTY

The trustees for the church at the time the deed for the church lot was made in 1877 were: Joseph S. Smith, Wm. H. Overholt, Granville McNeel, Henry N. McClure, Thos. I. Courtney, Isaac B. Smith, George Hill, Michael Scales, and Wm. Clendenen, Sr.

According to the number of names that have been found in the records, there were apparently about fifty members of the church near the time of the dedication in 1878. This included all those who became members between 1850 and about 1879. A record of 1906 shows a membership of eighty-three. In June of 1953 there were one hundred nineteen (119) members of Marvin Chapel.

Some of the ministers who served here before the church was built are as follows: Enoch G. Jamison, 1850; J. S. Gardner, 1858; J. P. Etchison, 1858; A.A. P. Neel, 1864 (the grandfather of Rev. S. R. Neel); P. S. E. Sixeas, 1865; C. A. Joyce, 1869-1873 (spelled "Joice" in some records); a Mr. Baldwin; and J. R. Van Horn came in 1875. The dates given merely indicate that a record was found of their being here at that time, but does not necessarily mean that is the only year they were on this circuit.

Since the church was built there have been at least thirty-three (33) Methodist ministers, and four, or more, assistants, who have served here. During the same period of time there have been eight (8) Presbyterian ministers who preached regularly here.

Pearl S. Buck, the famous author, is a niece of David S. Sydenstricker, D. D., the Presbyterian minister, and his brother Christopher Sydenstricker, the Methodist minister. Both of these men served as pastors at Marvin Chapel.

The Methodist Ministers who served in the church since it was built in 1878 are as follows: (The dates are only approximate in some cases)

J. R. Van Horn	1875-1878	Charles Lynch	1902-1905
V. W. Wheeler	1878-1881	C. F. McClintic,	
S. Townsend	1881-1884	assistant about here. Mr. Roberts.	
A. O. Armstrong L. H. Graybill	1884 1885	assistant	1904
W. E. Miller	1886-1889	J. M. York	1905-1908
		L. B. Atkins	1908-1911
C. Sydenstricker	1890-1894		
A. C. Hamill	1894-1896	S. R. Neel	1911-1913
		C. C. Lambert,	
John H. Dills	1896-1900	assistant	1911-1914
W. J. Whitesell	1900-1902	A. L. Goodall,	
mit south	-	assistant	1912

Marvin Chapel has been on the same charge with Wesley Chapel, the Methodist Church at Hillsboro, except between 1916 and 1934. During that time the parsonage for Levelton Charge was at Seebert. The first minister to live in the parsonage at Seebert apparently was Rev. W. I. Hanna, and the last one was Rev. John H. Light, who lived there before moving to Hillsboro when the two charges were reunited in 1934.

The ministers of the Oak Grove Presbyterian Church of Hillsboro who preached at Marvin Chapel are as follows:

David S. Sydenstricker, D. D. Jacob C. Johnson	1878-1905 1905-1928	
Meade R. Atkinson Marlin B. Curry	1929-1932 1932-1936	
Joseph E. Knight John K. Fleming	1936-1940 1940-1948	(Now in Louisville, ky.) (Now in Greenville, W. Va.)
Drury L. Jones Roger B. Gardien	1949-1952 1952-	(Now in Philippi, W. Va.)

Those who went out from Marvin Chapel as ministers were:

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M. Cont.

- 1. Charles Ruckman (1821-1872) should probably be considered a son of the early church organization here. He is known to have been preaching in Ohio about the time of the Civil War.
- 2. T. Wellington Hogsett was a member of this church at the time he received a license as a local preacher about the year of 1900.

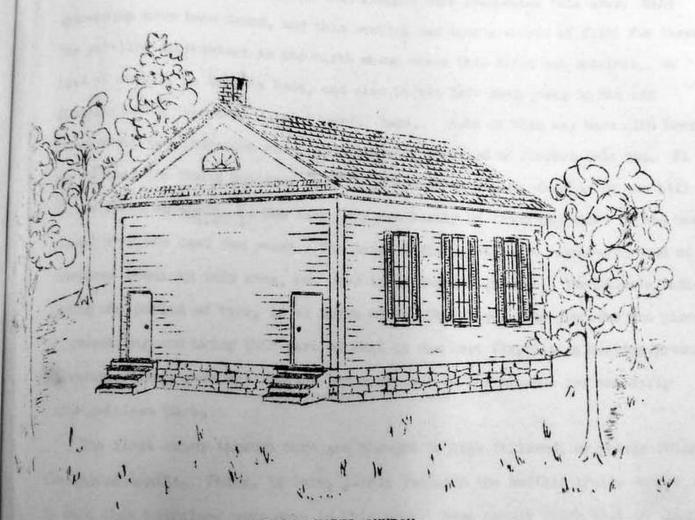
- 3. Lee V. Ruckman received his local license in 1904, and was admitted into the Baltimore Conference April 5, 1911. He is now serving in the Virginia Conference.
- 4. Quade R. Arbogast was admitted into the conference in 1937. He is in the West Virginia Conference, and is now stationed on the Richlands Charge near Lewisburg.

There have been many revivals held in the church since it was built seventyfive years ago. Among the apparently more outstanding ones are these: in 1913,
when Rev. W. F. Lowance was here, most of the men of the neighborhood were converted
and in 1919 Rev. Wm. Waters conducted a great revival here. Others, of course,
could be mentioned.

It might be of interest to note that the church caught afire in January of 1889. Some damage was done and no services were held for at least one Sunday, at that time. In 1901 the church was closed for five weeks before Christmas on account of smallpox.

It has generally been the custom for the Methodist minister to preach twice each month, and the Presbyterian minister to preach once each month. At the present time the Methodist minister, Rev. Frank A. Johnson, preaches each second Sunday morning and each fourth Sunday afternoon. The Presbyterian minister, Rev. Roger B. Gardien, preaches each first Sunday afternoon. Sunday School is held each Sunday, and prayer meeting is each Thursday evening.

Marvin Chapel is situated in a large oak grove, on U. S. Route 219 near Mill Point, West Virginia. It has been the religious center for the surrounding area for seventy-five years. Through the years the church has been the scene of many joyful and sad occasions. No written record can fathom the individual experiences in the minds and hearts of those who have lived under its influence. On the other hand, many of the experiences and memories are shared by each of us. Therefore, a history of the church is not just scmething written on paper, but is something that



MARVIN CHAPEL CHURCH as it looked when built in 1878 until about 1910

MARVIN CHAPEL AND COMMUNITY PART II

INDIAMS, EARLY SETTLERS, ETC:

There is plenty of evidence that Indians once frequented this area. Many arrowheads have been found, and this section was once a source of flint for these. The pit-like depressions in the earth shows where this flint was obtained, as back of Mrs. T. L. Beard's home, and also to the left when going up the old Stamping Creek road near John Wimer's barn. Some of this may have also been found about the limestone caves and cliffs at the head of Stephen Hole Mum. It may be that the Mound Builders once lived here. An Indian mound is on the hill and in the field on the C. E. Gum farm, but can barely be found now since it has been plowed over the last few years. The later Indians, at least, supposedly had no permanent homes in this area, but used it as hunting grounds. The Shawnee Indians, during one period of time, lived north of the Ohio River, and preceded the pioneers in possessing and using this part of what is now West Virginia as hunting grounds. Therefore, these were the Indians who made most of the trouble for the early hite settlers here.

The first roads through here are thought to have followed, or partly followed, the Indian trails. These, in turn, likely followed the buffalo trails — yes, it is said that buffaloes were once in this area. Some people think that an Indian trail, or branch of a trail, care through the Bridger Gap and around the mountain past the old A. E. Boblett home, continuing around the natural "benches" of the Gillilan Liountain, on around the mountains and through the Cranberry region.

There seems to be a little controversy as to whether a trail went along the tops of these mountains and through the High Rocks.

Knapp Gregory explored and spent some time about Knapps Creek, and his report to some people in the lower Valley of Virginia caused Jacob Harlin and Stephen

These two men could not get along, due to some religious disagreement, so Sevell came to the cave near the source of Sterhen Hole Run, as it has since been called. (752; 105-106)* Only two men in the entire county and they could not get along—maybe we do pretty well after all! It has already been mentioned that Stephen servell was the first white man to live in the Marvin Chapel neighborhood, so far as is known. This was about the winter of 1750-51. Stephens Cave apparently coes for quite a distance under the earth, and must have once been the subterranean cource of Stephen Hole Run. Some parts of it are quite small, while some sections and was supposedly killed by Indians there. (Since Marlinton was named for Jacob Marlin, it seems rather strange that the name is so often incorrectly pronounced with a "g" included).

The first permanent white settler in what is now Pocahontas County was John McNeel, who lived about where Dick McNeel now lives. He came there alone about 1765 (7:136), but would hardly be called a permanent settler until he married and brought his wife there sometime near 1770. The McNeel Gemetery was started, according to tradition, when John McNeel's wife buried her first child there. Her husband was away with General Lewis in 1774, when the Battle of Point Pleasant was fought, so she alone had to dig the grave and bury the child.

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No one seems to know who was the first permanent settler in the immediate Marvin Chapel neighborhood. John Swinler and John Poage had land surveys about Stephen Hole Run in 1774 (3:23), so it may be they were the first settlers here.

^{*(7:52; 105-106)} This indicates the source of information as it is listed at me end of this history. Number 7, the first number in the parentheses refers distorical Sketches of Pocahontes County, N. Va. by William T. Price. The Mormation from this book immediately precedes the notation, and is on the pages wen. (Much of this history is a summary of many source materials, and no tempt is being made to show them in many cases).

The people here now do not seem to have heard much, if anything, about these two men. Pocahontas County was not formed until 1821, and when these surveys were made this state was, until 1863, a part of Virginia. Thomas Cochran must have been among the first settlers in the Marvin Chapel neighborhood. He owned a great deal of land, and have the big log house which later became the Ruckman home when David L. Ruckman cought part of this land and moved here with his family in 1832. The remains of this old house can still be seen near C. E. Gum's home. The Gillilan* family lived, at an early date, on what is known as the Gillilan Mountain, and likely in the old house that once stood near the end of the "top meadow" on the fred Ruckman farm. This house stood where some rocks may be seen near a small spring. A Kinnison family once lived where Boyd Dilley now lives, and a Burgess family lived in a house that once stood on the Hogsett farm.

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Fort Day was located at Mill Point. (It has also been called Fort Beckley and Fort Price (3:26)). The exact spot is not known, but was quite near where J. Lanty McNeel's home now stands. The "Bridger Boys" were going to this fort when killed, and supposedly scalped, by Indians in the vicinity of Bridger Gap on the Auldridge Mountain. Some Indians were hidden about where the gate is now located that enters the old field nearby. Two shots rang out and John fell, but Jim was not touched, and ran on through the gap. He was shot in the back by a pursuing Indian near the bottom of the mountain where there was a straight section in the path. They had left a party of people who were also going to the fort, in order to take the short cut across the mountain. Nathan, a colored man, was with them, but escaped unhurt as he had stopped to fasten his moccasins. The others were at the Waddell place when they heard the shooting. Shortly after the shooting they heard the whoops of the Indians in the vicinity of the gap. These were answered about the Gillilan Mountain, and later were heard about the head of Stamping Creek. This could Indicate that a trail went through about the head of Stamping Creek. Nothing more as seen or heard of them as they probably saw that the settlers were banding to-*Gillilan - usually pronounced Gil-li-an

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Arrangements were soon made to bring in the bodies of the two who had been kill-John Cochran had brought an old, gentle horse and a "half sled" to the fort. me sled was taken to where Jim Bridger lay, and remained there until John was carried down from the gap. The mark of the Indian's heel could be seen where he had halted to deliver the fatal shot that killed Jim. They were taken to the fort, and buried in one grave "...on the knoll overlooking Millpoint;" (7:558-560) No one inclus just where this grave is located, although some of the older people thought it it may be in the field back of McNeel's house and barn - or possibly near where some other graves are located on an opposite hill.

This Indian raid, which took place somewhere near 1784, was apparently not a large one, and not more than twenty-three Indians were actually seen at that time. The Bridger home was on Dry Creek in the Buckeye neighborhood about John McNeill's.

The people on the way to the fort stopped and urged Mr. Waddell, who lived about where J. S. Cook now lives, to hurry and go with them. He refused to go until he had hidden his hogs in a pen in the woods. He said that he would about as soon be dead as to not have any "hawg" meat. Another incident of this same Indian raid was that a Bill Ewing, who lived about the McClintic farm, left the fort to go back home to see about a prized "bull-tongue" plow that he was afraid something would harm. He was looking at the plow when he heard the click of a rifle. He discovered two or three Indians in the nearby woods, and had been saved by the rifle's failing to fire. He pretended not to see the Indians and gradually got out of their sight before starting to run. He eluded their pursuit by leaving the trail as it crossed Rush Run. He maded up the stream some distance and hid behind a tree, later returning to the fort by keeping away from the usual trails. (These two incidents were related by Dr. G. D. Welleill*, who also supplied other information concerning the early history of the community).

Along about this time Hugh McKeever was killed by Indians on Stamping Creek. It is said that he was scalped and left in a sitting position against a big log in that is known as the "Huey field" on the Sharp farm. This log was not far from the cemetery, and was on the rise back of and to the right of the barn. (This in-

^{*}Dr. G. D. McNeill is one of the two residents of Pocahontas County who was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D.). He received this from Davis and Elkins College in 1951. The other is Dr. Calvin W. Price, who received his Segree from West Virginia University in 1942.

tident was mentioned by G. D. McNeill, and the details of it were told by E. H.

(Newt) Landis). (Also see page 27)**

ASHOP FRANCIS ASBURY:

pishop Frencis Asbury, first bishop of the methodist Church in America, made of his trips through this area in 1788. He followed the trail through Monroe and Greenbrier Counties and rode up the trail through the Locust Creek area. It is said that he stopped and preached at the Jordan home, which is now owned by J. L. wolled. He then came on to John McNeel's home, arriving there Tuesday, July 8, 1788. In his journal of daily events he wrote, "Reached M'Neal's, on the Little Levels, where almost the whole settlement came together, with whom I found freedom on Matt. XI, 28-30. Our brother Phoebus had to answer questions propounded to him mutil evening." (4:33) It might be supposed that he preached in the White Pole which John McNeel built, at an apparently unknown date, about the vicinity of the McNeel Cemetery. The next day Bishop Asbury continued his journey toward clarksburg, spending that night at Clover Lick. He must have passed through on the old road near the site of Marvin Chapel.

THE STORY OF THE BEAR:

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The story of the bear carrying off a small child is supposedly based on truth, although it is seldom heard the same way twice. Some say it all happened about little Mountain; or that the body of the child, with its head crushed, was recovered by clubbing the bear as it crossed the fence; and sometimes the name of the family is given as "Little" or some other name. Of all these various versions, one of the more commonly heard ones will be given here. A family by the name of Naylor as living about the top of the Gillilan Mountain, and their house stood on the Mamping Creek side of the field where the Early Ruckman barn now stands. The other being sick, the father took the child out in the field where he was plowing, at left it on a stump or about the furrow. He later was horrified to see a bear anying away the child. The alarm was screamed over the mountain side to the

DE RUCKIAN CEMETERY:

The Ruckman Gemetery is said to have been started when John H. Ruckman buried the first of his children who died when he lived in this vicinity. He then owned the land in that area, and it is said that the grave could then be seen from his how on the opposite hill in what is now J. L. MicNeel's field. As he came here hout 1845 (7:162), it may be that the graveyard was started soon after that date, but certainly before the Civil War as he moved away about the time of the war. John H. Ruckman is not an ancestor of any of the Ruckmans now living in this area, lithough he was related somewhat to the ones who remained here. It appears that the milest Cemetery was the burial place of most families here before the Ruckman Cemetry was started.

MIS E. A. GIBBS:

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James E. A. Gibbs invented, or was the co-inventor of, the chain-stitch sewing schine while living about the mouth of Stamping Creek. It seems that at that particular time he owned no land there and was boarding at a home while working on his invention. He apparently was successful with this machine and accumulated some may from it. It is said that he sold each sewing machine for sixty-five dollars. It may be that this machine was invented sometime before the Civil War. (see p. 28)

DINHO FOUGHT IN THE CIVIL WAR; GEN. LEE; FIGHTING IN THIS AREA:

This list of those who fought in the Civil War was made some years ago by Miss wie Ruckman and J. R. Ruckman. It apparently was written, for the most part, only the more immediate neighborhood in mind. The rank held is not shown for the of these men, so this can not be given for the most part. Most, if not all,

Ruckman; Capt. David Bird Ruckman - killed in battle; Michael Scales; Wil
Baddler; Allen Kinnison; William Kinnison; Hezekiah Kinnison; Franklin Cochran;

Barman; James W. Ruckman, adjutant - died while a prisoner of war; William H.

Birde John Auldridge; Issac B. Smith; and four sons of John H. Ruckman whose

Birde Schey; Charles; James A.; and Samuel Ruckman. (This list was made awail
Be at this time by Mrs. C. E. Gum, who has also given considerable other informa
for this history).

peneral Robert E. Lee came through this area, and camped overnight near Will wint, about September of 1861. Mrs. William T. Beard, who lived not far distant, at a fine breakfast to him. He declined to eat it since he could not be sure who that be his enemies in this section. There was once a marker on an oak tree that and the camp site. This was on what is now the John Wimer farm, at the right of the old road that went up Stamping Creek, and on the rise just beyond the ping that is at the left side of this old road.

There was some fighting across the valley about Mill Point on the morning of patter 5, 1863, the day before the Battle of Droop Mountain. The Confederates are retreating toward Droop Mountain, and the "Yankees" were advancing in that dimition after coming down the Beaver Creek road and also the regular road. It is all that the Confederates had also managed to delay them somewhat at Stephen Hole in The people here at that time were, of course, subjected to some looting by the soldiers. This would be by, or mostly by, the Union soldiers as most of the male here were on the opposite side.

General Echols was in command of the Confederate forces, and General Averill
win command of the Union forces during the battle of Droop Mountain. It might
that since the Confederates had the advantage of being on top of Droop Mounth, and many of their men were familiar with this section, that they could have
the better stand that day. It is said that one of the captains did try to warn
toporior officers. Anyway, General Averill pretended to attack from another

and surprised them by sending some troops up by way of Caesar Mountain.

then sent his forces up Droop Mountain after detecting the confusion of the Conberates caused by being attacked in an unexpected quarter. About all that the Conberate soldiers of this area, who were in the battle, could later brag about was
well they ran that day. One man is reported to have later wondered how, after
seins down the mountain, he had crossed the Greenbrier River without getting his
set well. This battle was fought November 6, 1863. It is said to have been the
seriest battle fought in West Virginia, so far as the number of men involved is
second.

FOINT - MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS NOT MENTIONED ELSEWHERE:

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The elevation of Mill Point is given as 2217 feet above sea level (6:472). gould seem that Mill Point has long been a place where people could get needed onlies, and it is quite likely that the early settlers could get some of these the old fort there. No one seems to know why this fort has been known by three es (see P. 13), but likely due to some reason such as the name of the man in ange at a certain time, or as to who had it built or made improvements on it. The at Beckley name, which is sometimes given, should most likely be Fort Keckly, acunding to Dr. G. D. McNeill. The name Keckly was the original German name for the wkley family, and came to be spelled as it is now by the way it was pronounced. McCackley family settled at Mill Point about 1773 (7:197). Members of this family am owned a great deal of land in the Mill Point area. They built the first grain alls at Will Point, and these two mills were located about where the present ones Ind. They also had a tannery, a store, and possibly the post office. Since Valthe Cackley, the pioneer, probably lived within the limits of the fort (7: 200), it reasonable that it may have once been called Fort Keckly, although it is now mly referred to as Fort Day. At any rate, Mill Point was once called Cackley

People can remember Nicholas J. Brown, who came from Washington, D. C., was in the store at Mill Point. The building, which was on the McNeel land 18.

was destroyed by a flood in 1935. It had not been used for a store for many years, the building standing across the road from the mill was used for a store after the other building was abandoned for this purpose. The present building was erected by these were later carried on by R. H. Auldridge, a son. This store and post office are now under the management of Winters Hefner.

Joseph Cackley owned the first upper mill, and sold to Sampson Mathews (7:199). The land there was later bought by Isaac McNeel, who built the present upper mill somewhere near 1868. The first lower mill was erected by Valentine Cackley (7:199). It would seem from the reading of this account that this was Valentine Cackley, Jr., a son of the pioneer already named. The more recent lower mill, which has not been used for many years, was apparently built somewhat later than the present upper mill. There was also a wool carding machine at the lower mill, and once years ago there was a still in that area. There were, in somewhat more recent times, as many as two blacksmith shops in operation at the same time at Mill Point.

J. L. McNeel remembers of having heard, although he had not checked it further, that Mill Point is the second oldest post office in the county and that Edray is the oldest. (Mr. McNeel has given considerable information for this history).

The famed Cranberry Glades are only a few miles from Mill Point, as well as the High Rocks - those high cliffs on the mountain top, from which the persistent hiker can be rewarded for his climb, on a clear day, by the grandeur of the view before him. Also, two well-known landmarks on the mountains surrounding the immediate Marvin Chapel neighborhood are the Pinnacle Rocks and the Cap Rocks.

Mill Point, and the surrounding area, has certainly had its part in the formation and history of not only West Virginia, but America itself. It was here that the early settlers came for protection from the Indians. Later, people came many miles to get their grain ground - the mills often running day and night. There was considerable activity at Mill Point during the great lumbering days, and it is here that the people have long come to get their mail and to buy their supplies.

ROADS; LOG DRIVES; RAILROAD; SAWMILLS; ETC:

The old road that came down through the "Flats" can still be seen in places, as below the present road on the J. S. Cook farm, along the edge of the Dolan farm, and through the woodland and continuing beyond Stephen Hole Run on the Burrell Arbogast farm. On the latter farm it turns more to the right and does not go quite to the Ruckman Cemetery. It continues over the bank and follows a creek a short distance before crossing Stephen Hole Run, and then can be seen a short distance as it goes sharply to the right and up the steep bank there. At a certain place along this old road on the Dolan farm, there is a sand bank that was a source of sand for concrete mixing. This old road has apparently determined the back boundary of the small farms, which are now on the right of the present road, between the church and the top of the hill toward Buckeye. These were apparently sold off after being severed from the original farms by the newer road.

The road was probably put in its present location about 1854, when the Lewisbur; and Marlinton Turnpike was built (7:74). This also appears to be indicated when J. R. Ruckman wrote, "...since the pike was built in the fifties." (8)

Some changes were made in the road when it was graded by the Echols Construction Company a short time before it was hard surfaced, as on each side of the hill between Stephen Hole Run and Mill Point. The road between Marlinton and Mill Point was hard surfaced about 1924-25. The section between Mill Point and Buckeye was contracted by the R. G. Hill Construction Company, who got the limestone rock from the quarry at about the head of Stephen Hole Run. They had their camp on top of the nearby hill on the F. W. Ruckman farm.

It is said that the first hard surfaced road in Pocahontas County was that between Hillsboro and Mill Point - and also that probably no other road needed a hard surface worse than this one: During the period of about 1906-08 a sixteen-foot "traffic bound" rock surface was put there. It was rebuilt about 1913 with a water bound macadamized surface. (The information about the building of this road between Hillsboro and Mill Point has been written here as remembered by Richard McCarty).

The road between Richwood and Mill Point (W. Va. Highway 39) was first graded and then hard surfaced during the period of about 1935-43. This road was partly made along the old log train grade, and at Big Fill it went directly over the

period, and prison labor was used in part of the road construction.

The Greenbrier Division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway was commenced in June, 1899, and the first operation of trains over this branch in Pocahontas County was in December, 1900 (6;2). This was completed to Durbin somewhat later.

and Huntersville. Huntersville was the first county seat of Pocahontas County.

(7:586) (In 1891 it was voted to change the county seat to Marlinton, which at the time had a population of about one hundred people.(7:619). By starting early in the morning, the mail could be taken from Huntersville to Lewisburg in one day and the return trip made the next. Thomas Hogsett, who lived in this neighborhood, once had the contract for carrying this mail, but apparently did not carry it himself unless it was when he was younger. It is said that Clint Kellison, also of this neighborhood, was once a carrier on this route. The merchants of this area would send wagons to Ronceverte to get their supplies. John A. Sydenstricker remembers that a stagecoach came through on the same route about 1883-86. It had a regular schedule, and Hillsboro was a station for getting fresh horses. A man by the name of Flack was the driver, and he blew a horn before arriving so the horses would be ready.

During the period of about twenty-five years before the railroad came, in about 1900, a great amount of timber was floated to Ronceverte on the Greenbrier River.

The walnut and cherry were taken out by rafting (7:621), whenever there was a "rafting flood". Also during this period there were the great "log drives" on the river during the spring floods. It is said that there were probably two to three million board feet of lumber in each of these drives. Most of these logs that were floated in the river were white pine, although there was an occasional drive of spruce or hemlock. The last log drive, which was white pine from the Knapps Creek area, went through Warlinton March 17, 1907. (This date was given by Dr. Calvin W. Price, who has also given other information and suggestions for this history).

This area has had, at various times, many sawmills busy at the job of sawing

the abundant supply of timber. During the period of about 1905 to 1914 there were two large lumber companies located on Stamping Creek, and these contributed a great deal to the material growth of the community. The coming of the railroad had made this, as well as many other things, possible. Work was plentiful, and the average laborer got about \$1.50 for a ten or eleven hour day's work - which was considered good wages then. The Warn Lumber Company came near 1905, and built Warntown and its big sawmill along Stamping Creek some distance below Mill Point. This company got its timber mostly from the Cranberry area, bringing the logs to Warntown on their log trains. The sawed lumber was then taken out on their railroad to where it joined the Chesapsake and Ohio near Seebert. John Raine and Company came shortly after the other company came, and got timber mostly in the Stamping Creek area. This company built Rainetown quite some distance above Mill Point on Stamping Creek, and sawed their lumber there. They took their lumber out over Warn's railroad. It is said that the Warn Lumber Co. completed their job slightly sooner and sold their railroad to John Raine and Co.

A sawmill that is now in operation on Stropping Creek, along W.Va. Highway 39, is that of the W. W. Harper Lumber Company, which located there in October of 1939. Since that time it has been destroyed by fire and rebuilt.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER, TELEPHONES, ETC:

"The first newspaper to be published in this county was the Pocahontas Times, founded in 1882 at Huntersville, and moved to Marlinton in 1892" (7:620).

^{*}The word "community" is used throughout this history with the intention of including a larger territory than when the word "neighborhood" is used. Also it must be remembered that it would be difficult to establish definite boundary lines for these. The natural geographical boundary of the neighborhood can not always be used as this may not include people who are considered in the neighborhood because they have attended church or school here. This has also changed through the years since other schools and churches have been built. For example, some who were once thought of as belonging in this neighborhood might now be in the Seebert neighborhood, as Seebert grew up after the coming of the railroad. Also, many people from Stamping Greek came to Marvin Chapel before a church was built there.

The Bank of Marlinton went into business in 1899, and was the first bank in the county. Special messengers carried in large sums of money over lonely roads from the nearest express stations, for more than a year. (7:620).

The first automobile in the neighborhood was a Ford gotten about 1913 by Dr. I. C. Smith, who then owned and lived at what is now the E. S. Newman farm. Soon afterwards another Ford was gotten by Fred W. Ruckman.

Radios were beginning to be owned by a few people in the neighborhood about 1924. These had a set or two of earphones which had to be passed around rather oft a the family - and neighbors - could hear some of the things that came in on the then strange invention. The earphones were soon replaced by a big horn which sat on or near the radio. Television began to be in the area somewhere near 1952, and this too, they do say, has a certain drawing power on the neighbors.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES:

At various times there have been some small tanneries, or tanyards, in the neighborhood. There was one of these operated by a Dorman family on what is now the Fred Ruckman farm. This was about the spring at the corners of the C. E. Gum and W. A. Arbogast farms. Another of these was near the mouth of Stephen Hole Run and was owned by Isaac B. Smith, who also had a gristmill there. There was a tan-Yard owned by Edgar Smith, at his home on a hill overlooking the Greenbrier River. This was rebuilt about 1920, and used for some years. Another of these was owned by Joseph S. Smith. A tannery that was started in more recent years is the one built by Benton Smith in 1935-36.

At one time, probably near 1890, William (Willie) Hogsett had a small bed opings factory in a building near Stephen Hole Run, about where Burrell Arbogast to lives. Some of these bed springs are still in use in the neighborhood. This neighborhood is primarily a farming and stock raising area. However, many

live here have other jobs - some of whom farm on a part time basis.

There are two service stations in the neighborhood. Lloyd D. Wilson built his garage and Esso Service Station in 1930-31, and Benton Smith built his Gulf Service Station in 1935-36.

NOTES ON A FEW INDIVIDUALS:

Rev. James E. Moore (1611-1890) became a member of Mervin Chape), by Certificate, May 21, 1886. He came here from Edray, and lived his remaining years on the farm now owned by Wilbur E. Moore, a grandson. He probably had no regular charge after moving here. He was a local preacher of the highest type. He was converted at a camp meeting near Hillsboro in 1831, licensed to preach by the quarterly conference of the Huntersville Circuit in 1837, ordained local deacon in Baltimore by Bishop Waugh, and ordained local elder in 1869 by Bishop Wightman. Rev. Wm. E. willer, in writing his obituary in 1890, wrote, "He married and buried more people, baptized more children, and was instrumental in the conversion of more souls, than any other preacher that ever lived in his county."

In the past this community has been fortunate in having medical doctors available. One of these was Dr. Matthew Wallace (1822-1897), who lived at Mill Point.

Another was Dr. H. W. McNeel (1872-1948), who was born and reared at Mill Point, and lived at Hillsboro many years while practicing medicine. Both of these men were outstanding country doctors. Both rode horseback many, many miles, often through bitter cold weather - day or night, to be at the bedside of the sick.

Pearl Sydenstricker Buck was born at Hillsboro, June 26, 1892, at her nother's old home - the Stulting home. This is now the home of George P. Edgar. Her missionary parents, Rev. and Mrs. Absalom Sydenstricker, were then on leave and took her back to China with them when she was four months old. She was educated in the United States, but China continued to be her home until 1933. She taught there in Several universities. She acquired a knowledge of China which she incorporated in books that were to make her famous. In 1938 she was awarded the Nobel Prize in

HISTORICAL PAGEANT:

on a Saturday night, October 1, 1938, the community relived its past history in the pageant "Time Turns Back". This was presented in the amphitheater-like field on the Fred Ruckman farm, and was complete with "Indians", horses, covered wagon, log cabin, and the portraying of various historical or fraous persons. Where possible the descendants or relatives took the part of these persons. J. L. McWell acted the part of John McWell, the pioneer. John A. Sydenstr. oker, a cousin to Pearl buck, acted the part of Hermanus Stulting, her grandfather. G. D. McWell was the announcer. Slaves at play around the camp fire were portrayed by the colored folks of Watoga. The veterans of World War I had a part in the finale. The band from Union, W. Va. furnished the music. Barbacued beef was an added attraction, and was expertly carved by J. L. Murrell, the jovial Negro postmaster of the village of Watoga.

SCHOOLS, ORGANIZATIONS, AND MAIL ROUTE:

The history of the earliest schools in the neighborhood is rather vague. So short terms of school may have been held in any available building or home. It is said there was once a schoolhouse on the hill in the vicinity of J. L. McNeel's barn. This was back to the left of this barn and in the little valley where a small stream of water comes down from the mountain.

The log schoolhouse about the Ruckman Cemetery was used for some years until it was burned during the Civil War. It is known that sometime after this building was burned that school was held in a building rented from William T. Beard. This was on top of the hill beyond Mill Point, and across the road from Mrs. T. L. Beard's home.

The present school lot was given by Col. John W. Ruckman and wife in June, 1869.

(Deed Book No. 9, page 123). Philip Hetsell contracted the job of putting up the building, and Cornelius Stulting was the first teacher. This was the first free building, and Cornelius Stulting was the first teacher. This was the first free schoolhouse built in the Little Levels District, and was always known as Number 1 - schoolhouse built in the Little Levels District, and was always known as Number 1 - buckman. (8) This building was replaced in 1913. The second building burned before thickman of 1914, but was not considered a great loss by some of the local citizans Christman of 1914, but was not considered a great loss by some of the local citizans as it had been built from, or partly from, old materials. The present building 25.

was built during the latter part of 1915. The school term probably opened late that fall with un enrollment of 44 pupils. Daketa Kirk (Mrs. C. W. Hill) was the first teacher in the new building. The last term of school in this building was taught by Annas Cole in 1942-43. The school opened for the next term, but it was decided to take the students to Hillsboro, and this has been done every year since that time The school building and grounds have since been used as a community center.

The Farm Women's Club of this neighborhood was organized December 4, 1945. presidents of this arganization, in the order of their service, have been as follow. Mrs. E. S. Newman, Mrs. W. O. Ruckman, Virginia Hayes, Mrs. Merritt Turner, and Mrs. Boyd Dilley. This organization has made various improvements at the Community Center, and at this time is planning for outdoor fireplaces and picnic tables.

The 4-H Club in this neighborhood was organized in 1947. The first president was Ray Kramer, and he was succeeded by John Dilley, the president at this time. Those who have served as adult leaders are Mrs. Merritt Turner and Mrs. Joe Kramer.

The mail route, R.F.D. No. 1 from Buckeye, began in May, 1946, and has continued since that time. The first mail carrier on this route was Jim McNeell, and he was followed by C. P. Pritchard, the carrier at this time. Mill Point had always been the post office for this neighborhood before this route was established.

SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN WHO WENT FROM THE MARVIN CHAPEL NEIGHBORHOOD:

Those serving in WORLD WAR I were: Elbert Messer (Gold Star), Ben F. Kellison, Fred R. McClure, Sherman H. Moore, W. O. Ruckman, and Fred J. Waugh.

Those in service during WORLD WAR II were; John J. Dunn (Gold Star), Argile C. Arbogast, Richard Auldridge, Jack Bostic, Price Boblett, Harper Dever, Warren Deve Wallace Gum, Alfred Gum, John Hayes, Charles Kramer, Joseph Kramer, Herbert McClure, Lloyd McClure, Morgan McClure, Norman McClure, Minnie Pritt - WAC., Oliver Pritt, Amon Ray, Jack Ray, Arthur Ramsey, Ben Ramsey, Johnny Ramsey, F. Wilmer Ruckman, Forrest Scott, Denzil Totten, Elvern Totten, Dale Turner, Raymond Turner, Dwight Waugh, Beecher Wilfong, Earl Wilfong, Fred Wilfong, and Lee Wilfong.

Those in service since World War II are: Richard P. Arbogast, Clarence Bostic,

playd Copen, John Copen, Robert Dolan, Letcher Landis, Roy Lee Landis, Forrest Mc-

MEATHER:

the "deep snow" is said to have fallen December 16, 1890.(8) A few years ago there was quite an argument about what year this occurred, and this was carried on the pocahontas Times. It apparently was not noticed that the date of pecember, 1890 was recorded in the history of the county.(7:618) The snow seems to have been around three feet deep. It is said that it stayed on the ground for a great while that winter, and after it settled and crusted over the people could travel on top of it.

The summer of 1838 was so dry that swamp deposits could burn; and there was a killing frost June 5, 1359.(7:46) About 1924 there was a late killing frost, and some people planted their corn again while others let it grow up again from the top of the ground - getting fair results. It is said that 1880 was a dry year. It is known, of course, that two very dry summers were those of 1930 and 1953. Some of the winters with subzero weather were: 1917-18; 1926-27; January 1936; and January 1940. Several inches of snow fell in late April of 1928.

In the late afternoon of the first Sunday of July in 1935 there was a severe flash flood in this area, and seemed to be mainly near the mountains between the Stamping Creek and Buckeye sections. The next day the men began to repair fences and other damage caused by the water. As they worked one neighbor said to another, "I flood like that never happens but once in a lifetime!" But, of all things, before the day was over another flood came, destroying all results of the day's work. This second flood was similar to, and at about the same time as the one on the previous day. These occurred July 7 and 8, 1935.

MUDITIONAL NOTES, AND A SUMMARY OF THE COMMUNITY HISTORY:

It may be of interest to some to mention that a brief account of the killing of high McKeever (see page 14) is given in a history (10:292). This book gives the

name as "McIver". One story is that the Indians captured McKeever's wife, while another is that she, not being warned of the danger of an Indian raid, had gone to the fort that day for supplies and was there when the Indians killed her husband.

James E. A. Gibbs (see p. 16) bought about one hundred and twenty acres of land (Deed Book No. 8, p. 93), on the Greenbrier Piver below the mouth of Stamping Creek in May, 1860. In December, 1863 he and his wife, Katharine, sold this land back to the man from whom it had been bought - John H. Ruckman. (Deed Book No. 11, p. 181)

This section of Pocahontas County was once a part of Bath County, and that can be varied, in one way, by some old deeds. Some people think that this area may have once been a part of Greenbrier County, but nothing definite has been found at this time to verify this.

This area was once called Union Township, according to the deed for the Ruckman School lot, which was made in 1869. (Deed Book No. 9, p. 123).

A few notes are written here that are taken from the booklet West Virginia, the Wonderland That's Real . (1:12, 18, 26-27) These notes, used by permission, are: Greenbrier County was formed soon after the Revolution and extended to the Ohio River and nearly to Parkersburg; "Jim Bridger, noted scout and Indian fighter in the northwest and from whom Fort Bridger in Colorado took its name, was born in Pocahontas County."; the Cranberry Glades have created much interest due to the plants which grow there that are found usually in only northern areas near the Arctic Circle. They have been referred to as the "naturalist's paradise".

It is most likely that many of the earlier people of this neighborhood attended school at Hillsboro, and educational opportunities were increased when the Little Levels Academy was established there. "This institution was established in 1842 Under a charter granted by the State of Virginia." (2:55)

It is said that the Greenbrier River is the longest river wholly within the state.

The days of the road building through the neighborhood near the early 1920s

had many attractions for the children. However, even the giant steam shovel and other equipment could hardly dim the wonder of the huge southern Negro at Hill's comp who could carry a big bucket of water on his head!

It is amazing when we stop a moment and think of the many, many changes that have taken place in such a comparatively short space of time. Perhaps it is good to occasionally look back into the earlier days of our community, for we may gain a little more appreciation and understanding of things as we now know them - maybe even of ourselves and of our neighbor. Is it any wonder that we sometimes seem confused and hardly know which way to go or act? After all, we have no time-tested precedent to follow since all these many changes have taken place so rapidly in our modern world.

The Indian no longer jealously guards his hunting ground. Stephen Sewell might recognize the swamp in front of his cave if he could once more gase out upon it on an early morning, but as the fog would lift he could no longer see the great trees that once grew over the countryside. He would surely wonder what had taken place could he see and hear the early morning traffic of cars, trucks, trailers, buses, and the tractors with their various types of farm equipment attached.

Gowe are the days when each family made their cloth for clothes; made five to six hundred pounds of maple sugar each spring for their year's sugar supply; and seldom do we now see apple butter being made out in the big copper kettle; or strings of dried apples and other dried foods hanging over the kitchen stove. The gristmills are now silent (Oh well, not everything is silent - the good ladies can still do a good job of talking! The men can too, but we won't admit that, so look out for the rolling pin - or is that a museum piece also?)

The ox teams have long been gone, and now it would seem that the horses are about to follow them. No more do we see the buggy or the surrey in use - and even the day is gone when the good folks wondered if it was alright to use the family car on Sunday. Anyway, it was soon decided that it would be alright to go to church in it, and well — since it was out it would be a good time to visit a friend or two!

It is, of course, alregat to use the car any time now - we hope!

Gone are the mud heles from the old turnpike; the candles and kereseve lamps axcept when the power is off; the fleas and bedbugs (never heard of them) - if
ppT is used; and gone is the fear of some of the old diseases such as smallpox and
others. Even the rats, those agelong pests of mankind, are receiving a staggering
blow from the use of Warfarin. So maybe the world is getting better, with all our
problems gone - that is except some things such as: getting old; the hydrogen bomb;
not having a job that can adequately support our automobile; the shortage, in some
places, of school teachers (bless them); awaiting your turn to see a doctor - better
learn to knit or take a good book along; the high price of coffee; and the worry
about who will win the ball game and by how many points.

If we continue to add them to the list it may look like a lot of things from past are gone. It is going to be up to us to decide whether there are some things that we want to keep, such as — well-l-l, maybe some of the old customs such as sitting up all night with a sick neighbor, or helping dig a grave.

Many of the things we say are gone are not gone - not really, but have become a part of the new. The early pioneers who blazed the trails had an important part in bringing about our present way of life. And can't you hear the sounds from the old blacksmith shops? They were not just forging a bolt or a plowshare, but a beginning for a whole new way of life. So when we talk about things being "gone" we may not be using the term as we would for some extinct ancient city. From the pioneer we have inherited a love of the mountains, a love of freedom, and, we trust, a sense of direction that will guide us in blazing the new "trails" that lie before us today.

There will be times when we will, at least in our own minds, evaluate our community, and sometimes it may not be placed very high. But there will be other times, when using a long range view, that we may come up with an answer just a little like that of a former local farmer-citizen who was putting some of his own variety of very fine but nameless potatoes on the market. Suddenly facing the need of a name for them, he said with inspiration, "Call them Best Every".

BARLY MINISTERS; PRESIDING ELDERS:

It may be that John Smith was the first, or one of the first, of the circuit riders who came through this area. He was appointed to the Greenbrier Circuit in 1787, which was the first year there was a Greenbrier Circuit. The work that was done in the Greenbrier area previous to this was apparently done by circuit riders in the Sedford Circuit, and by local preachers among the settlers. "When his year ended in 1788, the Greenbrier Circuit extended over portions of Pocahontas, Greenbrier, and Monroe counties in West Virginia—as well as portions of Giles, Craig, Botettourt, and Alleghany counties in present—day Virginia." There were no conferes held west of the mountains until the spring of 1788, when John Smith was elected to deacon. He was the first Methodist minister ordained west of the mountains, and was ordained by Bishop Asbury on July 6, 1788. (9:5;16)

Since Fart I has been written (see p. 6) some additional names or dates have been found concerning the ministers, or circuit riders who served here before the church was built. These are: J. M. Clarke, 1847-49; John W. Start, 1849-50; E. J. Jamison, 1850-52; T. F. McClure, 1852, P. S. E. Sixeas, 1865-166; S. P. Hyde, 1868, a brief time - year was completed by J. H. Meredith, and James E. Moore.

Some of the presiding elders of the Lewisburg District, according to a clipping from an old <u>Pocahontas Times</u>, are as follows: J. H. Waugh; J. K. Gilberts; 1873-74; W. D. Coe, D. D., 1874-77; Adam P. Boude, 1877-79; John C. Dice, 1879-83; David Bush, D. D., 1883-87; Hamilton W. Kinger, 1887-90; S. G. Ferguson, 1090-92; W. G. Hammond, 1892-96; J. D. Martin, 1896-99; J. S. Hutchinson, 1899-03; and Geo. T. Tyler, 1903. (This list was made available at this time by Mrs. Eudora Pritchard).

EARLY MEDIERS OF MARVIN CHAPEL:

The original church membership records do not seem to be in existence now, but copies of these are available, although this could be a source of error in some cas. The first record apparently begins in 1850, although many dates are not shown, and this list is an attempt to include all members up to about 1879 - that is those who were members before, or near the time the church was dedicated November 24, 1878.

The early members of Marvin Chapel, according to available records, were:

(EARLY MEMBERS OF MARVIN CHAPEL - CONTINUED)

Joseph S. Smith, 1850; William H. Auldridge; Effic L. Auldridge; Michael Scales, 1858; Abigail Smith, 1865 - by certificate; Martha E. Auldridge; Cora Lee Hoover; John S. Moore, 1877 - by certificate; G. L. Auldridge, 1877; E. L. Smith, 1877; Irene Scales, 1878; Joseph Pennell, 1878; Mary E. Cline, 1878; Joseph Pennell, 1878; Eliza Ruckman, 1878 - by certificate; M. F. Ruckman, 1878; Nancy Hanna Abrick, 1878; Henry McClure; Martha McClure, 1879; J. M. Auldridge; Mary Adkison; Cornelia Adkison; Labina Atkison; Virginia Burgess; Martha Clendenin; William Clendenin; J. Barnett Grimes; James B. Grimes; Martha Hogsett; Lydia McComb; Lucy M. Nottingham; Rebecca Overholt; Francis Pennell; Houben Pennell; Lorena Smith Clark; Caroline Scales; Robert D. Silva; Martha E. Silva; Sarben Silva; Russell Silva; John Silva; Marie Selavens; Joseph A. Thorpe; Felicia Seldomridge McCoy; Ruhama Cleek; Lina L. Cochran; Mary Bartlett; Boyd Bartlett; Elizabeth Bartlett; Clara Bartlett; Mary Bartlett; Elizabeth E. Moore; and Samuel Auldridge. (It is possible that an occasional name could have belonged at a slightly later date than 1879).

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS; TRUSTEES OF THE CHURCH AT THE FRESENT TIME:

Sunday School Superintendents that are remembered, or a record has been found of their serving, are as follows: S. A. Shiftlet, 1884; Joseph S. Smith, 1885; John S. Moore, 1386-90, 1895-97; Frank Moore, 1898, 1901-02; John Cleek, 1900; M. F. Ruckman, 1890, 1903; Lee Moore, 1912, 1916; E. S. McClure, 1913-15; E. P. Kramer, 1917-18; Fred Waugh, 1919; H. F. Arbogast; Mrs W. A. Arbogast, 1926-32, 1937-50; Richard Auldridge, 1934; Mrs. Wilbur E. Moore, 1935-36; and E. S. Newman is the superintendent at the present time p April, 1954. (The dates shown may indicate only a part of the term, or terms, served by some of them).

The trustees of Marvin Chapel Church at the present time, April 1954, are: W. A. Arbogast; C. W. Auldridge; Boyd Dilley; Joe Kramer; C. P. Pritchard; and W. O. Ruckman.

Some miscellaneous things concerning the church are: a bride and groom attending the dedication of Marvin Chapel in 1878 were Mr. and Mrs. Millard F. Ruckman; the first marriage in the church was that of Mathews Ruckman and Mary L. (Mollie) Hogsett, January 20, 1881 - only about six or seven marriages have been in the church; the first funeral was that of Orin Slaven, April 13, 1898 - previous to this, it did not seem to be the custom to have a funeral, or memorial service, until sometime after the person had been buried. This custom probably arose from the fact that the circuit-riding preacher only came around at certain times of the year.

According to the record of John S. Moore as secretary of the Sunday School, the problems of the Sunday School in 1884 were not too different from those of to-day. His advice to young men was not to let a little rain scare them into staying at home, and he deplored the fact that so many teachers were often absent without leave. He also asked people to remember that Sunday School started at 9:30.

Other miscellaneous items are: Lee V. Ruckman was president of the Epworth League in 1899; the woodhouse was built in 1915; some of the dates that the church was painted were 1878, 1898, about 1926, about 1938, 1953, and perhaps others; the interior was papered in 1915, 1930, and about 1946; money was raised in 1930 to fence the church lot; electric lights were put in the church about 1931, by Paul Simmons.

During the days of the song services it was not unusual for the Marvin Chapel choir, male quartet, and "string band" - all made up mostly of the young people - to visit other churches having similar services; the young people of Marvin Chapel had a musical at Hillsboro in the spring of 1934 - proceeds for a sink in the parsonage at Seebert, and to buy hymn books for the church; it was recently noticed that the plastering lathes of the church were split rather than sawed, and it has been recalled that oxen were used when hauling the pine lumber from Cummings Creek when the church was built. Preaching service was held in the Ruckman Schoolhouse November 8, 1953, as the new floor in the church was being finished. (Many of the

things concerning the church have been done during the month of November).

Can you imagine the Marvin Chapel neighborhood if there was not the mingled, pleasant fragrance of pine and hemlock at the cemetery; or you attended a church service and no one would speak to you; or at Christmas time you could not hear the old favorite hymn, "Ring the Merry Bells"?

THE SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERS ARY CELEBRATION:

The Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the building of Marvin Chapel Church was celbrated November 29, 1953. The weather was cold, the temperature being down near zero in the early morning, with some snow on the ground. The early part of the day was clear, but later it became cloudy. A rather large congregation attended although the church was not filled.

The church was beautifully decorated with flowers which were brought in memory of some of the first trustees of the church. These were furnished by their descendants. A baptismal bowl was later given in memory of one of the trustees whose de-

The occasion was considered to be quite a success. This was due in part, at least, to the exceptionally fine cooperation and planning of the various committees and of the people in general under the leadership of the pastor, Rev. Frank A. Johnson.

The speaker for the morning service was Rev. T. E. Painter, a former pastor of the church. His subject was "Seventy-five Years and Beyond".

At noon a most bountiful dinner, including hot tea and coffee, was served in the schoolhouse. The anniversary cake, brought by Mrs. Lloyd D. Wilson, was cut by Mrs. Carrie Patterson of Marlinton, and Dr. Marvin C. Smith of Hillsboro. These two were the only ones attending the anniversary celebration who had been here when the church was dedicated in 1878.

In the afternoon service the history of the church was read by F. Wilmer Ruckman. A short letter was read from Rev. Lee V. Ruckman expressing his regrets at peins unable to attend the anniversary celebration, and a short talk was given by Rev. Quade R. Arbogast. Both of these men are sons of this church. The main speaker of the afternoon was Rev. C. C. Lambert, who had served here in former years. His subject was "The Garden of Memories". He read from the forty-eighth chapter of Genesis, and took his text from Proverbs 10:7 - "The memory of the just is blessed".

The occasion could not fail to bring back memories of other years, and of those who were no longer here to take part in the fellowship of the day. However, we must not continue to look to the past other than as a guide to the future. The keynote for the present and future was sounded in the closing hymn of the day - worker'd Christian Soldiers". We should each strive so that in 1978, the time for the hundredth anniversary of Marvin Chapel, it could well be said that the last twenty-five years have been the greatest of them all!

----- THE END -----

TISTORY OF MINNEHAHA SPRINGS COMMUNITY

(Continued from last week)

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The Minnehaha Springs M. E. Church, South

(Mrs. Elmer Moore)

apt. This church was built in 1926, being formally opened Sunday October 31, of the same year. Rev. Mack Thomason was the pastor at the time. The opening day services coneti- sitsted of an all day meeting, with im- dinneer on the ground. Rev. J. W. Leggett of Vinton, Va., a former paster, preached the first sermon at

2:30 P. M. This was made a separate appointment on the Huntersville charge in a 1915, under the pastorate of Rev. J. W. Leggett. The place of wor-

eleven o'clock, and Rev. F. B. Wy-

and, of Monterey, Va., preached at

nd ship was transferred from Browns ar Mountain school house in building the worship was held until

W he the completion of this church. ld

The church building was begun some time during the year 1923, while Rev. Palmer Eubank was the pastor. He was very faithful in all ce his labors. In the first place, two lots were donated by Mr. and Mrs. Amos McLaughlin as a memorial to

their son, C. C. McLaughlin, died from wounds received in battle in France during the World War. These lots were later exchanged for

two lots nearer the parsonage for the reason of better location. P. A. Rexrode donated the timber for the frame work for the outside of the building. Quite a lot of free labor was given. June 5, 1924, was bet apart for the excavation, the men doing the work, and the ladies serv-

built ab All denominations gave quite liband J. erally in this community and adjoinors for ing communities and also in the town of Marlinton. Tthe largest money donations were made by Elmer Moore, Effie Campbell, Mrs. Sidney Wilson, Dr. H. S. Jones, Mr. W. H. Grose, and Mrs. A. D. Cash. This church is deeply indebted to

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Schools of Minnehaha Community

(Mamie White)

We do not boast a high school in our community for the reason that the settlement is a scattered one, but we are proud of the progress the schools have made since the age of the log school house.

When the Civil War began, school was being taught by Miss Mattie Gum, the mother of George Gingar, of Huntersville, in a log school house which stood on the knoll near L. R. Hiveley's residence. The next building used for school in the Sunset neighborhood was on a hill not far from J. A. Cleek's. The last term taught here was by Enoch H. Moore, in the year of 1876 and '77. By the next winter a new building had been constructed at the present location. This was destroyed by fire a few years ago. The building now in use was located on the site of the old one.

The very first school at Minnehaha Springs, then Driscol, was taught in a dwelling located on the bank above the

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Y OF MINNEHAHA RINGS COMMUNITY

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Springs M. E. Church, South

Elmer Moore)

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Octave Alderman donated on which the first school Douthard's Creek was ered school was known as "Lor School." Miss Lillie Fri Hannah, Gilbert Alderr Moser Herold were teach present Douthard's Cre house was built in 1910. boasts of having more and women enter the ter fession than any other so community. Nine from were teachers, four bein family of B. F. White. ard's Creek school buil used for preaching servi day School.

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> became necessary to have a larger building, and in 1915 a tworoom structure was erected. W. L. Herold was the contractor.

THE PARTY. Austin Dearman, Mis (now Mrs. D. C. Adk teachers who have school. It is thought that

once stood where residence now sta late Henry White a here from Virginia dents of the comm this particular ho House Hollow." men were excavati ing of the residen chimney were pails, knives, for which evidence les that several years had been located

COUNTY

Camping time of the moon are nac says that th weeks in July a for the club men We are planning good times toget selves and our county. As we

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built about 1900 or 1905. J. A. Reed and J. G. Sharp were the contractors for the construction.

Octave Alderman donated the land on which the first school house on Douthard's Creek was erected. The school was known as "Lonely Dale School." Miss Lillie Friel, Boud Hannah, Gilbert Alderman, Moser Herold were teachers. present Douthard's Creek school house was built in 1910. This school boasts of having more young men and women enter the teaching profession than any other school in the community. Nine from this school were teachers, four being from the family of B. F. White. The Douthard's Creek school building is also used for preaching services and Sunday School.

The first school known on Brown's Mountain was held in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Amos McLaughlin about 1895. Miss Nora Riley was teacher. The next year the school was taught in Mr. and Mrs. Mack Ervine's home. Miss Lillie Friel was the teacher. Then a school building was erected and at the present, school continues in this building. Miss Anna Lee Ervine, Miss Clara Palmer, (now Mrs. G. O. Wade), Austin Dearman, Miss Ethel Correll chool house (now Mrs. D. C. Adkison) are noted near L. R. teachers who have taught in this

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It is thought that a school house once stood where H. Lee White's residence now stands. When the H. Moore, late Henry White and family moved 77. By the here from Virginia in 1876, the resig had been dents of the community referred to t location. this particular hollow as "School fire a few House Hollow." Then when worknow in use men were excavating for the building of the residence the remains of a chimney were found; also, tin pails, knives, forks, spoons, etc., which evidence leads one to believe that several years before, a school had been located on this site.

COUNTY 4-H CAMP

Camping time is here. The signs of the moon are right and the almanac says that the third and fourth weeks in July are auspicious ones for the club members in the county. We are planning for two weeks of good times together for good to our-

The History of Sweet Springs Monroe County, West Virginia

By Barbara Ruth Kidd

I

Discovery And Early Owners

The healing miracle of the Sweet Springs was a legend before William Lewis, the first Springs owner, was ever born. The first stories tell of an Indian who was wounded by some early white traders and left in the swampy waters to die. The next morning he felt so rejuvenated he hastened to join his companions, already some distance from the Springs. Imagine their surprise when their "dead" comrade rushed in among them. Another story similar to that tells of an early white settler who hid from pursuing Indians by submersing himself in the waters up to his waist. Like most pioneers he suffered from acute rheumatism, and the next morning he was surprised to feel relief from his ailment. So, the story goes, he began to bathe in the swamp waters and was cured. This same story with only the variation that he discovered himself cured after the first night is told of William Lewis.

The importance of the frontier springs, of which Sweet Springs was one, was evident to the Tidewater residents of Virginia at an early date. On June 27, 1751, the Virginia Gazette at Williamsburg carried the following interesting item:

The Honourable Lewis Burwell Esq., President of this colony is returned from the Medicinal Springs on the Frontiers, where he has been some Time past for the Recovery of his Health, and we hear he has received much Benefit by the Waters, —He is now at his Seat in Gloucester County.

The same newspaper in 1768 advertised "a Scheme of a lottery for raising the sum of nine hundred pounds, to make a road over the mountains to the warm and hot springs in Augusta County." It listed the prizes as follows:

Works Progress Administration, The Springs of Monroe County. Frances Logan, The Old Sweet, p. 12.

121

¹ prize ...

¹⁰⁰⁰ pounds

5	prizes prizes prizes	of	100	pounds pounds pounds
	Total			pounds
62 6000	prizes tickets	at 20 shillings		blanks pounds
15%	to be	leducted from prize.		

James Moss, the first known settler at the Sweet Springs area, was probably a squatter. At any rate, he disposed of his rights to the land to William Lewis, brother of General Andrew Lewis, about 1774. William Lewis was given a land grant by King George III for the Sweet Springs area, which was probably part of the 8,000 acres which was his share of the estate of Colonel John Lewis, his father³. For some unknown reason he did not seem to be able to make the grant permanent until 1774. He moved his family there in 1784. After that he was known as "William Lewis of Sweet Springs" because there was always more than one William Lewis.

It is not known exactly when the Springs first began to operate as a resort. The first record of a visitor to Sweet Springs bears the date 1790 and is not a flattering one. Archibald Alexander, a prominent theologian at the time, wrote with disgust:

... A Company of gamblers never intermitted their games day or night, Sunday or workingday ... sometimes come out to the fountain, adding not a little to the horrid symphone of oaths. They strove to out do one another in the rapidity of their profane expressions! . . . 4

Until about 1792, there was probably nothing on the grounds to resemble a resort except a few scattered log cabins. About that year a log hotel, the first, was erected. It was a long rambling structure with a porch extending along its full length. However, in 1791 a Virginian writing from the resort to a friend in England described the resort:

. . . Our lodgings was in Logg [sic] Cabins and mattresses and some beds to lay on. I suppose you do not know what kind of a house is meant by logg cabbin [sic], therefore I must describe it to you. They are generally about 20 feet long and about 16 feet wide, with . . . round logs piled upon each other

Lyman Chalkley, Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlements in Virginia, Vol. I. p. 213.

*James W. Alexander, The Life of Archibald Alexander, D.D., LLD., p. 78.

*Logan, op. cit., sketch, p. 3.

like"... a pan, and after they get them about seven feet high they keep laying them up and drawing them in, which forms a roof after this they cover it with slabs or boards of about four feet without the help of a nail.

Then they lay a plank floor and then they sop the body of the house between the loggs [sic] with mud to keep the air out. After this gets dry they generally whitewash the whole house inside and out, in each of these Cabbins [sic] there's generally about three people lodges and thus we are accommodated at the Sweet Springs.

According to Mr. Butler, there were two reasons for the poor accommodations at the Sweet. One was the fact that until about 1790 the mountain roads were too dangerous to travel because of Indians; the other was that the land and springs belonged to one person. This latter reason gives rise to the speculation that perhaps William Lewis did not care whether he operated a resort and so was little inclined to make any improvements on the facilities at the Springs. However, a ray of hope for the future is expressed:

I expect it will be better in a few years as there's a petition drawn up to be handed to our next General Assembly praying for a Town to be laid off. If that should take effect we shall have many Inns which will make it much more Comfortable to Visitors.⁷

The town he spoke of was planned by William Lewis to be called Fontville. It was to have covered thirty acres of Lewis's land, divided into half-acre lots, and sold at public auction for the best price. Unfortunately, Fontville never became more than a "paper town." Although the exact location of the Fontville acreage is not known, it is likely that some of the houses of the village of Sweet Springs are located on the Fontville lots.

Whatever the inconveniences, guests continued to visit the resort, and one man criticized the use of the unfinished court-house (district court was held at Sweet Springs for a few years) as a dining room and the log cabins which leaked during hard rains, but thoughtfully added that

. . . each of us have a small cot bedstead, a mattrese [sic], sheets, blankets, etc. I have slept very comfortable on it and

^{*}Laurence Butler, letter to Mrs. Anna Chadoik, Cumley House, near Harbarough, April 25, 1791.

^{**}Tbid. **Oren F. Morton, A History of Monroe County, West Virginia, p. 202. **Samuel Coale, Journal, June 21, 1793.

find one blanket very necessary. Our table is well supplied with provisions that suit both invalids and healthy persons. . . ?

William Lewis, the owner and originator of the resort idea. was the son of John Lewis, Irish immigrant and early prominent settler of Augusta County. As early as 1754 Andrew and William Lewis were exploring the banks of Dunlap Creek near Sweet Springs.10 The Sweet Springs site was chosen for the home spot by 1760, but the Lewises did not move there until 1784, or thereabouts. William Lewis lived there from then until his death in 1811. He was said to be as brave as any of his brothers, but less disposed to seek fame by killing." He was considered handsome, muscular, and very pious.

The first Lewis home at Sweet Springs was a large log cabin located near a mill at the Red Sweet (now Sweet Chalybeate). about one mile from the location of the present buildings at Sweet Springs.12 Later he built a stone house which stood at the rear of the site on which the brick mansion, Lynnside, stood.13

One rumor has it that Sweet Springs was bought by men from South Carolina, about 1796, who planned to erect several commodious dwellings in the neighborhood. Whether these dwellings were to have been on the Springs property proper can only be guesswork, for apparently the deal did not materialize.14 The Sweet Springs land remained in the Lewis family hands for many years to come.

William Lewis apparently had turned over the Sweet Springs property to his son John before 1805, because in that year John Lewis leased the Sweet Springs property for a period of eight years to Robert and George Turner. They were to pay an annual rent of \$2,000. This lease became effective January 1, 1807. The Turners agreed to keep the courthouse and jail in good repair and not to permit timber to be cut nor to allow any tenants on the land.15 In leasing the property, Lewis agreed

oMorton, op. cit., p. 25.
IJames A. Waddell, Annals of Augusta County, 1726-1871, p. 126. The other brothers were Thomas, Andrew, and Charles Lewis. Andrew is noted for his exploits as an Indian fighter and for his participation in the Battle of Point Pleasant. Charles was killed at Point Pleasant. Thomas was the first surveyor of Augusta County, Virginia.

12 Morton, op. cit., p. 370.

13 Lynnside was burned in 1932 or 1933. At present only a shell remains of that

once magnificent mansion.

*Isaac Weld, Travels in Virginia in Revolutionary Times, no page.

Sweet Springs District Court Record Book, pp. 172-175.



Copy of painting of "Lynnside," home of Lewis Family at Sweet Springs, West Virginia. Destroyed by fire in early 1930's. Painting owned by Miss Coralie Lewis, Sweet Springs.

not to put a tavern on what was known as the Mill Place. since it would be detrimental to the Sweet Springs property. under the management of the Turners. The location of the Mill Place is not known; however, since a number of mills probably operated along Dunlap Creek at various times, it could have been at almost any place on the creek. William Lewis had divided 436 acres of the farm between the Sweet and Red Springs between his sons John and Charles Lewis on October 25, 1804. It is quite likely that the Mill Place was part of this farm.16

James Moss, the squatter on the Lewis property in earlier days, was still a landowner in the Sweet Springs area in 1807. On April 7 of that year, Moss gave a deed of trust to John Lewis for a debt of \$230.64. Charles Lewis was made trustee and was to sell the land at public auction if the debt was not paid within one year.

No change in ownership of the property was made until John B. Lewis, grandson of the first William, gave a deed of trust to the property to one Laurens through his trustee William E. Haskell for a debt of \$10,000.17 It was to be paid off in ten years, but there is no evidence that Lewis failed to meet the obligation.

John B. Lewis's brother, William L. Lewis, in 1842, apparently took over a portion of the debt and received a deed of trust for 1,000 acres of the Sweet Springs property as security for \$9,000.18

In this same year John B. Lewis found himself embroiled in a large debt which gave to various men deeds of trust for much of his property, including that at Sweet Springs. The reasons for this debt are vague. Three years previous he had built a new and grand hotel, and it could be that he was unable to finance the venture. Also local tradition and family legends hint that he might have lost it at the "gaming table." The debt incurred by Lewis amounted to the magnificent sum of \$34,555, excluding a debt owed by both John B. Lewis and

^{**} Ibid., pp. 150-152.

** Monroe County Deed Book, Vol. L. p. 348 (February 9, 1837).

** Ibid., Vol. N, pp. 211-212 (February 24, 1842).

James L. Woodville of \$4,526.25.10 The following is a list of Lewis's creditors:

Thomas P. Lewis Bank of Virginia Wm. B. Phillips James L. Woodville \$16,000.0020 8,500:0021 5,535.0022 4,520.0023

\$34,555.00

[There also was another debt for which the sum is not given.]

In the case of all these debts the same security was put up: Sweet Springs and all the rest of Lewis's vast holdings in Monroe and Alleghany Counties. Also if the debt were not paid within a specified time, all of the lands were to be advertised and sold at public auction. They were to be advertised in the National Intelligencer, Washington; Richmond Whig, Richmond Enquirer, New York Courier, New York Enquirer, Western Whig of Lewisburg, Fincastle Democrat, and Lynchburg Virginian. However, Lewis was permitted to remain in residence until either the debt was paid or the land was sold. A debt of \$4,526.25 incurred by both Lewis and Woodville is not clear, but in all probability it was connected with the mysterious debt of John B. Lewis.

At any rate, Oliver Beirne became a purchaser of the Sweet Springs tract when it was put on sale by Commissioners John Echols and Samuel Price on August 18, 1852. He executed his four bonds with Allen T. Caperton as his security. Each bond was for \$13,637.50 payable in one, two, three, and four years. On October 14, 1852, at circuit court a decree was entered:

... The commissioners Price and Echols aforesaid having made their report of the sale of the lands aforesaid to which there was no exception, the same was confirmed, and it appearing that Oliver Beirne became the purchaser of the Sweet Springs and adjoining lands, and has executed bonds with security for the purchase money which are filed with said report. . . .

The court ordered that George W. Hutchinson make a deed of conveyance for Oliver Beirne "for said lands at his cost."24 A

¹⁹Ibid., pp. 255-256. Springs, together with his personal property such as all his hogs, horses, eattle, sheep, plantation utensils, wagons, carts, and numerous other personal

²¹¹bid., pp. 221-222. 221bid., p. 223. 231bid., p. 248. 241bid., Vol. T, p. 80.

few weeks later Beirne sold half of the property to Allen T. Caperton and Christopher J. Beirne, giving them each onefourth of it.25 These three men constituted the Sweet Springs Company. Then on October 12, 1858, Allen T. Caperton sold to Oliver Beirne the land at the headwaters of Dunlap's Creek known as the Sweet Springs tract and containing several tracts, one of them 184 acres on which the hotel buildings stood and another 219 acres and also 245 acres, both of which joined the first. Oliver Beirne, Allen T. Caperton, and Christopher J. Beirne bought this in 1857. Caperton also sold his interest in a sawmill, apparently on one of the previously mentioned tracts of land.26 A few days earlier Christopher Beirne sold to Oliver Beirne his interest in the same lands for \$45,000.27 Christopher Beirne also sold his rights and interest in 480 acres on Dunlap's Creek very near the Sweet Springs tract which had been purchased that same month by the partners from A. A. Chapman, commissioner.28 And thus the Sweet Springs property remained until after the Civil War.

Sweet Springs was always crowded in the early days. Sometimes visitors arriving as late as July had the difficult problem of finding sleeping room for themselves. Some slept on the barroom tables and on the benches of the old courthouse, at that time the church for the Springs. Or, if one had influential friends, one might be able to squeeze one more cot (this is absolutely the very last one!) into one of the log cabins. There would probably already be five or six cots in the same cabin.

However, nearly everyone admitted the accommodations at the Sweet Springs were nearly always good, the fare excellent. Of course, the dining room had not been built with the idea of so many guests as were there in 1834. One could always set up additional large tables in the barroom. What an alluring prospect this must have held for some of the guests.

By 1834 Sweet Springs was considered by some to be as beautiful as White Sulphur Springs, but one visitor said of it:

... Nature has perhaps done as much here as at any watering place among the mountains; but I do not think the improvements or the arrangements of the buildings at all equal to

¹⁴fbid., pp. 79-82. 14fbid., pp. 312-313. 17fbid., p. 308. 24fbid., p. 310.

those at the White Sulphur Springs. The extensive undulating lawn, the grove of noble oaks-the cottages on the open green or peering from amidst the trees do indeed, present a beautiful scene. But the latter are scattered in rows or groups over the ground without any regular order, and the lawn has never undergone any of the operations of art. The springs rise under the piazza of a low and long house, at the foot of the hillock on which the tavern stands, and in a hollow formed by this with the small hill on which the cabins are principally built The reservoir is a circle of about five feet diameter, surrounded by a railing two or three foot high. Great quantities of carbonic acid gas are constantly emitted, which come bubbling up through the water, giving it somewhat the appearance of boiling.29

He might have been a little kinder to the buildings had he known what was to come. The same year Peregrine Prolix described his surroundings with a great deal of enthusiasm:

Four hours were taken to reach the Sweet by coach, one of the most ancient and celebrated places in the United States. The aspect of the place is lovely, the harsh and rough features which belong to more recent clearings have been mellowed and moulded into symmetry by the gentle touch of time, that great innovator; and in Virginia mountains, almost the sole improver, because nobody else has capital enough, and time is a capital fellow for time is money.

You drive into a spacious green undulating area, shaded here and there with trees, and surrounded by motley groups of frame buildings of all shapes and ages, and you see in front of you, raising behind a row of modern cabins, a remarkably beautiful rounded hill, whose tree-clad top seems to lead by a gentle acclivity to the mountain range which bounds the view.

In a little valley on your left is a frame building containing two large and separate baths for the two sexes, and under its piazza is a famous spring, sweet in name but slightly acidulous in taste, sparkling and spirit, stirring like champaigne [sic], and ever copiously flowing like the stream of time. This sends forth a power of water, and it fills two large plunging baths, which are very agreeable from the sparkling transparency and high temperature of the elements.30

Both of these gentlemen would have been surprised if they had seen the buildings at Sweet Springs four years later. The

^{29&}quot;Visit to the Virginia Springs During the Summer of 1834," Southern Literary Messenger, 1835, p. 613.

30Peregrine Prolix (pseudonym) Letters Descriptive of the Virginia Springs, the Roads Leading Thereto, and the Doings Thereat, p. 59.

"inestimable Dr. Lewis" had been later in beginning an expansion program for his resort than had the other spas, but it was generally agreed by even the most fastidious that he had outdone them all. In place of the crude frame cabins, had arisen a brick hotel of proportions such as were not to be seen anywhere else in the mountains, not even at White Sulphur! The whole width of the two-story brick building was 250 feet and it was an astounding forty-eight feet deep. The second floor consisted of thirty-six bedrooms, each about four-teen feet square. The dining room on the first floor was 160 feet long—one end of which was a ladies' drawing room and at the other end a room reserved for dancing, each forty by forty-eight feet. If the inside was astonishing, the outside was awe-inspiring.

The piazza, seventeen feet wide, ran the whole length of the building and stood on brick arches reached by three sets of black walnut steps. These steps were the width of each of three porticos, by which the front of the building was ornamented. The basement was used for a kitchen, bar, bake and store rooms, and offices.³³ There were also two reception rooms in the basement, one for ladies and one for gentlemen.³⁴ Dr. Lewis, or some of the former owners of the Springs, must have had this hotel in mind or plans drawn for it for several years because it is rumored to have been designed by Thomas Jefferson.³⁵ In fact, the whole thing was so magnificent that at least one person wondered how it would be paid for. "Poor fellow, I'm afraid his means will fail," said Miss Elizabeth Van Lew in a letter.³⁶ His "means" must have failed, for in a few years John B. Lewis was forced to sell Sweet Springs for one reason or another. No

The person of Dr. Lewis is somewhat of a mystery. Some writers refer to him as Dr. Benjamin Lewis, but the only Benjamin Lewis this writer has been able to locate was dead by 1838. John B. Lewis, grandson of William Lewis, seemed to be running the resort at this period. Perhaps the B. is for Benjamin.

T. H. Perkins, Springs of Virginia, reprinted in Biennial Report of the Depatrment of Archives and History of West Virginia, 1940-1942, pp. 34-42.

Jibid., p. 41.

William Burke, The Virginia Mineral Springs, p. 179.

Jibid., p. 41.

William Burke, The Virginia Mineral Springs, p. 179.

Jibid., p. 41.

William Burke, The Virginia Mineral Springs, p. 179.

Jibid., p. 41.

William Burke, The Virginia Mineral Springs, p. 179.

Jibid., p. 41.

William Burke, The Virginia Mineral Springs, p. 179.

Jibid., p. 41.

William Burke, The Virginia Mineral Springs, p. 179.

Jibid., p. 41.

William Burke, The Virginia Mineral Springs, p. 179.

Jibid., p. 41.

William Burke, The Virginia Mineral Springs, p. 179.

Jibid., p. 41.

William Burke, The Virginia Mineral Springs, p. 179.

Jibid., p. 41.

William Burke, The Virginia Mineral Springs, p. 179.

Jefferson, and several other architectural technicalities are the same in both. The building resembles in the finest detail an unidentified sketch by Jefferson at present that the original plans for the building as drawn by Jefferson of the Lewis family until about 1900.

Their location at present is not known. These plans were definitely labeled as having been drawn by Jefferson while the sketch in the Alderman Library is not identified, but is said by Jeffersonian experts to be lettered in the hand.

Jefferson Lew, letter to Charles I. Richards, dated August 2, 1838.

wonder, for the entire structure cost \$60,000 and as late as 1850 the guests were still eating in an unplastered dining room.37

In the years immediately following the purchase of Sweet Springs by Oliver Beirne and his friends, the Springs enjoyed a greater reputation of grandeur and expansion than at any other time. On July 14, 1855, Beirne acquired an immense tract of land, near Gap Mills, known as the Lewis Place from his brother Andrew in acknowledgement of a debt Andrew owed. Apparently Andrew was never able to pay because the property stayed in the Oliver Beirne family for many years.36 Vast herds of horses from the Springs were wintered on the Lewis Place and returned to the Springs in the summer for use of guests during the busy season.

During the Civil War the resort did not appear to operate, nor was Sweet Springs the scene of any important battles or raids. General Averell did go through Sweet Springs on his way to the Salem Raid, and he had intended to return the same way, but due to enemy action he returned by way of Covington instead.39 Also, following the Lynchburg Raid the Federal troops returned to Charleston, West Virginia, by way of Newcastle, Sweet Springs, White Sulphur Springs, and Meadow Bluff.40 Both expeditions caused the usual military depredations on the valley of Sweet Springs, but miraculously the resort buildings themselves were not damaged. Lewis family traditions say that General Hunter gave orders for Lynnside, the Lewis home, and Sweet Springs to be destroyed, but Mrs. Lewis was able to persuade General Averell to place a guard at both places.41

II

Post-Civil War Ownership

Although the resort reopened shortly after the Civil War, patronage of the Springs was greatly reduced in some of the years following it. For instance, on July 27, 1885, there were

^{**}Perceval Reniers, The Springs of Virginia, p. 151.

**Monroe County Deed Book, Vol. S. pp. 210-212. This may have been his uncle, Andrew, Only 1,016 acres of it were actually called the Lewis Place, but there were 1,400 acres near-by and various other tracts in the vicinity.

**Frank S. Reader, History of the Fifth West Virginia Cavalry, Formerly the Second Virginia Infantry, and of Battery G. First West Virginia Light Artillery, and of Battery G. First West Virginia Light Artillery. pp. 222-223

2. J. Sutton, History of the Second Regiment, West Virginia Cavalry Volunteers,
During the War of the Rebellion, p. 135.

only seventeen guests at the Sweet. Beirne may have been discouraged with his resort because on that date he offered it to the State of West Virginia for the proposed second hospital for the insane, which the legislature was expected to authorize. The complete property was offered to the State for \$250,000, about half of its original cost.⁴² For some reason, perhaps through lack of funds, the State failed to authorize the proposed hospital.

At the time of his death in 1888, Oliver Beirne was recognized as one of the richest men in West Virginia. Besides his vast holdings in West Virginia, which amounted to about 8,031 acres, he held land in Virginia and Louisiana. He probably paid more in taxes than all the rest of the community put together. The land book of 1886 shows that the Sweet Springs land was worth \$75,000 and the total for the buildings and land was \$83,568. This is the evaluation of the property for tax purposes and not the sale value of it. However, by 1892 the total evaluation of the land and the buildings decreased to only \$75,200. Apparently the heirs to whom the property passed after Beirne's death could not or did not desire to keep up the resort. It was kept open to the public during those years with the help of managers.

The heirs to Beirne's property were his daughter, Nannie Van Ahlefeldt, and his grandchildren, the children of William Porcher Miles. Thus, all the property except Walnut Grove, the Beirne home at Union, Monroe County, passed into the hands of the grandchildren. Mrs. Von Ahlefeldt got Walnut Grove. Executors of the will were Hugh Caperton, W. G. Caperton, and William Porcher Miles, Beirne's son-in-law.

On January 14, 1895, the executors turned over the entire estate to the heirs, the grandchildren. From that time forth the property was gradually sold, including the Lewis Place which was sold in 1922 to John and Grover G. Mitchell, Charles E. Lynch, Lon Talbott, C. Thomas Sibold, and Sam A. Lynch. 43

On December 15, 1903, the property at Sweet Springs was sold to the Old Sweet Springs Company headed by Charles C. Lewis, Jr. This included all personal property at the hotel and

^{***}Sorder Watchman, July 27, 1885.
***Monroe County Land Book, 1888. Sweet Springs constituted 408 acres of this.
***Monroe County Will Book, Vol. 12, p. 424.
***Monroe County Deed Book, Vol. 57, pp. 184-186.

the farming implements. With it went some land in Alleghany and Craig Counties, Virginia, including the stable at Alleghany Station. The whole purchase included some 1,2181/4 acres of land and was to cost the company \$35,000 plus interest." If the payments were not completed by December, 1913, the heirs could sell the property by law.47

The records show that Lewis was notified in July 1909, that he had not paid his corporation taxes for the year, and in August he was notified for a license for his golf club, both by the State of West Virginia. The club license was \$15.00 and the taxes were \$55.00 including a \$5.00 penalty for not paying on time.48

Charles C. Lewis, Jr., apparently said little or nothing to his father concerning his business dealings with Sweet Springs. for the elder Lewis was constantly writing letters that he knew nothing of certain debts about the resort but that payment would be forthcoming. Oddly enough, the debts were never specific.

The deed of 1903 had stated that if the corporation containing Charles C. Lewis, Jr., and others did not pay for the resort by 1913, the Beirne heirs would get the property back. Apparently the corporation did not meet their financial obligations and the Beirne heirs repossessed it. On December 11, 1916, Charles C. Lewis, Sr., brought suit against the Old Sweet Springs Company with William P. Miles, Jr., and others, the Beirne heirs, with W. M. LaFon (lawyer from Union, West Virginia) as special commissioner." On February 6, 1917, John D. Lewis bid in the resort for his father for \$60,000 on which C. C. Lewis, Sr., made the final purchase April 20, 1917, when Lewis, Jr., went to Union and turned over the check to LaFon. Then Lewis, Jr., became president of the corporation.

The following year C. C. Lewis, Sr., died, and his wife, Bettie, and the Kanawha Banking and Trust Company of Charleston sold the resort to their son, John D. Lewis. The sale included the 1,2181/4 acres, including land in Craig and Alleghany Counties, Virginia. She also sold 570 acres on Cover Creek. She also sold a stable situated in Alleghany Station on

^{**} Bid., Vol. 38, p. 87.

**Monroe County Trust Deed, Vol. 5, p. 61.

**Letter from Lewis Collection.

**Monroe County Deed Book, Vol. 50, p. 463.

the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway in Alleghany County, together with all of the rights previously held by the Old Sweet Springs Company in the lot on which the stable was located. All personal property of the resort was sold with it.⁵⁰

From that year forth the resort changed hands even more rapidly than previously. In 1920, John D. Lewis sold 610 acres to C. H. Paxton for \$69,727.60 in cash. Paxton got all personal property, real estate, and improvements on the property. Lewis reserved the right to cut and remove timber from the sold land to build stables and other buildings such as may have been needed by him for his tenant houses and other outbuildings. Apparently there were no buildings on the land which he kept. Lewis also reserved the right to move certain buildings which were located on the sold property.⁵¹

After that sale the status of the resort became more and more vague. It was still operating for the season of 1924, for the Monroe Watchman reported:

Old Sweet Springs, owned and operated by Chas. H. Paxton, an experienced hotel man, will open the middle of this month for the 1924 season. Mr. Paxton has had a force of men employed for some weeks getting the building and grounds in order for the hundreds of expected guests. . . . Mr. Paxton is looking forward to a large number of guests during the summer months and it goes without saying that they will be well provided for by the management. 52

In December of the same year it was sold again, this time by Mrs. C. H. Paxton, apparently a widow, to W. E. E. Koepler, R. B. Parrish, C. O. Stahlman, and O. J. Wilson of Bluefield, and C. C. Morfit of Welch. A cash payment of \$2,500 was made at the time of the sale with a second payment of \$17,500 to be made February 1, 1925. If the payment was not made, the buyers lost their right and forfeited the cash payment. A third payment of \$20,000 was to be made April 1, 1925, with smaller payments to be made over a period of years until the resort was paid for. There is no mention made of the actual selling price of it. The buyers planned to sell \$100,000 of stock to be sold at \$115 per share and use the money to improve the property. As usual, the owners planned a glorious future for it. 32

^{**}Thid., Vol. 55, pp. 269-272. **Thid., Vol. 54, p. 15. **Minerue Watchman, June 15, 1924. **Thid., December 4, 1934.

Then the position of Sweet Springs for the next few years became even more vague. About 1920, it was sold to Senator N. B. Dial and others who never operated it. In fact, the resort closed as a hotel in either 1926 or 1928. Little can be said about it until August, 1938, when it was sold by Dial to D. M. Taylor of Roanoke for \$30,000. The sale was forced by the Finance Company of Roanoke, Inc., because of debts owed them by Dial and Company.⁵⁴

On August 18, 1941, the Beckley Post-Herald carried the following headline: "Old Sweet Springs Will Be State T. B. Sanitarium." The State of West Virginia had bought the resort from Taylor for \$150,000. A sum of \$40,000 was paid in cash, and the remainder was paid by the following October. The Post-Herald's story gave the best description of the resort and the reasons for the State's purchasing it:

Negotiations in Charleston have been completed whereby the State of West Virginia takes over the historic Old Sweet Springs for a tuberculosis institution, relieving the overcrowded conditions in various state institutions.

The Old Sweet, with an altitude of 2,125 feet and an available acreage of 610 acres of valley land, and a housing capacity for 500 patients offers an ideal location for a tuberculosis hospital. The fact that immediate occupancy for a limited number of patients is possible is also in favor of Old Sweet, as is the fact that it has an abundant water supply from an artesian stream.

The present owner and manager, D. M. Taylor of Roanoke, Virginia, has for some years been reclaiming the old resort, and making livable a large portion of the buildings. At present the ballroom building has about 75 modern sleeping rooms, each beautifully furnished and equipped with bath, eight cottages have already been completely renovated and are serving guests; and the swimming pool stands ready for service with a 60 foot square pool of constantly flowing crystal water.

The visit of Governor Neely and members of the State Board of Control on last Saturday was very timely. The Old Sweet, stood at its best, and opened for the first time since 1928, was alive with a host of week-end patrons, a fact that attested to its popularity. Those in the governor's party were W. S. Wyseng, W. C. Cook, State Road Commissioner Ernest L. Bailey, Dr. Carl M. Frasure of West Virginia University; Dr.

ashforroe County Deed Book, Vol. 70, pp. 146-148.

G. C. Robertson, Dr. C. F. McClintic, State Health Commissioner; Hon. Lon H. Talbott of Union and Senator H. S. Ellison of Union.

On August 21, 1941, the Monroe Watchman speculated on the benefits the proposed sanitarium would bring to Monroe County:

The people of this senatorial district, and of Monroe County in particular, should indeed be grateful to Senator H. S. Ellison for his devoted efforts to bring one of the state's major institutions here—efforts that culminated successfully with the purchase by the state last week of the Old Sweet Springs property. . . .

In this effort, which resulted so successfully, Senator Ellison was ably assisted by another state official, Honorable L. H. Talbott of the Road Commission.

It is too early to predict what changes the creation of a large tubercular sanatorium at Sweet Springs will bring to life in Monroe County. Undoubtedly it is one of the biggest developments here in the county's history.

The housing of some 500 to 700 patients at Sweet Springs, together with the staff necessary to care for them, will doubt-lessly mean the growth of a fair size town in that community in the course of a few years. Property values will rise, there will be an enlarged market for farm produce of many varieties, and numerous employment opportunities, both on new construction and in the permanent operation of the sanitarium, will be created.

The agreement between the state and the resort's owner, D. M. Taylor, provides for an outright purchase of \$155,000, the proposed provision for a year's lease having been eliminated. Mr. Taylor expects to give possession soon after September 1st, the leases on some of the cottages expiring on that date. All personal property at Old Sweet Springs passes to the state except the furnishings which Mr. Taylor has brought here for use in his own cottage, and the cattle being grazed on the farm.

The facilities are being surveyed this week by the State Board of Control engineers preparatory to drawing up plans for alterations, for renovation of some sections not ready for immediate occupancy, and for the construction of a boiler house from which steam will be piped to the various buildings for heating purposes. Final purchase by the state is now subject only to examination of the title and other legal details.⁵⁶

Monroe Watchman, August 21, 1941. See also Monroe County Deed Book, Vol. 10, p. 201. The recorded deed gives a complete description of the property included in the sale.

It may be noted that there is a discrepancy of \$5,000 between the amount of money quoted in the Deed Book as being paid for the resort and what the Monroe Watchman reports. It could be a typographical error.

Unfortunately for the community, the operation of the Springs as a sanitarium was not successful. There seems to be no official reason for this, but one might guess that the valley in which the spring is located is much too damp for tubercular patients, or perhaps the reason was a lack of funds from which to run the two institutions for the same purpose. At any rate the state legislature ordered the institution closed in 1943.

It was opened again in 1945 as a guest home for the old people of the State of West Virginia. It is being used today in this capacity. It is called the Andrew Rowan Memorial Home after the man who carried the message to Garcia during the Spanish-American War. It was opened to its first guest in July, 1945. In 1947 an appropriation by the legislature enabled some improvements to be made on the grounds and buildings, but the biggest aid came in 1949 when the Jefferson Building was renovated.

By the summer of 1952 there were about 400 guests there. Of these, approximately half had aid from the Department of Public Assistance, thirty percent were mildly senile, and eighteen percent came from the Welch or Fairmont Emergency Hospitals.57 About two percent paid their way. As can be seen, most of the guests came to Sweet Springs through the Department of Public Assistance and were completely provided for by the State.

III

Description of Old Sweet

As stated previously, in the beginning the resort was nothing but a collection of log cabins. Even the old courthouse was used to house the guests. The grand hotel (the Jefferson Building) was built in 1839, but the real expansion did not begin until Oliver Beirne became the owner of the resort.

His original idea, thwarted by the Civil War, was to make a semi-circle of buildings in the area, with the bath house some-

⁵⁷Sixteenth Report of the West Virginia Board of Control, 1948-1951.



Dr. B. L. Traynham of Sweet Springs marks the spot where Anne Royall's home was located at Sweet Springs. It is on the land now part of the State Old People's Home. (1952).

where near the center of it. He built five brick cottages in a where it which he also built and alling toward the central Building which he also built and which was actually the last structure to be erected. He had planned to build another row of five cottages on the other side of the Central Building with a second great hotel completing the semi-circle. Thus, the Central Building would have really been the central structure of the semi-circle. Directly behind this building stood a brick building originally used as slave quarters but later as bachelors' quarters. 58 Beyer's painting of Sweet Springs as published in 1857 gave a preview of Beirne's plan. The Beyer picture of the Old Sweet showed the semi-circle completed. It could well be that the owner convinced Beyer that the plan was so far advanced that it would be best to show Sweet Springs as it would be in a few years.59 The brick bath house, built some time during this same period, is a rather formal looking building about two hundred yards from the main hotel, of quadrangular shape, with two high towers. Graceful curved stairways led to upper rooms in these towers where the bath man and bath maid slept. Looking from the porch of the hotel, the ladies' entrance was on the right and was made more exclusive by a boxwood hedge, and the gentlemen's was on the left. A high brick wall divided the pool into two sections.60

As late as 1890 guests were thrilled by the beauty and grandeur of the great hotel. Visitors, alighting from the stage, entered the west end of the hotel into a room covered with velvet carpeting and set with carved sofa and chairs. Draped damask hung from brass cornice. Up a few steps was a narrow corridor extending the entire length of the ground floor along which were shoe-shine parlors, barber shops, flunkies' quarters, and the like. The bar, which adjoined a large game room, was brick paved, with arched brick columns, and two huge brick fireplaces in which cord-length logs glowed constantly. Here also were two very handsome billiard tables, comfortable settees, and chairs for men only.61

August 24, 1952.

**Edward Beyer, Album of Virginia (unnumbered).

**Cletter by Mrs. B. L. Traynham in Works Progress Administration Collection.

A winding stairway (since removed) just outside the ladies' reception room in the corridor led to the next floor. The parlor, dining room, and lobby, occupying the entire upper floor, opened through deep hand-carved doorways onto the pillared porticos.⁶²

Supper in the spacious dining room seating 1,000 was a stately affair. With great dignity the head waiter escorted one to his place. Crystal chandeliers and soft candlelight added charm to the diners. The balls, held in the grand ballroom, were supposed to be among the finest anywhere in the South. At least one visitor regarded the ballroom itself as one of the three largest and most beautiful in the Old South. 63

Music for the balls was furnished by a string band which sat on a raised dais at the upper end of the ballroom. Directly in front of this sat the chaperone "whose approval or frown decided your social status." ⁶⁴ Long mirrors reflected the dancers. The crystal chandeliers were made for candles, but were later wired for electricity. ⁶⁵

Across the hall that led to the ballroom was a lovely reception room, in the center of which stood a mahogany table. On this table was a generous-sized punch bowl from which the guests regaled themselves at intervals during the dance. Abutting this room was a wide veranda, sheltered only by swaying branches of age-old trees.⁵⁶

The bedrooms were furnished with old English chintz curtains, and the spool beds were sheeted with linen; dressers matched the beds, and the rooms were lighted by candles in brass candlesticks or small glass lamps. Each room also had a chest of drawers and a rocking-chair.

The resort was operating again in 1867, but little is known of it until June 9, 1876, when the Border Watchman, the Monroe County newspaper, ran the following article clipped from the Richmond Whig:

⁶³Ibid 63Ibid 64Ibid

as Ibid.

o'Mrs. William Peters. Interview.

"The Old Sweet"—Among the many resorts in the mountains there is not a more pleasant or picturesque one than the famous "Old Sweet Springs." It is here that the elite withdraw from the bustle and jar and surfeit of the metropolitan "White," while for the pure enjoyment of that quiet and repose which are so necessary in the recreation of tired or exhausted nature. The grounds, and waters, and baths at the Old Sweet are all famous, while the menus is [sic] celebrated for its excellence throughout the land. The scenery too is the most sublime in the entire range of the Blue Ridge. It is easy of access, being only ten miles of staging from Alleghany Station, on the Chesapeake and Ohio road, and the very best people are always sure to be met with at this resort. Thus speaks the Richmond Whig, and we think it is about right.

Two years later, on July 7, the Border Watchman had this to say:

This justly celebrated summer resort was opened the 15th ult., under the supervision of the prince of caterers, Capt. Jno. H. Freeman. "The Sweet," in point of comfort and neatness in its appointments and arrangements, is equaled by few, and unsurpassed by none, of the various watering places. We are informed that there are now about fifty guests at "The Sweet."

Thus, the flow of guests might be somewhat reduced by the late war, but the glory of "The Old Sweet" continued to attract those who could affort the luxury of the place. Indeed, Sweet Springs must have been the most comfortable of the resorts, if we are to believe one writer who said that Sweet Springs was the only spring measuring up to comfort by Northern standards.⁶⁹

Near the close of the season of 1877, one writer waxed somewhat poetic when he wrote:

Mr. Editor: . . . I cannot but wonder what ecstatic delight his (Sam'l Johnson) great soul would have felt during such a ride as I last week enjoyed from Second Creek to the Sweet Springs and back. . . . Dinner over, we paid a visit to the Springs. Mr. Beirne did not seem in the least excited over our distinguished presence. Nevertheless, we rolled on his ten-pin alley, . . . admired his beautiful place, and felt thankful for a man who can devise and carry on a business that affords pleasure, employment, and profit to so many. Some forty summer swallows were still flitting about the grounds. 70

[&]quot;The Nation, September, 1877. "A Weekly Journal."
"Border Watchman, September 28, 1877. Letter to the Editor. (Writer not identified.)

By the 1880's most of the guests from the South came as far as Alleghany Station by train and were met there by the stage from the hotel. Good stage horses were required for the service and in 1881 Oliver Beirne placed the following advertisement in the Border Watchman:

Notice—I wish to purchase 12 good stage horses, 15½ to 16 hands, of good action, kind to harness, from six to seven years old, for which I will pay a fair price in Cash, at the Sweet Springs, Monroe County, W. Va.

There was no signature; one simply knew it was Oliver Beirne.

The year following the purchase of Sweet Springs by the Lewises, an electric light system was installed in June by John L. Livers of Woodstock Virginia. Ed Zimmerman of Lewisburg was to be in charge of the plant. The system included not only the hotel but also the grounds and other buildings.71 Later that summer, a new steam laundry, complete with all attachments, was installed for the convenience of the guests.72 The first long distance telephone from Alleghany Station to Sweet Springs was built at the same time. Undoubtedly, both the addition of electricity and a new laundry was meant to be an added inducement to guests, both to encourage more guests to visit the resort and an attempt to keep those who came. It was already hinted that the spas were not as popular as they once had been. The reason for the somewhat sudden decline of the resorts has been discussed to and fro by the experts for the last half century. Some blame it on the automobile, some on the Civil War, and some on improved sanitary conditions in the cities during the malaria season. All of these conditions probably had much to do with the decline of the spas. I do not believe that any one particular condition contributed completely to the demise of the resorts. Times have changed. Things move faster, more people go more places, but few stay very long at any one spot. The movies, and more recently, television, have provided entertainment at home. Home is more comfortable even in the hot and humid summer.

By the summer of 1906 West Virginians were dominating the hotel at Sweet Springs:

Filliance Watchmen, June 16, 1904.

The Old Sweet Springs closed a most successful season. Up to the middle of August the Richmond colony was the most numerous, but at that time the influx of West Virginians was so great that Charlestonians carried off the palm, for numbers and also proved the most lavish entertainers.

Actually this notation is a little misleading. West Virginians and near-by Virginians had dominated the scene since the Civil War. The few remaining hotel registers of that period point up this fact.

The following summer the Sweet Springs Golf Club was formed. It was a small course—about nine holes—but those who can remember say it was a good one. The stockholders were C. C. Lewis, Jr., W. D. Payne, J. F. Bouchelle, Berkeley Minor, Jr., and C. A. Sullivan, all of Charleston. The capital stock was \$1,000 and the corporation was to expire fifty years after the issuance of the certificate of corporation. The stock was divided into 500 shares with a par value of two dollars each. The club had a cafe and sold supplies to its members."

The desperate effort to attract patrons continued well into the season of 1909. On July 13 of that year, C. C. Lewis, Sr., general manager of the resort, wrote to one F. Zerban Brown of Philadelphia—possibly an insurance man:

There are 1825 acres in the whole tract, something like half of it under cultivation.

The Grand Hotel is brick 263 feet long and 67 feet wide, dining room in same is 157 by 39 feet in the clear, ladies parlor and sitting room each 49 by 39 feet. Two ordinaries 55 by 12 feet, besides kitchen, bakery, closets etc. on the first floor, with forty six rooms for guests and six water closets and toilet rooms each. In the basement there are numerous rooms for Pool, Billiards, Bar etc. Adjoining and connected is a large Ball Room with twenty six rooms for guests.

The Central Building, brick contains seventy two rooms, three floors, with toilet and hot and cold baths on each floor for gentlemen and ladies. There are also five brick cottages containing eight to fourteen rooms each, total fifty six besides a number of frame cottages giving a total capacity of about 800 guests. Also one large three story brick and frame building of about the same size for servants with toilets, built last year.

Monroe Deed Book, Vol. 40, p. 618, July 10, 1907.

[&]quot;SIbid., September, 1906 (condensed in "30 Years Ago" column, September 3,

About \$8000.00 was invested last year in beds, bedding, silver and queensware, kitchen ware, etc. besides a new Gas Machine costing over \$1000.00, making a total of over \$5000.00 expended in the place last year; all of which including livery and everything to be included in the One Hundred and Seventy Five Thousand Dollars. . . . ⁷⁵

There seems to be no clear reason for this letter. Probably Lewis hoped to borrow money from Brown for improvements, or he might have been hoping to sell it to him. He might also have been interested in obtaining insurance on the resort. This letter seems to be the last description of the resort for many years. Because of the constant change of ownership and the rapid decline and final closing of the spa about 1928, D. M. Taylor found a staggering amount of repairs to be done when he purchased it in 1938.

After extensive repairs to the resort, approximating \$97,000, Taylor opened a tea room about 1940 or 1941. Facilities at that time included swimming, croquet, badminton, and a rough golf course. The alterations included replacing the old wooden porch of the Jefferson Building with concrete, a bath with each room, changing the pool from wood to concrete but leaving the floor gravel as that is where the water rises, and elaborate redecoration of the ballroom to be used for special occasions. In the spring of 1942 the building and furnishings were valued by an insurance company at \$67,000.76

The Monroe Watchman on July 3, 1941, announced the opening of the resort in the following manner:

For the first time since 1928 the famous Old Sweet Springs is now open for the entertainment of overnight guests. For several years past the grill has been open each summer in the basement for serving meals, but sleeping quarters have not been available for visitors.

Fred Taylor, a son of D. M. Taylor, owner of the famous old resort, was serving as manager. In a brief announcement he stated:

The Old Sweet Springs will be open for a limited number of guests from July 3 until Labor Day. The swimming pool, a croquet, badminton and rough golf course are included privileges.

Filester from the Lewis Collection, West Virginia University Library, Fersonal interview with Thomas Taylor, son of D. M. Taylor, at Roanoke, Virginia, July 1, 1962.

Sleeping quarters beautifully furnished with antique furniture, are available in the old ballroom building, which has been divided into guest rooms, and in four cottages. Meals will be served in the grillroom, of which Mrs. Annie Rumbold Thompson, a matron of Augusta Military Academy, is manager.

None of the remainder of the main building is open, however, except the reception room, which has been entirely redecorated. The floor of the great dining room has been smoothed and polished, and Mr. Taylor plans to use it for special occasions.

However, the opening of the resort for a social season must have been a failure or at least not a resounding success, for on August 18, 1941, the Beckley *Post-Herald* noted that the Old Sweet was to be sold.

IV

Social Life At Sweet Springs

In the early days, people visited the Sweet Springs for the purpose of drinking the waters. However, it soon became apparent that there was more to visiting the springs than drinking the health-giving waters. For once one was there, what was to stop one from gambling, drinking liquors, cavorting about with one or more of the beautiful, if unhealthy damsels there, and generally making merry?

The ample and tasty fare at the Sweet Springs, like the other spas, was one of the main recommendations of the place. Laurence Butler, in 1791, commented that he did not think the accommodations were as good at the Sweet Springs as at the Hotel de York in Paris (perhaps in jest), but that there was "plenty of good eating." There are no specific records as to the kind of foods served at Sweet Springs in those early days, but one can imagine that it was very much the same as that served at White Sulphur Springs and the other leading resorts.

In the early fall of 1794 there came to Sweet Springs one James McHenry, a physician and personal friend of George Washington. McHenry, also something of a geologist, took a dim view of most of the goings on at the Springs, and he left for us an excellent picture of the eating hours of the guests: .

Monroe Wetchman, July 3, 1941.

Laurence Butler, letter to a friend, April 25, 1791.

kept the appetite on the rack for an hour before. About eleven o'clock you review your potion of water (the first drink came at seven in the morning); make little riding or walking excursions, visit Beaver Dam, or sit on benches or chat till three o'clock when everyone is anxious to hear a loud blow which is the summons to dinner. From six to eight o'clock there is a little more water drinking after which those who chuse [sic] coffee, tea, bread and milk or rye must eat supper, and in a general way thus begins, proceeds and closes the dismal occupations of the Sweet Springs.⁷⁹

This is an interesting comparison to the eating hours of the resort in the late nineteenth century. A list published in a petty ledger for guests dated 1872 states the dining hours as follows: Breakfast, 7 to 10 A.M.; Dinner, 2 to 4 P.M.; and Tea, 7 to 9 P.M. Children and servants were served at seven, one, and six. Guests having friends to dine were to notify the office beforehand and meals or lunches served in rooms, or taken from the table, were charged extra. It was also noted that any inattention of the servants would be promptly remedied if reported to the steward.⁸⁰

The meals in the early days of the Springs probably were fairly simple. Breakfast may have consisted of meat, bread of some kind, probably hot, and a beverage. The big meal of the day consisted of several kinds of meat, such as venison, mutton, beef or pork, and whatever vegetables may have been in season at the time. It seems doubtful at this period that there was a farm solely devoted to the raising of vegetables for the guests. However, as the fame and prestige of the resort grew so did its menu. For one thing, a farm was instituted for the sole purpose of supplying the guests and the hotel employees with a plentiful supply of fresh vegetables such as only the mountains could produce in the hot summer weather. Rich pastries and an almost complete list of liquors added a final touch to the grandeur of spa living. Wines and other liquors early became a part of the daily routine of living at the resort. In fact, there were some, like the theologian, Archibald Alexander, who thought that all some of the guests did was drink intoxicating spirits! There is no remaining evidence of the adequacy of the hotel wine cellar during the early days, but at least one list remains from the later period. The hotel was open-

James McHenry, letter to Mrs. McHenry, September, 1794.
September, 1794.

ed for the first time following the Civil War in 1868, and the list of liquors printed for the guests of that year was probably a new one, since it was not likely that there was anything left from the years before the war.⁸¹

Wine List

Champagne	0+	
L. Roederer, carte blanche	Qts.	Pts.
pooderer imperial	5.00	\$2.50
Puinart Pere & Fils, La Marechale	4.50	2.50
Ruinart Pere & Fils, carte blanche	4.50	2.50
Ruinart Pere & Fils, verzenay		2.50
Piper Heidsieck	4.00	2.50
G. H. Mumm's verzenay		2.50
Moet & Chandon verzenay	4.00	2.50
Moet & Chandon green seal	5.00	3.00
Bordeaux (red)		
St. Estephe	1.00	
Medoc		
St. Julien, 1861	2.00	1.50
St. Emilion	3.00	
Chateau Leoville	2.00	
Chateau Larose		
Chateau Margaux	5.00	
Chateau Lafitte (white)	5.00	
Sauterne	2.00	
Haut Barsac		
Chateau Yquem		
Burgundy (red)		
Beaune	2.00	
Pommard	3.00	
Chambertin		
Romanne		
Glos de Vougeot (white)		
Chablis		
Montrachet	5.00	
Rhine wines		
Niersteiner	3.50	
Rudesheimer	3.50	
Hochheimer Berg	3.50	
Markobrunner Cabinet	5.00	
Schloss Johannisberg	6.00	
Snorbling II	3.50	2.00
parkling Hock		2.00
Sparkling Mossel	3.00	

This list is found pasted to the back of a blotter for 1868 in West Virginia

Sherry, Madeira & Port	***
Table	
Harmony Pale	2.50 1.50
Harmony Topaz	2.50 1.50
Imperial Amontillado	3.50 2.00
Payne's Madeira	4.00
Table Port	2.00 1.50
Victoria Port	
Cordials	A second
Old Cognac	5.00
Old Jamaica Rum	
Old Bluegrass Whiskey	2.50
Kirschwasser	
Curacoa	4.00
Marachino	3.00
Anisette	3.50
Malt Liquors	
Muir's Scotch Ale	
Jeffries' Ale	
Yonger's Ale	
Bass' Ale	
London Porter	
Guiness' Porter	.00
	.50

Genuine Selters Water

The known records of Sweet Springs are few and far between for the first fifty years of its operation. I have been able to locate only one record book for that entire period and that bears the date June, 1943. It is not by any means a complete record, but it does serve to remind us of the prices of some of the following items:

Venison	~~.	140	4 64
Butter	21/2	cents	per 1b.
	10	cents	per 1b.
Eggs			per doz.
1 Pheasant			The second secon
2 Turkeys			whole
Honey	\$1.00	whole	e
8 Ducks	8	to 10	cents
The state of the s	1.00		

Prices varied. For instance, in July venison sold for 2½ cents per pound and in August for 4 cents per pound. The number of guests at the hotel might have had something to do with the price. The more guests the higher the management paid for the meat, because there was less chance of its spoiling. August was the peak month for visitors. The main course of meat was

either a wild meat such as venison, turkey, pheasant, or local domesticated meats such as chicken and ducks. Beef was also important and near the turn of the century caviar was imported. However, vague the records, the food itself must have been pretty good because at least one guest wrote that, "We found an abundance of clean and good provisions, venison, mutton, good bread and butter, and excellent milk; the pastry was also good and abundant. . . ."53

Any indications of the costs of living at Sweet Springs are also vague. The amount of board and room one paid must have been set according to the amount of money or influence the guest could muster because some paid \$1.72 per day, some \$2.00 per day, and some as low as \$1.50 per day. One man even paid \$1.50 for two days' board! This price included meals and room. It is also possible that these prices varied because of the different types of rooms provided. In fact, the only set price at Sweet Springs seemed to be the bath. It remained 25 cents from the earliest records until the resort closed. The monthly bills varied, too. One woman paid \$100 per month while another paid \$150. Still a third paid only \$50 for the same thirty-day period.64 Some of the difference may also have been because of the size of the family in question. The guest books merely list "Mr. and family," seldom mentioning the number in the family. Children, of course, cost half price in nearly everything. Servants also were half price. With all this variation in board it is interesting to note that in at least one journal the statement was made that board per day would be \$3.00, per month \$75, for more months \$60 per month.85

Laundry in the early days and as late as the turn of the century was done by hand by the hotel help. It could be priced anywhere from 50 cents to \$4.00. The cost of laundry varied, too. Sometimes it cost more to have one piece done than it did to do a whole laundry. This was probably due to the difficulty of it more than to the amount.

The resort was closed during the Civil War but reopened in 1867. On September 4, 1867, General Robert E. Lee is quoted

Sweet Springs, Cash Book, June to September, 1843, found in the hotel at Sait Sulphur Springs, Monroe County.

**G. W. Featherstonhaugh, Excursion Through the Slave States, Reniers Collection.

^{**}Sweet Springs Journal, June 20 to October 6, 1880.

as having a washing done for 35 cents. This is probably true since he was known to have visited the Springs regularly for a few years following the war. He made his headquarters at White Sulphur and toured the near-by springs at which he was wined and dined. There is no record of his paying any board at Sweet Springs. He probably did not, since other Confederate leaders who came to the Springs did not. Lee seemed to have been fond of Beaver Dam Falls, about four miles east of Sweet Springs, which he visited regularly and of which a young lady artist sent him a sketch.

From time to time the hotel made inventories of most of the items used for the convenience of the guests. However, no existing list is complete. The information does give one an idea of what the hotel had. A Blotter for the year 1868 lists the number of chairs in the hotel as 1,692 and broke them down into the following kinds:

Split	T-1-2-2-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	965
Windsor	7410000-05320417-05444-05-0554-04-05-05-05-05-05-05-05-05-05-05-05-05-05-	353
Cain [sic]	THE TAXABLE BURNEY IN SECURIOR	320
Cushioned	***************************************	54

An account book for 1871 gives the hotel credit for the following items:

Tea spoons	28
Table spoons	18
Large and small knives	10
Forks	47
The state of the s	30
Salt Spoons	- 8
Sugar Spoons	_ 1
Sugar tongs	_ 2
Sugar bowls	-
Butter knives	
mustaru spoons	
egrap pitchers	100
Cream pitchers Cups and saucers	3
Cups and saucers	3
Cups and saucers Plates and dishes of assorted sizes China candlesticks	18
China candlesticks Dust pan	157
Dust pan Goblets	3
Ciphlate	
Finger bowls	-
Several water	. 32
Several water jars, butler stands, ice bowls, trays, etc	
etter to the same of the same	2

estletter to Lee's daughter-in-law, Mrs. William Harrison Fitzhugh Lee, March 1, 1803. Quoted in the Mouroe Watchman, September 14, 1833.

This could not possibly have been a complete list of the hotel tableware since any resort the size of Sweet Springs is bound to have more than 18 cups and saucers or 30 forks. However, a tableware inventory of 1909 is more complete and even adds:

Napkins	200
	50
Kitchen Hand to	35
New dish towels	25
Class towels	24

It also offers a list of all the new silver in the resort:

Knives 16 doz Forks 15 doz Table spoons 18 doz Teaspoons 29 doz Ice teaspoons 7 doz Sugar spoons 2 doz			
Forks 15 doz Table spoons 18 doz Teaspoons 29 doz Ice teaspoons 7 doz Sugar spoons 2 doz			
Table spoons 18 doz Teaspoons 29 doz Ice teaspoons 7 doz Sugar spoons 2 doz		055/00	
Teaspoons 29 doz Ice teaspoons 7 doz Sugar spoons 2 doz	. an	d	8
Ice teaspoons 7 doz			
Sugar spoons 2 dox			
Juga1	. ar	nd	7
After dinner spoons 3 do	. ar	nd	1
Sugar tongs 2 do			
Fruit knives 2 do	. aı	nd	9
Nut picks 2 do	z. aı	nd	9
Nut crackers 2 do	z. a	nd	2
Butter knives 5			

A list of old silver included 105 forks, 53 knives, 74 tablespoons, 5 teaspoons, 7 butter knives, 3 nut crackers, and 12 dozen unused new cheap silver teaspoons.⁸⁷

Likewise, an inventory of the Ladies' Bathhouse would seem to be incomplete since it lists only 13 looking glasses, 2 glass tumblers, 29 reams of water closet paper, 1 broom, and 1 bucket. A survey of the Gentlemen's Bathhouse produced almost the same results with the addition of 6 combs and 5 hair-brushes. The most plausible explanation for this incompleteness would be that the guests preferred to carry their own paraphernalia.

The children either had a dining room of their own, or a portion of the large dining room was designated for them, because an inventory of the same year 1909 lists the following items found in "closet in Children's Dining Room."

Water	bottles	21
Sugar	bowls	. 49

^{**}Sweet Springs Register, 1920, 1969. (These books usually carry more than one date.)
**Elbid_July-September, 1883.

Small hand trays	17	
Small hand trays Large butler's trays	24	
Crumb pans	19	
Racks	24	
Tables	34	
Chairs	160	
Finger bowls	24	
Pepper	50	
Oil and vinegar	17	
Water glasses	15	doz.
Ice tea glasses	2	doz.
Crumb knives	12	
Vases about	32	
Crumb brushes		
Salt cruets	50	
Ice bowls	2	*
Hair brooms	2	

There were 100 slips, 100 sheets, and 100 towels bought in 1907 for the hotel. At the same time they bought from Miller and Rhoads in Richmond 18 gray blankets, 2 bolts of toweling for glasses, and 3 pieces of unbleached linen.⁸⁹

The employees were paid various amounts with the cook and the bartender commanding the best salaries. The cook received \$248 for three months and three days while the bartender received \$145 for two months and twenty-seven days. The lowest was the parlor maid who received \$33 for three months and nine days. They were permitted to take their wages out in merchandise at the hotel, and many of them never received any cash at all because they spent it before they got it. 90 One of the most interesting stories told during the late 1880's and 1890's concerns a Negro caterer and bartender, John Dabney. It seems that he made the best mint juleps to be found any place in the South and had a cup given him by the Prince of Wales to prove it. This same man also was in the process of buying himself free when the Civil War broke out. When the war was over he refused to admit his freedom until he had sent a wagon load of household goods and food to his former mistress to pay for the remainder of his freedom." He never permitted anyone to see his cooking operations. *2

esfold., 1907.
**Mands Book (Employees), 1879.
**Personal interview, Miss Rose Caperton, July, 1982.
**Personal interview, Mr. S. C. Craig, July, 1982.

During the same period it was reported that one to two beeves under three years old were killed each week and fifteen beeves under three years old were killed each week and fifteen to twenty sheep per week for the plates of the guests at the to twenty sheep per week for the plates of the guests at the twenty sheep per week for the plates of the guests at the resort. Cooking was done by wood on six fire ranges. The resort also put up its own ice. There were apparently five ice resort also put up its own ice. There were apparently five ice resort also put up its own ice. There were apparently five ice resort also put up its own ice. There were apparently five ice resort also put up its own ice. There were apparently five ice founds.

There was always a great deal of baking done at the resort and nearly every inventory, no matter how incomplete, listed and nearly quantities of powdered, granulated, and brown sugar. All sorts of fruits such as apples, raisins, lemons, cherries, and others were to be found there. Also extracts, coconut, flour, and all the other ingredients that go into baking. During the peak years of resort visiting before the Civil War the Old Sweet played host to as many as 3,000 guests at one time. Of course, not so many people were able to come after the war, but those who could responded to the advertisements in the papers. On August 25, 1876, Oliver Beirne paid by check the grand sum of \$151.40 for advertising in seven different newspapers. They were the Charleston News and Courier, Savannah News, Cincinnati Gazette, Richmond Enquirer, Richmond Whig, Norfolk Virginian, and the Richmond Dispatch. 4 There was also much advertising in the very late stages of the resort's operations. In 1923 a list gives at least ten advertising media: The Daily News and Advance, Lynchburg; a display advertisement in a New Orleans newspaper; The News-Leader, Richmond; Daily Gazette Company, Charleston; Huntington Herald Company; Times, Roanoke; Globe-Democrat, St. Louis; Virginia and Pilot Publishing Company; Where to Go Bureau, Inc., Boston, and the Times, Washington. In June of that year 2,000 pamphlets of twelve pages each were bought for \$84 for distribution to the guests.*5

What did the guests do for amusement? In the beginning there was little besides eating and drinking, card playing, and a little dancing. At least one early guest complained that none of these efforts afforded him any joy.

parties are considered of this class. I have heard of an as-

sembly it is true, but dancing to no music or bad music can hardly be called an amusement. One may occupy themselves however in various ways. First in drinking the water, and next in riding or walking to get good (?) of it. 96

This gentleman may have been disgruntled because his family was not with him, as he constantly reminded his wife in his letters that nothing afforded him joy if she was not with him.

However, another gentleman of a few years earlier wrote to a friend that:

... We had a good deal of Genteel Company from the different parts of the Continent and some from the West Indies. (Considering how far it lies in amongst the mountains) we had a regular ball every week, besides Tea parties. Our accommodations I can't say was so good as we had at Hotel de York in Paris, as there was only one Inn, and upwards of Two hundred people besides the servants to accommodate, tho' I can't say but we had plenty of good Eating, notwithstanding we had great appetites which the waters Created.⁹⁷

But even James McHenry admitted that the food was good and accomodations were not bad. He mentioned that the men dined at the common table in the dining room while the ladies took their meals in their huts or rooms. McHenry must have had a strong sense of humor because he mentioned the sermon of a preacher against dancing and card playing and then told how the men rushed out to the gaming table after church, and the ladies chose their partners. In the meantime, the only fiddler at the resort had been converted to Methodism. That had a considerable deadening effect on the assemblies at Sweet Springs.

In one of these letters to his wife, McHenry regaled her with tales of inscriptions and initials he found on the cabin walls, doors, and chairs. He did not mention any by name, but they were names of former occupants of the cabins and the dates of their arrival and departure. Some were carved "in Roman and some in Italien [sic] characters with much apparent labour and pen-knife ingenuity." He said he knew some of them but feared the whole group would be lost to posterity because the wood they carved in would decay. At that, he did not find any names of lovers." Fourteen years after the above letters were written another guest wrote in almost the same words:

^{**}McHenry, letter to his wife, August, 1794, ***Butler, letter, ***McHenry, letter, August, 1794.

There were accommodations here for two hundred persons; there were provided with cabins of two, three or four rooms families are provided with loghouses. families are production of the company, and all the crowded, with furnitude, with furnitude increase of the company, and all that are able, according to the nublic table, to a plentiful breakfast according to the public table, to a plentiful breakfast, dinner and meet at the public table, to a plentiful breakfast, dinner and meet at the part of the majority. Wine is selder introduction want supper, which is the majority. Wine is seldom introduced; music of appetite in the majority crown the evening and of appeared and dancing frequently crown the evening, and cards are reand dancing many, more to pass time than through a spirit sorted to, although there are professed gamblers, at this place, of gaming, although there are professed gamblers, at this place, of gammas of their most more encourses the for want of who have they meet more encouragement than the present water drinking folks seem inclined to give them. We have neither church nor clergyman within miles, but have been favoured, this day, Sunday, with a sermon by one of our party, the composition was plain, correct and well delivered, and the audience attentive and apparently edified.99

Later from the same man: "The charge for boarding is seven dollars per week, and half a dollar per day for each horse; that is extravagantly high for the latter, as hay, oats, and corn are remarkably low." Again, "... and you may frequently purchase venison at one cent, beef and mutton at three cents, per lb. and chickens at six cents per pair; of fish the supply is small

The kind of amusements one enjoyed probably was due to what the patient had come to the Springs for—some came as invalids, some as socialites, and some as nurses for the invalids. Of this latter group one person wrote: "This is about one of the dullest places I ever was in. The first two days we spent here I felt perfectly homesick." She was pleased to admit, however, that she was getting used to it and was glad to see that "Pa" was getting better. Then she deplored the circumstances which send poor invalids to "these confortless spas." In fact, it seems that poor Miss Van Lew's only source of entertainment was the fleas which she attempted to exterminate as they could be seen "in great glee jumping about the floor in a style that seemed to set human nature in defiance." 103

One thing all the spas had in common was lack of space. Guests complained about cramped living quarters, but worse

[&]quot;John E. Caldwell, A Tour Through Part of Virginia in the Summer of 1808,

Elizabeth Van Lew, letter to Charles I. Richards, August, 1839.

than that were the conditions in the dining room. Mark Pencil, a celebrated writer of his day, wrote:

We made our first appearance at dinner, where over two hundred persons were struggling for elbow room at two tables only large enough for half that number. We were so fortunate as to be seated near a celebrated caterer, who having a dozen servants in his pay, he was liberal enough to supply all his friends in his vicinity. . . . We had air during dinner, from the many fans suspended above, and which were kept constantly in motion. 104

Guests often complained when they had to stay at the Red Sweet (now Sweet Chalybeate) about one mile east of Sweet Springs. The resort for all its pretensions and new buildings still did not have enough room. In 1859 there were 2,752 guests divided among the three months of the season with the bulk of them coming in late July and August. The season officially opened June 15 and closed about September 20. There were always a few stragglers until the first of October.

Sweet Springs did not lose much of its popularity until the 1920's. However, the beginning of Old Sweet's decline came much earlier. The Civil War devastated the entire South and made sojourns to the spas impossible. The only people left to visit were a few local people who could count on receiving cut rates at the springs anyway and wealthy Northerners who wanted something new to do. These people kept the Springs alive for a number of years. In fact, as late as 1920 there were more than 650 guests. But the decline was sharp after 1920.

There were dances, picnics, riding and driving, and bowling. In the late period of the resort there was even a golf course in hopes of reviving the waning spirit of the spas. Of course, there was always bathing and drinking. I have already discussed this pleasure in the early period, but the heyday and the decline of the era marked much more of it than the beginning era had ever dreamed of. There are no records of the period before the Civil War, but if the period following it is any example, there was at least one big dance a week and several fancy masked balls a season. Some of these were called the "Powdered Ball" because all the men wore wigs and costumes and the women put their hair up and powdered it."

¹⁰⁴Mark Pencil, The White Sulphur Papers, p. 48. The real name for Mark Pencil is not known.
105Miss Rose Caperton. Personal interview, July, 1952.

The band was likely to strike up at any hour, and eleven o'clock seemed as good a time as any to the resort managers. O'clock seemed as good at eleven a band of eleven members of therefore, every morning at eleven a band of eleven members of the entertainment of guests strolling about the lawn. I played for the entertainment of guests strolling about the lawn. The same thing was repeated at two-thirty and six o'clock. The order of the same thing dances began at eight-thirty. The musicians must have evening dances began at eight-thirty. The musicians must have evening dances began at tennis became popular during the last well earned their pay.

The bowling alley and tennis became popular during the last part of the last century. The two bowling alleys, location unpart of the last century were covered with zigzag lattice work for walls and certain, were covered with zigzag lattice work for walls and

Riding and driving were popular, too. The women carried parasols while driving late in the afternoon. It was sensible not parasons to go out in the heat of the day. It was bad for the complexion to go out and of the peaches-and-cream Virginia belles. It did the health no good either because of the strong possibility of sunstroke. Ridgood exercise if taken moderately and, of course, in a side saddle for the women. Divided skirts were long in coming into this beautiful valley. The most athletic sometimes undertook to ride to White Sulphur and back the next day.108 Where did they ride and drive? Mostly to Beaver Dam Falls, a favorite picnic area about four miles from Sweet Springs. Some might venture toward Gap Mills and the Lewis Place where the horses were quartered during the winter. Mr. S. C. Craig tells of his enjoyment at seeing the horses running down the road in the spring after wintering in the stables of the Lewis Place about fourteen miles west of Sweet Springs. The prices of horses and vehicles were like all others at Sweet Springs-unstable. Saddle horses usually were \$1.50 an hour, but a carriage or cart could be from fifty cents to \$2.00 for an undetermined time.

The guest list at Sweet Springs probably included many important and well-known persons. There are no records left to indicate exactly who they were, but in all probability the same important personages who visited the other spas came to Sweet Springs. These included President Martin Van Buren, President John Tyler, Henry Clay, the Bonaparte family, and others at whom we can only guess. Following the Civil War many of the Confederate leaders, particularly the military, visited

Sweet Springs. Of course, they were never charged. Among these distinguished guests were Generals Robert E. Lee, John Echols, P. G. T. Beauregard, and members of the Robert Toombs family. Andrew S. Rowan, a native of Union, made a dashing swain among the belles as he danced and capered in the dashing manner of a West Pointer. All the distinguished Monroe Countians, such as the Capertons, Beirnes, Porcher Miles, and others came to the resort as the days became better.

After the Civil War sports at the Sweet Springs became more varied. In the old days one had pretty much contented himself with riding and dancing, but the last half of the century presented a much more active picture. The old sports were continued and to them were added organized play such as track meets, including the high jump, broad jump, hurdle race, 110-yard dash, and throwing the hammer. Right after the turn of the century a golf course was added to entice the guests. Tennis became popular.

But even the new improvements failed to keep the interest of a faster moving population, and by the end of World War I the days of the resorts were drawing rapidly to a close.

¹⁰⁰ Sweets Springs Account Book, given by D. M. Taylor of Roanoke, Virginia, to the University of Virginia. Reference for August, 1886.

SOME ADDED THOUGHTS ON DENMAR COLORED SANITORIUM

the administration of Dr B. Crichlow. My position was in building maintenance. At the end of several months I was transferred to work with the electrical company contracted to change the Denmar electrical system from direct current to alternating current. When this was accomplished, I returned to Denmar Hospital maintenance, upgraded to Maintenance Supervisor, responsible for the building repairs and alterations, the distribution of the maintenance budget, the hiring of maintenance personnel and the overall direction of the operations and maintenance of the entire hospital complex.

The write up of July 28, 1983 was very good, a few errors are evident.

I would grade the article at least a C+.

I arrived at Denmar in 1929, ten years after the institution was opened and worked through August 1957. The Superintendent was Dr. B. A. Crichlow, his assistant was Dr. Hayden, both from Charleston. The theory of treatment then was rest, food and fresh air.

The lumber company's boarding house had been converted into a $2\frac{1}{2}$ story main hospital building. The ground floor housed the kitchen, patient dining room and two office rooms. The seriously ill patients occupied the second and half story attic floors. Added to this building on the south side were sleeping quarters for patients. There was an axcavation made under the building to accommodate a large cast iron sectional boiler and brick chimney.

The row of five room cottages was converted into patient quarters by connecting two with sleeping porches between. The cottages were used for lounging and dressing purposes. All patients slept on the porches with large windows that most of the time remained open. The patients were covered with heavy woolen blankets for warmth. In this row were two female cottages and two, matron supervised cottages for children.

Up from the cottage row was a small building used by the lumber company as a church. Later use was as a school. The main road into and through the

frounds to the railroad was lined on both sides with company housing. The first house at the end facing the railroad was Assistant Superintendent residence. On the north side of this home was a cottage used as a nurses home. Other cottages were converted into quarters for male patients with the accommodating sleeping areas added. The farm supervisor had a cottage. I used the first cottage at the entrance gate as my residence.

The third row of cottages, one was used by Clarence Smith, undertaker, who had the contract for embalming the deceased of the institution. Two buildings were used for general storage and two as Huttonsville trustee inmate quarters. The first dairy facility set back in a field toward Beard on the second level.

Directly across the road from the assistant superintendent's home was a mule barn. In those days mules were used for farming. One huge team was purchased from the contractors who were grading the road bed for U S 219 through our county.

The configuration of the land of Denmar consists of three levels. The first level is the site of the present hospital, second level was the site of the original hospital, the third level was the site of a storage building, railroad depot, post office and the fertile fields across the railroad tracks. The old ice house mentioned in the previous article remained in use until 1931.

The first mechanical refrigeration was installed through Harry Cochran, who was in charge of the Monongalia Power Company. It was a walk-in type, 35° cooler system.

The portion left of the old mill building was used to store hay and straw for the dairy area and hog pen bedding. Later the mules were replaced by Farm-All tractors with steel wheels and cleats for traction.

The State purchased a pedigree Holstein bull to service the dairy herd. A rood blood line of cattle assured the maintenance of Class A stock and reliable dairy products. The dairy line began to enlarge necessitating the forty foot extension to the dairy building. It consisted of extra milking

dairy was a pasteurizing and bottling plant. With an upright higher pressure boiler to power the pasteurizing, homogenizing and bottle washing equipment. I believe it is correct to say this was the first pasteurization plant in Pocahontas County. Zed Smith operated a large dairy and delivered milk to the City of Marlinton and the surrounding area at the time the equipment was installed at Denmar. His milk, I believe, was unpasteurized. Along with the pasteurizing equipment was installed a large walk-in cooler to maintain the milk after processing. Also in the area was installed the first deep freeze for storing meat and perishable items. The third major addition to the dairy complex, of my design was a large lofting and roughage feeding stall area, utilized after milkings.

In the late 1930's during the PWA and WPA Administration we went to battle for a new sanitarium building. The main people a Denmar to help accomplish this feat were Dr. S. Bampfield, Superintendent, Mr R. J. Roane, Financial Secretary and W. K. Davis O&M Engineer, along with J. Burdette and Col. White of the State Board of Control. After going through the legislative process, it was finally decided to match the Federal Government grant with State funds to construct the first unit. The building designed to be of three sections, a 300 bed capacity hospital. The first section housed 100 patients with the center portion of the fourth floor used as nurses quarters and extende from each side of this center section were patient sundecks. The basement level housed the kitchen and personnel dining room, a small room with a distillery for processing sterile water and a large hall which was the rear entrance to the building. This entrance was the most used as the building faced the Greenbrier River and the access road passed to the rear of the building. There was a large room intended to be used as a laundry which was split into three sections. One section was used as a commissary for sundry Items sold to the patients. This was operated in partnership between Eva Smith, House Preceptress and WK Davis. This store gave 50% of the profits to a fund for needy patients enabling them to purchase necessary items not

provided by the hospital. We operated the store for many years until Mrs. Smit) left th facility and I continued the operation until 1957. The second room housed the main electrical panels and some storage. The rest of the area (largest part) was used by patients and staff for religious services and social functions. There were two bedrooms at each end of the floor used by maids.

The sub-basement housed the central power plant. Equipped with two low pressure boilers of 15 lb pressure rating. At a later date a furnance was installed in the area with a shaft extending to the third floor with openings on each floor utilized to rid the floors of burnable, disposible refuse. The sub-basement was equipped with a grated air vent which was not satisfactory, it did not eliminate the hazzardest conditions to the furnace firemen. This grating was replaced with a thirty inch diameter steel tubular unit running the full height of the building for a good draft to get rid of the gases created by the coal fired boiler. A unit was also installed to attempt to reduce the spread of fly ash over the buildings and grounds. After this unit was installed we found it interferred with the efficiency of the boilers. The baffles in the unit were removed so the flu would continue its natural draft.

Later boilers were equipped with stokers including the feeding worm extending from the coal bin to the furnace.

The next major improvement in buildings was the addition of a nurses home to the west of the main building. The co-designer was Mary Truss Davis, Supervisor of nurses. Included in the building was a two room, with bath, apartment for the head nurse. Later a compact equipped kitchen was added to this unit. A large recreation area was also at this end of the building. The nurses rooms extended the length of the rest of the building on a central hall with rooms on each side. At the same time two cottages were built beyond the nurses building to house the superintendent and the financial secretary. These with the nurses building were heated by steam from the main hospital building.

The second phase of buildings were constructed from salvaged materials of mill cottages. A two story building with rooms for personnel utilizing

common bath on each floor, a three room apartment with bath was part of the building. This building was heated with a coal burning cast iron furnace and there was a furnace fired hot water tank.

A road was built of crushed rock running off the main road between the superintendent and finance secretary's quarters.

A mule barn was also built from salvage materials. There was a hog lot built beside the mule barn and a small cutting and curing building for processing meat.

Across from these buildings was built a four room with bath residence for the farm supervisor. Heat and hot water were generated from a basement furnace. Beyond these facilities was the cemetary on the State land adjacent to Beard land.

The laundry for years was contracted out to laundries in Ronceverte and Elkins. The next building phase done, with prison labor, was a fully equipped laundry especially for laundering the hospital items. The installed equipment included the latest American Laundry Machine products, consisting of two tubs, a medium sized extractor, a two person flat work ironer and four steam operated presses. All powered by a 20 horsepower upright high pressure steam boiler. This building had an attic and an end storage room. Later a twenty foot extension was added equipped with Hoffman Laundry and Dry Cleaning products, purchased from the U S Surplus store at Dunbar.

The personnel quarters were moved farther down in order to utilize the area for a one story building to house male personnel. This building was U shaped with the right wing converted into two apartments for doctors and the dietition. The balance of the building was used by personnel. A small mechanical room was under the left wing into which, extended from the main building, were heat ducts. Beside the male building, also constructed out of salvaged lumber, was erected a recreation building.

Another major accomplishment was the building of a new water system, eliminating deep wells, to use modern filtering and treatment plant instead,

the water supply pumped from the Greenbrier River. PH tests were made daily at the main hospital building to assure purity and safety. A six inch cast iron pipe with mechanical joints was laid from the treatment plant to a 150,000 gallon steel water storage tank that was placed high enough to assure adequate gravity pressure to the hospital complex and high pressure fire hydrants. Next was constructed West Virginia"s first sewage lagoon to have the most modern sewage treatment system.

A vehicle garage and mechanical shop was built next to thelaundry facility All of the complex roadbeds including the circular driveway in the rear of the main building, the large parking areas and parking areas for various other buildings were constructed of crushed rocks from the Greenbrier River utilizing prison trustee labor.

In the early 1950's the second 100 bed, three story high wing of the hospital building was erected, including a half basement. The basement housed a record storage room, building mechanical shop, two diesel engine powered emergency electrical generators, an autopsy room, a two body refrigerated vault and some general short time storage, in open spaces. A few months after the completion of this wing I supervised the excavating under the remainder of the building. This done with hand labor in such a manner the structural soundness of the building was not weakened. This portion of the basement was used for staple food storage and included a large freezer for perishable food storage.

We also revamped the medical operating facility replacing the old X-ray machine with the latest X-ray equipment. The old X-ray machine was dismantled and reworked into a fluoroscope. Replaced the low pressure autoclave with a modern high pressure five minute sterilizing unit.

All things did not emerge without some setbacks. This is a case in point.

When the planning and designing of the second wing was in progress. I as the hospital complex operations and maintenance supervisor requested a high pressure boiler be installed for this wing. The boiler was not installed

during the erection of the wing. Walls had to be opened and a dury out of the driveway in order to install this third boiler in the peen delivered. The contractor was questioned. His reply was "that is what is called for on the architect's design." The contractor installed the boiler, resealed the walls and refinished the driveway. After a long delay hassling with the State building and contract engineers, once more the walls were opened, the driveway torn up, the low pressure boiler removed, the high pressure boiler installed, the walls and driveway returned to the original state. The end result was the State had to pay out an additional 25,000 dollars because some one did not heed the request of the operations and maintenance supervisor. The new equipment in the new wing was high pressure equipment and it would take a high pressure boiler to operate it.

It may seem this article rambles and returns, not really, the accomplishments listed are chronological, having been completed in the span of 28 years. During my tenure at Denmar many things were accomplished. The installation of safety and security alarm systems, inner office and floor communication systems, ice making machines on the floors and in the kitchen areas, moved laboratory to the basement of the second wing. Numerous other installations and improvements were made. The third wing of the main hospital building has never been added.

Portions of the new construction, changing a lumber company's logging camp and lumber mill into a hospital complex was accomplished under my supervision by contractors, maintenance personnel, and prison trustee laborate hospital staff personnel were all highly qualified for their positions and very supportive of suggestions for changes, additions or deletions proposed by me to make the hospital's operation run as smoothly as possible

My tenure ended in August 1957.

Winfield K. Davis



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Know Your Neighbors This is Winfield Kirk Davis, of Route 1, Marlinton. He and his wife, Mary Truss Davis, are now retir-

From 1929 to 1965 Mr. Davis was employed as an engineer for the State of West Virginia at Denmar and Lakin State Hospitals. He fold us many interesting things about his association with Denmar and with its growth, so we asked him to write about it, and we print his story herewith.

Mr. Davis was born in Catlettsburg, Kentucky, the son of Victoria and Kirk Davis. He went out on his own at twelve years of age. going to Cincinnati, where he made his own living by selling the Cincinnati Post, morning paper, Cincinnati Star, the noon paper, and Cincinnsti Inquirer, the evening paper.

At 14 he went to Cleveland and learned his trade by working on the Union . Terminal Tower Building. which had 52 stories and The charge and the

the came to Donmar to done of Pocahontas County since, working some years at Lakin after Denmar.

Denmar Colored Sautorium

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Winfield K. Davis

Car Care and Maintenance

The Fuel and Energy Office of the Governor's Office of Economic and Community Development is offering a set of 26 Answer Rooks from the Shell Oil Company to individuals in-terested in car care and maintenance,

To receive a free set of booklets, call those 348-8860 (Charleston) or toll-free 1/800/642-9012.

Craft Workshops

The West Virginia Dept of Education's fall crail workshops will include in struction in the unique as of designing and construct ing religious banners.

The specialized craft, u be presented Sept. 30 - Oct 2, will be taught by Conn Eggers, a former artist fo Vogue Patterns, who tried her hand at religious ban ners when the church she attended burned down. Us ing a patchwork style, Eggers made a dramatic boldly-colored banner proclaiming, "O Sing Unto the Lord a New Song," which was hung in the rebuilt church.

> Other workshops during the Sept. 30 - Oct. 2 session will be devoted to bobbin lace, chair caning, jewelry photography and whea weaving. The Oct. 15-10 session will offer work shops in the business o crafts, including bookkeep ing, insurance, promotion and marketing. Basic join ery, blacksmithing, electric kiln use, spinning, stained glass and tapestry weaving will be offered Oct. 28-30.

All workshops are con ducted at the Cedar Lake: Conference Center near Ripley. For information call 372-6263 or 348-0216.

PUBLIC MEETING

TOWN OF HILLSBORO

The Town of Hillsboro will hole a public meeting for all interester persons to discuss the results of the waste water treatment facility planning that has been in progress for the Town of Hillsboro. The preparation of Step I facility The preparation of Step 1 facility
plan is required under the Clean
Water Act 19ub. L. 96-2171 con
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from The water treatment systems. The water treatment systems. The water treatment of recommendations for sewage coltreatmentally plan presents
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these goals.

To help insure a successful
facility process, public interand participation of citizens of

ake: Cleveland's

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Denmar Colored Saniterium

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The lumber company's boarding house had been converted into a 21/2 story main hospital building. The ground floor housed the kitchen, patient dining room and two office rooms. The seriously ill patients occupied the second and half story attic floors. Add- J. Burdette and Col. White

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In the early 1950's the second 100 bed, three story high wing of the hospital building was erected, including a half basement. The basement housed a record storage room, build- of September, 1983. ing mechanical shop, two CASE NO. 83-396-T-T diesel engine powered emergency electrical gentwo-body refrigerated vault and some general short time storage in open spaces. A few months after the completion of this wing I supervised the excavating under the remainder of the building. This was done with hand labor in such a manner that the structural soundness of the building. was not weakened. This portion of the basement was used for staple food storage and included a large freezer for perishable food storage.

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To receive a free set of these booklets, call 348-8860 (Charleston) or toll-free 1/800/542-9012.

> Public Service Commission of West Virginia Charleston

Entered by the PUBLIC SERV-ICE COMMISSION OF WEST VIRGINIA, at the Capitol in the City of Charleston on the 1st day TELEPHONE UTILITIES OF-WEST VIRGINIA.

a corporation. Tariff filing to establish the Snowshoe Exchange, and for approval of rates and charges therefor, including Toll Re-stricted Service, Local Measured Service and Toll Discount Service.

ORDER ADVANCING HEARING

DATE On August 9, 1983, Telephone Utilities of West Virginia, a corporation, Masontown, Preston County, tendered for filing revised tariff sheets reflecting increased rates and charges of approximately \$70,391 annually, for establishing and providing telephone service to approximately 700 subscribers in the Marlinton and Snowshoe exchange areas, to become effective September 8, 1983.

By order entered herein on August 31, 1983, the Commission ordered that Telephone Utilities of West Virginia, a corporation, be made respondent to this proceeding, and, pending investigation, hearing and decision, the aforesaid revised tariff was suspended and the use of the rates and charges stated therein deferred until 12:01 a.m., January 7, 1984. unless otherwise ordered by the Commission. By this same order, the matters involved herein were set for hearing to be held in Marlinton, West Virginia, on Monday, September 26, 1983.

The Commission is now of the opinion that the hearing on this matter should be advanced.

IT IS, THEREFORE, OR-DERED that the hearing on this matter originally scheduled for September 26, 1983, be, and the same hereby is, cancelled.

Water Act (Pub. L. 95-317) to sasure orderly construction of cost effective environmentally accept able waste water treatment evetems. The facility plan presents recommendations for sewage onllections and treatment systems considered necessary to meet

To help insure a successful facility process, public interest and participation of citizens of the Town and surrounding area is encouraged. Public comments will be received at the meeting to be held at 7:30 p. m., September 29, 1983, at the Fire Department Building in Hillsboro.

Written comments are welcome and will be received one week following the hearing.

TOWN OF HILLSBORO, WEST VIRGINIA John Kinnison, Mayor

STATEMENT OF NONDISCRIMINATION

The Telephone Utilities of West Virginia, Inc., has filed with the Federal Government a Compliance Assurance in which it assures the Rural Electrification Administration that it will comply fully with all requirements of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Rules and Regulations of the Department of Agriculture issued thereunder, to the end that no person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination in the conduct of its program and the operation of its facilities. Under this assurance, this organization is committed not to discriminate against any person on the ground of race, color or rational origin in its policies and practices relating to applications for service or any other policies and practices relat-ing to treatment of beneficiaries and participants including rates, conditions and extension of service, use of any of its facilities. attendance at and participation in any meetings of beneficiaries and participants or the exercise of any rights of such beceficiaries and participants in the conduct of the operations of this organization.

Any person who believes himself, or any specific class of individuals, to be subjected by this organization to discrimination prohibited by Title VI of the Act and the Rules and Regulations issued thereunder may, by

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Know Your Neighbors
This is Winfield Kirk
Davis, of Route 1, Marlinton. He and his wife, Mary
Truss Davis, are now retired.

From 1929 to 1965 Mr. Davis was employed as an engineer for the State of West Virginia at Denmar and Lakin State Hospitals. He told us many interesting things about his association with Denmar and with its growth, so we asked him to write about it, and we print his story herewith.

Mr. Davis was born in Catlettsburg, Kentucky, the son of Victoria and Kirk Davis. He went out on his own at twelve years of age, going to Cincinnati, where he made his own living by seiling the Cincinnati Post, morning paper, Cincinnati bias, the noon paper, and Cincinnati Inquirer, the evening paper.

At 14 he went to Cleveined and learned his trade by working on the Union Terminal Tower Building, which had 52 stories and observation tower, plus 3 stories underground. This

was Cleveland's

ent residence. On the north side of this home was a cottage used as a nurses home. Other cottages were converted into quarters for male patients with the accommodating sleeping areas added. The farm supervisor had a cottage. I used the first cottage at the entrance gate as my residence.

The third row of cottages, one was used by Clarence Smith, undertaker, who had the contract for embalming the deceased of the institution. Two buildings were used for general storage and two as Huttonsville trustee inmate quarters. The first dairy facility set back in a field toward Beard on the second level.

Directly across the road from the assistant superintendent's home was a mule barn. In those days mules were used for farming. One huge team was purchased from the contractors who were grading the road bed for U.S. 219 through our county.

The configuration of the land of Denmar consists of three levels. The first level is the site of the present hospital, second level was the site of the original hospital, the third level was the site of a storage building, railroad depot, post office and the fertile fields across the railroad tracks. The old ice house mentioned in the previous article remained in use until 1931.

The first mechanical refrigeration was installed through Harry Cochran, who was in charge of the Monongahela Power Com-

in partnership between F Smith, House Preceptre and W. K. Davis. This st gave 50% of the profits t fund for needy patie enabling them to purch necessary items not pro ed by the hospital. operated the store many years until Smith left the facility a continued the operation til 1957. The second housed the main elec panels and some sto The rest of the area (la part) was used by pa and staff for religious ices and social fun There were two bed at each end of the used by maids.

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The sub-basement housed the central power plant, equipped with two low pressure boilers of 15 lb, pressure rating. At a later date a furnace was installed in the area with a shall extending to the third Soor with openings on each finer utilized to rid the finers of burnable, dispossitie refuse. The sub-basement was equipped with a graded all went which was not assistantory. It did not eliminate the hasardous conditions to the furnace

added, equipped with Hoffman Laundry and Dry Cleaning products, purchased from the U.S. Surplus store at Dunbar.

The personnel quarters were moved farther down in order to utilize the area for a one story building to house male personnel. This building was U-shaped with the right wing converted into two apartments for doctors and the dietitian. The balance of the building was used by personnel. A small mechanical room was under the left wing into which, extended from the main building, were heat ducts. Beside the male building, also constructed out of salvaged lumber. was erected a recreation building.

Another major accomplishment was the building of a new water system, eliminating deep wells, to use modern filtering and treatment plant for the water supply pumped from the Greenbrier River. PH tests were made daily at the main hospital building to assure purity and safety. A six inch cast iron pipe with mechanical joints was laid from the treatment plant to a 150,000 gallon steel water storage tank that was place

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A vehicle garage and mechanical shop were built next to the laundry facility.

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was high pressure equipment and it would take a high pressure boiler to

operate it. It may seem this article rambles and returns, but not really; the accomplishments listed are chronological, having been completed in the span of 28 years. During my tenure at Denmar many things were accomplished. The installation of safety and security alarm systems, inner office and floor communication systems, ice making machines on the floors and in the kitchen areas, laboratory moved to the basement of the second wing. Numerous other installations and improvements were made. The third wing of the main hospital building has never been added.

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Craft Workshops

The West Virginia Dept of Education's fall crat workshops will include in struction in the unique ar of designing and construct ing religious banners.

The specialized craft, to be presented Sept. 30 - Oct 2, will be taught by Conn Eggers, a former artist for Vogue Patterns, who tried her hand at religious ban ners when the church she attended burned down. Using a patchwork style, Eggers made a dramatic boldly-colored banner proclaiming, "O Sing Unto the Lord a New Song," which was hung in the rebuilt church.

Other workshops during the Sept. 30 - Oct. 2 session will be devoted to bobbis lace, chair caning, jewelry photography and whea weaving. The Oct. 15-11 offer session will shops in the business o crafts, including bookkeep ing, insurance, promotion and marketing. Basic join ery, blacksmithing, electric alle uso, spinning, stained glass and tapestry weaving will be offered Oct. 28-30.

All workshops are conducted at the Cedar Lake Conference Center near wing into sold from the g. were heat in the male constructed ged lumber, a recreation

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Portions of the new construction, changing a lumber company's logging camp and lumber mill into a hospital complex was accomplished under my supervision by contractors, maintenance personnel, and prison trustee labor. The hospital staff personnel were all highly qualified for their positions and very supportive of suggestions for changes, additions or deletions proposed by me make the hospital's operation run as smoothly as persentile.

My tenure ended in August, 1957.

Winfield K. Davis

Car Care and Maintenance

The Fuel and Energy Office of the Governor's Office of Economic and Community Development is attesting a set of 26 Answer finals from the Shell Oil Company to individuals interested in our cure and maintenance.

To remains a free set of these homblets, call 545-6660 (Charleston) or mi-free 1/800/642-9012. boldly-colored banner proclaiming, "O Sing Unto the Lord a New Song," which was hung in the rebuilt church.

Other workshops during the Sept. 30 - Oct. 2 session will be devoted to bobbin lace, chair caning, jewelry photography and whea weaving. The Oct. 15-10 session will offer work shops in the business o crafts, including bookkeeping, insurance, promotion and marketing. Basic join ery, blacksmithing, electric kiln use, spinning, stained glass and tapestry weaving will be offered Oct. 28-30.

All workshops are conducted at the Cedar Lake: Conference Center near Ripley. For information call 372-6263 or 348-0216.

PUBLIC MEETING

TOWN OF HILLSBORO

T. S. B. S. Law W. Law

The Town of Hillshore will hole a public meeting for all interested persons to discuss the results of the waste water treatment facility planning that has been in prog-The properation of Step I facility plan is required under the Clean Water Act (Pub. L. 95-217) to sample seducty construction of cost efficitive environmentally accept silite waste water treatment sys-The facility plan presents communications are severe colimbierre und Westment systems commissed personary to most clause greats.

To being moure a successful facility process, public interest assistant was Dr. Hayden, both from Charleston. The theory of treatment then was rest, food and fresh air.

The lumber company's boarding house had been converted into a 21/2 story main hospital building. The ground floor housed the kitchen, patient dining room and two office rooms. The seriously ill patients occupied the second and half story attic floors. Added to this building on the south side were sleeping quarters for patients. There was an excavation made under the building to accommodate a large cast iron sectional boiler and brick chimney.

The row of five room cottages was converted into patient quarters by connecting two with sleeping porches between. The cottages were used for lounging and dressing purposes. All patients slept on the porches with large windows that most of the time remained open. The patients were covered with heavy blankets for woolen warmth. In this row were two female cottages and two, matron supervised cottages for children.

Up from the cottage row was a small building used by the lumber company as a church. Later use was as a school. The main road into and through the grounds to the railroad was lined on both sides with company housing. The first house at the end facing the railroad was Assistant Superintend-

and roughage reeding stan area, utilized after milk-

In the late 1930's during

ings.

the PWA and WPA Administration we went to battle for a new sanitarium building. The main people at Denmar to help accomplish this feat were Dr. S. Bampfield, Superintendent, Mr. R. J. Roane, Financial Secretary, and W. K. Davis, O&M Engineer, along with J. Burdette and Col. White of the State Board of Control. After going through the legislative process, it was finally decided to match the Federal Government grant with State funds to construct the first unit. The building designed to be of three sections, a 300-bed capacity hospital. The first section housed 100 patients with the center portion of the fourth floor used as nurses quarters and extended from each side of this center section were patient sundecks. The basement level housed the kitchen and personnel dining room, a small room with a distillery for processing sterile water and a large hall which was the rear entrance to the building. This entrance was the most used as the building faced the Greenbrier River and the access road passed to the rear of the building. There was a large room intended to be used as a laundry which was split into three sections. One section was used as a commisssary for sundry items sold to the patients. This was operated

three-room aparts bath was part of ing. This building ed with a coal buiron furnace and a furnace fired tank.

A road was crushed rock r the main road b superintendent' nance secretary

A mule bar built from salv als. There wa built beside the and a small curing building ing meat.

Across from ings was built with bath resid farm superviso hot water wer from a basem Beyond these the cemetery land adjacent land.

The laundr was contracted dries in Ron Elkins. The n phase, done labor, was a ft laundry especi dering the ho The installed included the can Laundry M ucts, consistin a medium size two person fla and four ster presses, all p 20 horsepower pressure stean building had a end storage re twenty foot e ugnage recoing stair utilized after milk-

te late 1930's during. A and WPA Adminn we went to battle sw sanitarium buildhe main people at r to help accomplish t were Dr. S. Bampuperintendent, Mr. sane, Financial Secand W. K. Davis, ngineer, along with ette and Col. White tate Board of Conter going through islative process, it nally decided to ne Federal Governant with State funds ruct the first unit. ding designed to be sections, a 300-bed hospital. The first soused 100 patients center portion of th floor used as quarters and exfrom each side of der section were sundecks. The st level housed the and personnel dina small room with my for processing sater and a large ch was the rear to the building. unce was the most the building faced embrier River and as read passed to of the building. es a inrge room to be used as a which was split into tions. One section as a commission y Roms sold to the This was operated

three-room apartment with bath was part of the building. This building was heated with a coal burning cast iron furnace and there was a furnace fired hot water tank.

A road was built of crushed rock running off the main road between the superintendent's and finance secretary's quarters.

A mule barn was also built from salvage materials. There was a hog lot built beside the mule barn and a small cutting and curing building for processing meat.

Across from these buildings was built a four-room with bath residence for the farm supervisor. Heat and hot water were generated from a basement furnace. Beyond these facilities was the cemetery on the State land adjacent to Beard land.

The laundry for years was contracted out to laundries in Ronceverte and Elkins. The next building phase, done with prison labor, was a fully equipped laundry especially for laundering the hospital items. The installed equipment included the latest American Laundry Machine products, consisting of two tubs, a medium sized extractor, a two person flat work ironer and four steam operated presses, all powered by a 20 horsepower upright high pressure steam boiler. This building had an attic and an end storage room. Later a twenty foot extension was

a fluoroscope. The low pressure autoclave was replaced with a modern high pressure five minute sterilizing unit.

All things did not emerge without some setbacks. This is a case in point. When the planning and designing of the second wing was in progress, I, as the hospital complex operations and maintenance supervisor, requested a high pressure boiler be installed for this wing. The boiler was not installed before or during the erection of the wing. Walls had to be opened and a space. dug out of the driveway in order to install this third boiler in the sub-basement of the main wing. It was noticed a low pressure boiler had been delivered. The contractor was questioned. His reply was "That is what is called for on the architect's design." The contractor installed the boiler, resealed the walls and refinished the driveway. After a long delay hassling with the State building and contract engineers, once more the walls were opened, the driveway torn up, the low pressure boiler removed, the high pressure boiler installed, the walls and driveway returned to the original state. The end result was the State had to pay out an additional \$25,000 because some one did not heed the request of the operations and maintenance supervisor. The new equipment in the new wing

and the use of the rates and charges stated therein deferred until 12:01 a.m., January 7, 1984, unless otherwise ordered by the Commission. By this same order, the matters involved herein were set for hearing to be held in Marlinton, West Virginia, on Monday, September 26, 1983.

The Commission is now of the opinion that the hearing on this matter should be advanced.

IT IS, THEREFORE, OR DERED that the hearing on this matter originally scheduled fo September 26, 1983, be, and the same hereby is, cancelled.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERE! that the matters involved herei be set for hearing before Hearin Examiner Arnold O. Weiford to held in the Circuit Court Roor Pocahontas County Court Hous Marlinton, West Virginia, on F. day, September 16, 1983, at 11: a.m., EDST., at which time a place the respondent shall appeand offer evidence in support its aforesaid increased rates a charges and anyone interest may appear and make such objution thereto as may be deem

proper. IT IS FURTHER ORDER that the respondent, Telepho Utilities of West Virginia, corporation, give notice of filing of the aforesaid tariff and the time and place of the vanced hearing thereon, by p ing a copy of this order conspicuous places where bills telephone service are paid for period of at least seven (7) c prior to September 16, 1983, public inspection, and by publ ing a copy of this order (instea the August 31, 1983 order) on week for two (2) successive we between the date hereof September 16, 1983, in a n paper, duly qualified by Secretary of State, published of general circulation in Poca tas County, making due re thereof to the Commission of before the day of hearing.

FOR THE COMMISSION: HOWARD M. CUNNING! Executive Section oroscope. The low ure autoclave was red with a modern high ure five minute steriunit.

things did not emerge at some setbacks.

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IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the matters involved herein be set for hearing before Hearing Examiner Arnold O. Weiford to be held in the Circuit Court Room, Pocahontas County Court House, Marlinton, West Virginia, on Friday, September 16, 1983, at 11:00 a.m., EDST., at which time and place the respondent shall appear and offer evidence in support of its aforesaid increased rates and charges and anyone interested may appear and make such objection thereto as may be deemed proper.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the respondent, Telephone Utilities of West Virginia, a corporation, give notice of the filing of the aforesaid tariff and of the time and place of the advanced hearing thereon, by posting a copy of this order in conspicuous places where bills for telephone service are paid for a period of at least seven (7) days prior to September 16, 1983, for public inspection, and by publishing a copy of this order (instead of the August 31, 1983 order) once a week for two (2) successive weeks, between the date hereof and September 16, 1963, in a newspaper, duly qualified by the Surretary of State, published and of general circulation in Pocahontas County, making due return thereof to the Commission on or belove the day of hearing.

FOR THE COMMISSION: HOWARD M. CUNNINGHAM Executive Secretary and participants including rates, conditions and extension of service, use of any of its facilities, attendance at and participation in any meetings of beneficiaries and participants or the exercise of any rights of such beneficiaries and participants in the conduct of the operations of this organization.

Any person who believes himself, or any specific class of individuals, to be subjected by this organization to discrimination prohibited by Title VI of the Act and the Rules and Regulations issued thereunder may, by himself or a representative, file with the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250, or the Rural Electrification Administration, Washington, D. C. 20250, or this organization, or all, a written complaint. Such complaint must be filed not later than 180 days after the alleged discrimination, or by such later date to which the Secretary of Agriculture or the Rural Electrification Administration extends the time for filing. Identity of complainants will be kept confidential except to the extent necessary to carry out the purposes of the Rules and Regulations. 9-15-1

Notice of Filing of Estate Accounts
I have before me the accounts of
the Fiduciary of the Estate of

Martha J. Lovelace
Any person having a claim against the estate of such deceased person, or who has any beneficial interest therein, may appear before me or the county commission at any time within thirty days after first publication of this notice, and request reference of said estate to a fiduciary commissioner, or object to confirmation of said accounting. In the absence of such request or objection, the accounting may be approved by the

Given under my hand, this the 7th day of September, 1983.

Cherk of the County Commission of Pocahontas County. 9-15-2 West Virginia

By Patricia Dunbrack, Deputy

Chapter 6 - sections 1 & 2.

EDRAY LETHODIST CHURCH - 1883

when hamlin Chapel on Stony Creek became too small for the number of people who worshiped there, they felt the need for a new church, so those living near Edray decided to build a church at Edray.

The date of the deed was June 17, 1882 - The land was given by Nathan and Largaret G. Barlow. 121 poles adjoining the turnpike road. The deed was made to George P. Moore, Samuel B. Moore, William M. Sherp, Henry Barlow, and Thomas Auldridge, Trustees for the Methodist Episcopel Church.

This was a Northern Methodist Church until the Methodist Churches united. However, all denominations were welcomed here. It is located about one-four h mile from the village of Maray on Route # 219.

Mr. E. D. Ming was the contractor and boarded at Mr. Samuel B. Moore's. John Hull was a carpenter under Mr. Ming. Messrs. James and George W. McCollum were the stone masons and built the foundation and chimney. Some of the members hauled lumber and some furnished lumber by way of paying their part. The clurch was paid for by subscription and a very substantial collection was received at the dedication. This was used to help pay for the church.

Rev. A. M. Chappell was the pastor at the time this church was built. The Hamlin Chapel and Edray Church have clways been served by the same pastor.

Then the Edray Church was built, the Hamlin Chapel congregation worshiped at this church for twenty-three years and abandoned the Hamlin Chapel for that length of time.

Mrs. Anna L. Price, wife of Dr. William T. Price wrote the words to a hymn that was sung at the dedication of the Edray Church. Mrs. Price was a poet and published two volumes of verses.

This church building is a large frame building with a seating capacity of five hundred. The church has always been too large for the congregation. However, the object in building such a large church was in order to have room for large gatherings such as protracted meetings, conventions, funerals, etc.

Shortly after the Edray church was completed, the Joun-Teachers' Institute was held here for a number of years, or until after Marlinton had begun to develop and they were held there.

. Among those who were influential in building the Laray Church and were the first members, were:

Rev. George P. Moore, who was licensed to preach in 18

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Loore

Mr. John Barlow

Lr. Anderson Barlow

Er. Davis Berlow

ir. A. R. Gay

Ars. Josephine Lann

Menry Barlow

Milliam M. and Julia F. Sharp

Thomas Muldridge

Josiah Barlow and family

Isaac Sharp and family

Rankin Poage

A. J. Smith and family
Asron Moore who lived a mile below marlinton.

George K. Gay and wife.

Junes huldridge and family, who came from Red Lick about four miles from Edray. They walked and were present at every service of any kind that was held in the church.

The pastors who have served this congregation from 1776 to the present time, ore:

1876 - 1878 Rev. J. C. Wickline

1878 - 1879 " A. W. Richardson

1879 - 1880 " Geo. P. Moore

1880 - 1882 " D. C. Hedrick

1882 - 1883 " J. C. Wickline

1883 - 1885 " A. M. Chappell

1885 - 1886 " George Spencer

1887 - 1888 * R. H. Clark

1889 - 1894 " S. C. Morgan

1894 - 1899 " W. A. Sherp

1859 - 1951 " M. W. Atkinson

1901 - 1904 " A. M. Crabtree

1904 - 1905 Rev. C. M. Neff

1905 - 1909 " George W. Marston

1909 - 1913 " Tra F. Rickett

1913 - 1916 " H. A. Coffman

1916 - 1920 " K. K., Remsey

1920 - 1923 " C. A. Powers

1923 - 1929 " N. S. Hill

1929 - 1933 " T. H. Taylor

1933 - 1936 " D. R. Carder

1936 - 1938 " D. J. Combs

1938 - present Rev. R. H. Skaggs

The trustees at the time the church was biilt were:

Rev. Geo. P. Moore

Samuel B. Moore

Wm. M. Sharp

Henry Berlow

Thomas ...uldridge

This church at the present time has about twenty-five active members. They have preaching services the first and third Sundays of each month.

The trustees for 1940 & 1941 are:

Asa C. Barlow

Collet Gay

Robert Gay

The Stewards re:

Robert Gay

Frank Young

Mrs. S. R. Moore

There has always been a Sunday School in this church. It the first it was closed during the most severe winter weather. The Sunday School is in session all the year round now. The enrollment is thirty. Ars. Arnett McNeil is the Supt.

The Ladies of the church have a very active organization, the Ladies' ...id Society. The officers are:

rresident -- Lrs. S. R. Moore

Freesurer -- Ars. A. R. Gay

Secretary -- .rs. Alsie Van Reenan

This organization helps to pay the pastor's salary. They also keep the parsonage repaired and help to keep the church in good condition. The parsonage and about four acres of land belong to the church. The parsonage with the land is valued at \$3500.00. Both the church and parsonage are free of debt. The church also supplies the pastor with a good cow.

In Deptember, 1940 the personage caught on fire. All of the members of the household were sleeping soundly. Had it not been for the dog awakening the family, the consequences might have been more serious. As it was, most of the furniture on the first floor of the house was destroyed and the building was badly damaged. The building was covered by

insurance and so that was taken care of but there was no insurance on the furniture. The fire caught in the radio. The greatest loss was four or five very expensive stringed instruments. The Ladies' mid gave a silver tea and with the receipts refurnished a part of the parsonage.

Last year the Ladies' Aid made eighty dollars and all of this was spent on the church and parsonage.

kr. Skaggs has nine churches on his charge. For his services to all of these churches, he receives one thousand dollars per year, use of the parsonage, cow and some land which he farms. Each church pays a definite part of the pastor's salary, proportioned according to the active membership of the respective churches.

The Ladies' Aid Societies of the other churches on this charge contribute to the upkeep of the parsonage.

Information:

he little

Church records

Mrs. Adam Baxter

Mr. Anderson Barlow

Rev. R. H. Skaggs

report due and Geo. "Ith prayer,

THE FIRST SETTLER IN HILLSBORD A Bicgraphy of John McNeel By Eliz both C. Sheet

John McNeel was born in Frederick county, Virginia, in 1745, and passed much of his early life in Cum-

berland, Maryland.

Mr. McNeel seemed to be fond of athletics and in a contest his antagonist was badly injured. To avoid arrest and trial for murder he fled and followed the trend of the Alleghenies. A long while was spent in the wilderness without much food, causing suffering of the mind and the shape his body was in cannot be imperied by any of us. Finally going deeper and deeper into the Wilderness, he came at last in view of the Levels in 1765.

The place was covered mostly with trees surrounded by large mountains. This seemed like home to Mr. Mc-Neel and he decided to settle here. He chose a place to build his cabin near the present home owned by Hon. M. J. McNeel. Traces of lis

DEVELOP

Good stitute state consult of surpassin the recent York, of We as the high was firm

firm metro busin merge

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This seemed like home to Mr. Mc-FILL We ers Neel and he decided to settle here. wb He chose a place to build his cabin per iE near the present home owned by Hon. M. J. McNeel. Traces of 1 is th cabin have been seen by many people fre yet living, between the gate and the th public road and his residence. If 811 this spot could be traced, it would re be well to mark it with a piece of fo marble gotten close by to show that to he was the first settler in Little in Levels District. d by Here Mr. McNeel prayed over his Vest guilt and prayed with a broken heart, ton, and hunted for food, subsisting most on ly on venison and trout. aid One day while hunting he met ead Charles and Edward Kennison from Ka. his old home, who had come here ar. prospecting for a situation. From ion these men he learned that the man ad st he had been boxing with was not nty Sy killed and not even seriously hurt. roti. This was indeed good news to him, or er because he felt free from all bloody idne ck stains. Mr. McNeel shared his cabin with | ar

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his old home, who had come here harprospecting for a situation. From tion these men he learned that the man oad he had been boxing with was not nty killed and not even seriously hurt. ro-This was indeed good news to him, or because he felt free from all bloody adstains. eck Mr. McNeel shared his cabin with his friends and helped them clear a ptract of land adjoining his tract. rdnd The three then set out for the lower valley of Virginia. re. While visiting home John McNeel fimarried Martha Davis who was born es in Wales in 1740. Shortly after of their marriage they came out to r-Levels, A few acres was soon clear ie ed off, and plenty to subsist upon n was raised. Mr. McNeel was deeply impresse. y with a sense of gratitude to God for his care, and after all to fall into such a wealthy place that he built i place for worship, the White Pole

and hunted for food, subsisting most a. m., on wild ly on venison and trout. 6, and said One day while hunting he met and read gini Charles and Edward Kennison from t the Kaproj his old home, who had come here se, Charpro prospecting for a situation. From struction ban these men he learned that the man tate Road stat he had been boxing with was not s county sys killed and not even seriously hurt. of Prothe This was indeed good news to him, at or ens because he felt free from all bloody or gradnee stains. check Mr. McNeel shared his cabin with abl his friends and helped them clear a poly upadi tract of land adjoining his tract. accordthe The three then set out for the lower as and wh valley of Virginia. refore. coa While visiting home John McNeel specifimarried Martha Davis who was born ntities in Wales in 1740. Shortly after WC ice of their marriage they came out to to Char-Levels, A few acres was soon clear FI o the ed off, and plenty to subsist upon an vision Tì was raised. tany Mr. McNeel was deeply impressed ha with a sense of gratitude to God for Ca OF his care, and after all to fall into gi such a wealthy place that he built a place for worship, the White Pole c. gi church. he In a few years the Dunmore col

ccord-The three then set out for the lower whie a and valley of Virginia. coal efore. While visiting home John McNeel pecifimarried Martha Davis who was born wor tities in Wales in 1740. Shortly after to t ce of their marriage they came out to Flo Char-Levels, A few acres was soon clear an the ed off, and plenty to subsist upon Th ision was raised. has Mr. McNeel was deeply impressed any car with a sense of gratitude to God for giv his care, and after all to fall into OF such a wealthy place that he built a gir place for worship, the White Pole he 10 church. co In a few years the Dunmore war m opened up. McNeel and the two Kennisons went into camp at Lewisal an burg and joined the expedition at m n, Point Pleasant, October 10. 1774. ur They went across the Eastern mounli tain and enlisted in same company 3 that went from Frederick county, b served through the Revolution and then took up the peaceful trend of their lives where they had left off. While Mr. McNeel was at Point Pleasant a child was born and died

always s. pan burg and joined the expedition at ments gallon, Point Pleasant, October 10. 1774. Ask your They went across the Eastern mounliams tain and enlisted in same company assist EE. that went from Frederick county. burg V. Va served through the Revolution and state then took up the peaceful trend of Miss their lives where they had left off. the While Mr. McNeel was at Point tered Both Pleasant a child was born and died rgin lesto before his return. The mother with iblic. This her own hands prepared the coffin and grave and buried it. milk To They reared five children, two er of also sons and three caughters. Each of wh these children were married and ersey tax reared large families. are gh Mr. McNeel was the first man to mo settle in Little Levels when only we al twenty years of age. Mr. McNeel cie aiso laid the foundation of the Methes of odist church and first established tal ned. Methodism in Pocahontas county. loc avis Mrs. John McNeel laid the first th a. body to rest in the McNeel graveyard br Mr. McNeel lived to be eighty years ta of age and died in 1825. m 10th of KNAPPS CREEK ta ite.

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

VOL. 12, NO. 38.

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1895.

ANDREW CARNEOUS, in a recent

\$1.00 IN ADVANCE.

Official Directory of Pecuhonias.

George Baxter.
George P. Moore
or Heattle, by J. W.
collette, M. J. McNest,

O. R. Curry, Academy

THE BOURTS.

mit Court convenes on the first ay in April, third Tuesday in and third Tuesday in October.

LAW CARDS.

N C MeNEIL

ATTORNET AT LAW. MARLINTON, W. VA.

he Cours of Appeals of the State of test Virginia.

L. M. McCLINTIC. ATTORNEY AT LAW

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Will practice in the Courts of Poca-boxise and adjoining counters and in the Supreme Court of Appeals. H. S. RUCKER

ATTY, AT LAW & NOTARY PUBLIC HUSTERSVILLE, W. VA

Will pentice in the courts of Pora-otts delaty and in the Supremo out of Appeals

J W ARRICKLE. ATTORNEY AT LAW.

LEWISHURG, W. VA.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, MABLINTON, W. VA.

ANDREW PRICE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

MARLINTON, W. VA.

will be found at Times Office

BAM. R. SCOTT, JR.

MARLINTON, W. VA.

All legal business will receive p

PWYSICIAN'S CARDI

DR. O. J. CAMPBELL. DESTIST.

MONTEREY, VA.

DR. J. H. WEYMOUTH.

RESIDENT DESTRET,

Will visit Possitionas County every spring and fall. The can't date of such visit will appear to The Thurs. I. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, MARLESPON, W. Va.

BARNETT M. D. MAKE OCATED AT

ERGST, W. VA.

Small Savings.

ANDREW CARREGIR, in a recent article in The Forem entitled "What I would do with the star," with the star iff if I was tear," advances the movel idea, and it is the main thought of the whole paper, that easy the rich and luxurious class use imported articles, and that this class likes to have the supplies used by them high, and out of resech of the common herd, in fact, making price a great object. He says further that the goods of the laboring class are manufactured in America almost exclusively, and proves it by figures. A comparatively small part of the revenue of the tear is more almost exclusively, and proves it by figures. A comparatively small part of the revenue of the tear is more than the saying class.

A British Statesman.

commons to succeed Arthur batim.
Wellesley Peel. He is the choice

sweet of the common bord, in fact, many waters, and a price by asking proce a great voltes, the speak of the position for the speak of the position of the speak of the position of the positi

aympathy, and a wish for better times and circumstances.

If all who can save were to do so, and were to mass their savings for the common good, they would deal the meat effectual blow possible at the power of the great capitalists, whose accumulations of wealth are believed by many persons to be one of the great dangers of the time.—Exchange.

Insome Tax Upheld
With the exception of income tax and municipal bonds, two very important items, the Income Tax has been held to be constitutional.

This decision marks an epoch in American history, and in the annals of the future will be given a promonent place, especially will this be inent place, especially will this bo true if we are on the eve of some William Court Gulley will be great society event, as so many the speaker of the British house of think. We give the opinion ver-



Short of the second to see the second to s

Are 'year smeader at work!' Don't fret.
They man't (store you a while) a
If you hard them not a bit.
They will soon be glad to quit.
Don't fret.

Has a horrid lie been fold?

Don't fret.

H will run Reell to death,
As the socient adags saith,
And will die for want of breath,
Don't fret. Is adversity your so-Doo's free. Formore wheat seem turning recent-Every spots shall louse the ground, All in time shall upward bound. Don's free.

— Eam's Harta.

DON'T FRET,

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

In golf society people think they have found the missing links - 3 in

A genius is a man who does some thing that others say caunot be done -- Ram's Horn.

Most people sal as if they were (at-tening themselves for the market.— Atchison Olobe.

It sounds rather odd to read in the hardware taxfast report that entlery is dult.—Trath.*

Wonyan is always.

is dult.—Trath.

Woman is always pleased with the last new wrinkle, provided it is not on her own face.—Fack

Cashier—"We never pay bills on Saturdays." Shorts—"But my neme is not Bull."—Chicago Record.

There is a certain kind of charry that would attack balloons to hirle of the air, that they might be saved from fatigus.—Puck.

A girl always likes to find a man al-fer her own heart; because what is the good of a fellow who is after some other girl's heart?—Truth

the good of a fellow who is after more other guit's hoart?—Truth.

Caller—"Can I see Miss Sourgies"
Servant—"She's engaged, sin." Caller
—"Of course she is, and I'm the man she's engaged to."—Viol's Monthly.

Test as not it mearing awainer.

Little ton all engay dress.

When beports soon and not all the she when the caller for the digestion to aller with welding take under the pillow than it try is steep with it in the shomach. Alche on Ulobe.

Caller—"Do you notice any difference since the doctor treals your cyce?" "Xee I can see a fifty-daily bill without my glasses now. —Checkey Inter-Ocean.

"This is my first experience as a

bill without my glasses now.—Chicogo Inter-Opean.

"This is my first experience as a steeple chaser," maramired the Kansas farmer as he whited through the sai just behind the fragments of the video chartes.—Yale Record.

Priend—"Well, Ethel, how do you the married life." Ethel (enthasses ticelly)—"It's simply shiratiful We've been married a week and how had eight quarrels, and I got the head of it every time."—Fun.

Mr. Strongmind—"If women would only shad shoulder to shoulder they would seen win the suffrage." Br. strong—"Blut, maken, that is complimed to grant the style in slarves.—Earpier's Becar.

Employme—"How ald you break that vase?" Office Bay—"I had it in my hand when I heard your held impand fropped it, because you held no yestering and snewer your held whenever you held no successfully in drop excepting and snewer your bell whenever you too.

Applicant for Simution is Expected.

-- Harper's Bases.

Applicant for Struction on Zoological Keeper—'May I ask why you
than it assumany that conducts
should be married men, sir?' Servtary—'My good man, here me early
do you expect any one cless could
stand the continued raw!— BallHoliday.

Dancing by the Mile.

Wheat Cheap, Stat. Strad St.

R'S BILL

parilla ures

GERS.



Your

A CUIDA Extress

affects of Streep of Pige, when to need of a lax may no their it is the last family remote known and every family about Love a but in.

Neather the Nor the Other.
An elderly Irtis woman who was in a flation arrow car respectly withen to get out at Forty-second street. The evolution was not the front platform so the woman, addressing a gentlemants behaling young man opposite her, said!

The young man looked over her bead.

The plane may be der. I sar," she "re-peated guaring an him sayagely. Stall no response.

"Distry I sell yet o shine this car," she should, grigated by undertha. "I am not the cooductor, "remarked the young man with account while the totally women in the car. "titles."

WOMEN COING TO SCHOOL SIOO

AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUC-

You Fortified?

ott's Emulsion



The service and German - india. The service and the sound marry in civilized constrict is said to be twenty-direct and and to be twenty-direct and and to be twenty-direct and and two was checked curofiling and expressing sirrk by the Alabams State Senate.

Opalescent colors are again coming into tayor, and garnitares of opales cent beads are in the very height of fashion.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Selons are now saking a wedding tour in tacts brough Asis Minor, atlanded by five trants.

errops.

In Parie hair dye is spusidered an interference to long life that one interference company refuses to inverse the lives of woman that use it likes of woman that use it.

Black and yellow see a favorite commination. Pfine, soft black net over longo-colored with a specially becoming to a spirited brauetta.

May Long F. Willow are took of the property of the property will be a spirited brauetta.

becoming to a spirited branchis.

Miss Francis E Williard says that
good rooking is essential to human
happiness, while tast cooking has
deriven thousands of men to drink.

Elast blue, caries and macretta peak
see the three colors now must fearned
by mediates and milliners and the
majority of the fashionable feminins
world.

world.

The Georgia Senste passed a bill making it a pount offense for any person to make remarks or write articles that reflect upon the good masse of a

Among the members of the class 'An in the Countains a Rading Orele to a roung Japanese girl, who expects to grounds with her class at Chautanque next term.

art term.

Opera cleaks with big sleeves are sump problems to evenue. One of the new models as so voluntaens that he exists is abliged to go aldevies brough an ordinary door.

through an ordinary door.

Miss Enma Praces Dawson, one of
the best somes writers on the Pacific
coast, is a Mains lady by birth, and
her coots noble poes is "Old Glory,"
a song in honor of the American flag.
The National Woman's Christian
Tumperance Unice, in its record consention again passed resolutions condenning writeselvon, and deprecating
the slampbler of seals for women's garments.

the sharpbler of seals for women's paramete.

Dr. X. May Kiu was the first Chiume haly to receive a medical degree in America. She has now a large practice in Kobe, Jopes, and was the first scientifically educated female posetitioner in flat country.

A peachy complexion, the that of a young girs, was possessed by the Marquis et Creequy even to the close of her loop life. She side it the ago ginney-girl, and for the leaf forty years lived almost cultivity on oranges. She often she a direct or thous for breakfast.

A lady in South Serviceton, Loo

realfast.
A lady in South Kennington, Leoon, has found a new use for diegecon muldy day lately she was esson in
no streas within parrel in our hand,
a uninedla in the other and an Iruberier holding the trail of her dress
her teeth. He haver let too dress
outh the ground.

in her teeth. He never let the draw touch the ground.

The neglected wearen of Tubis have now the prospect of skilled mesical treatment. There are skilly dive has pitale and dispensaries new sufficient on the dispensaries new sufficient of the Committee of Defering fund for supplying medical aid to them, ten of these herings been built, and kept up by saline frinces.

Muse Committee of Defering fund to the chambers from the content became Pransient of Frame, and has been us many disputing and insulting letters since her toutonit become Pransient of Frame, and has been us made that her morrespondence is not supposed by he many and reasoning induced to the for percending a sufficient of the saling from tracked and the sufficient of the sale from tracked Processes. To be supposed to a supply the sale from tracked the sale from tracked the sale from tracked the sale from tracked the sale from the sale from tracked the sale from tracked the sale from tracked the sale from the sale from tracked the sale from tracked the sale from the sale from tracked the sale from the long on the sale from the sale from the sale for the

No Substitutes

For Royal Baking Powder. The "Royal" is shown by all tests, official, scientific, and practical stronger, purer, and better in every way than all other Baking Powders. Its superiority is privately acknowledged by other manufacturers, and well known by all dealers.

If some grocers try to sell another baking powder in place of the "Royal," it is because of the greater profit. This of itself is good evidence of the superiority of the "Royal." To give greater profit the other must be a lower cost powder, and to cost less it must be made with cheaper and inferior materials, and thus, though selling for the same, give less value to the consumer.

LOOK with suspicion upon every attempt to palm off upon you any baking powder in place of the "Royal." There is no substitute for the "Royal."

In Our Great Grandlather's Time,



big bulky pills were in general use. Like the "blunderbuss" of that decade they

Cynical.

An Arabian provert, put in the form of a dialogue, refects the cynic land of Arabian provert, put in the land of Arabian proverty.

"Yes, he indicted, but he'll never be convicted"

"Why not!"

"Nobody to testify against him."

"Because he haso't any friends;"

"Because he haso't any friends;"

"In the land the land

A Poxy Scheme.

A New York syndicate has been formed for the purpose of buying an theater was called the pit, and was falled off the coast of Maine stocking it with black forces and engaging in the fur trade.

ECONOMIZE LIFE

ONE TABULE

WALTER BAKER & CO. COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES HIGHEST AWARDS Industrial and Food **EXPOSITIONS**

In Europe and America.

WALTER BAKER & CO. EGRCHESTER, MASS.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Vegetable)

What They Are For

Billiounness dyspepsia sick houdache. blicus headachs ledirection had taste in the mouth foul breath loss of uppetite

sallow skin pimples torpid liver depression of spirits

when these conditions are caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them,

One of the most important things for everybody to fearn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book.

Write to B. F. Allen Company, 365 Canal street, New York, for the little book on Constitution (its causes consequences and correction); sent free. If you are not within reach of a druggist, the pills will be sent by mail 25 cents. MES. lugron.

Nanagage Rhymes.

the in sold blood, without excuse, With our poor heart has played the descel the dence! She for her pleasure gave us pain.

Then told us that we came in vain. Tired of life afraid of death. The sick to even draw our breath, Oh! would that she could feel the

which agonizes our poor heart. Ohl would it was we were outlawed And had the village overseed, Then down we'd swoop with das-lard band,

tard band,
And supplicate her for her hand,
When she accepted we'd be we'd,
With pistois at the pastor's head,
We'd loss the preventer half-a-dime.
And sak him for the correct time.
Then harkaway to some retreat.
And find, no doubt, "revenge is
award."

Furnishing the Court-Horse.

At a County Court held Saturday the contract for furniture for the new court house was let to the in a the new court.house was let to the many Manufacturing Company at 3200. Two bids were in the other binder being Coosan Brothers, for the second series who have a strict way, are a strict work of the new building together with the formiture now on hand. The main court-roam will be formished with open chairs and fittings for the bay.

so wence substant the har. The only other business transto of the same of th

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE OF PER-SONAL PROPERTY.

y cutal-

n is will

ad lum

of all

N ROUGH

River

Having decided to abandon the hot burnous, and sugage in other person I will on Saturday,

APRIL 27, 1885

y counne comne com

Commissioner's Notice.

At a Circuit Court continued and held for the county of Pocahoutas, at the court house thereof, on Thursday, April 4th, 1895.

State of West Virginia

One hundred scree

Space of West Virginia
Tel.

One hundred scree
and
Fifteen acage
Is the marker of furfeited lands.
On multipe of B. M. Yeager, Commissioner of School Leads of this
country, the above cames of the State
of West Virginia ex. One Hamilton
Acres and Fifteen Acage is referred
to S. C. Helboni, one of the Commissioner of the State
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in S. C. Helbo

Commissioner's Sale-

V. Cacking to excent or against Jack T. Bose.

T. Bose.

The undersagned special Commissioner wift proceed to seed on the 18th day of June 1885, in front of 18th day of June 18th day of June 18th day of 18t

TERMS OF SALE; -- milicient TERMS OF SALE; -sufficient mask in hand to pay the costs of some and expenses of sole, and the residue upon a credit of 6 and 12 munities, the purchaser giving bonds with approved personal security for the deterred payments, bearing interest from date, and a fee to the retained until 81 the purchase muney is paid. N. C. MONEIL, Special Commissioner, I., J. H. Petterson, Cark of the Circuit Court of Pocahootas Compty, do certify that bond has been

Circuit Court of Pocabooths Com-ty, do certify that bond has been executed by the above Special Commissioner as required by law J. H. PATTERSON, s1941] Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

To the Creditors of Andrew C. Wooddell, Deceased:

Wooddell, Deceased:

In purpassince of a decree of the Circuit Court of the Cannty of Pocalonias, mails is a cause therein pending, to subject the real estate of the said Andrew C. Wooddell to the payment of his debts, you are hereby required to present your estates against like senter of the said Andrew C. Wooddell, for adjudication to W. A. Bratton, Commissioner, at his office in the said office on or before the 1st day of June, 1885.

on or before the 1st day of June, 1885.

Nitness, J. B. Patterson, Clerk of the anid Coort, this 15th day of April, 1895.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

Notice.

All persons are bereby notified not to pass through my place with horses or to trespass on my land in any other way, and that all trespassers will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

CUNDA A. SHIRNERRET.

21. Clover Lick, W. Va.

LEADER 176.

FRENCH COACH STALLION (IMPORTED.

Bisch foaled May 11, 1889, bred by M Triboot, of Chaicas de Alienacebes, department of Orne, get by the govern-ments stalling Coercu II; Day, Paqua-terio theory by Omega out of adaugh-ler of Humete.

Millinery Notice

Commissioner's Sale.

We wish to call the attention of femilioner of bondondae country and committee of the femilioner of bondondae country and committee of the femilioner of

PRESCRIPTION -DRUGGIST

MARLINTON, W. VA. -DEALER IN-

Drugs, Paints and Oils.

Varnishes, Patent Medicines, etc., etc. etc.

Prescriptions carefully compound ed at all hours, day or night. A competent Pharmacist will have charge of the Prescription Depart

ment.

We savite everybody and promise close prices and politic attention.

LP At E. A. Smith & Son's Old Stand.

J. A. SHARP & CO.

- Have Established a Firstclass

Harness and Saddlery -Store and Shop,-

MABLINTON, W. VA. Something that has been needed this county for years.

They carry a complete line of

HARNESS, BADDLES, COL-LABS, HARDWARE, and TRIMMINGS.

Both Factory and Handmade. At Rockbottom Prices.

ALSO,

THE BURERTAKING DEPARTMENT

Is filled out with a complete stock of latest and beat designs, and coffine can be farnished on short est notice.

IP Successors of G. F. Crum-nett, who is employed by the firm.

C. B. SWECKER. General Auctionser and Real Estate Agent-

I sell Coul. Moneral and Timber Lands.
Farms and Timber Lands.
Farms and Timber Lode a specialty. It years in the huntions. Correspondence ministed. Batterson furnished.
Frenchise. Dummire. W. Va., or Alexander, W. Va.

M. F. GIESEY, Architect and Superintendent, Stone, 19, Melly Sioca, Wheeling, W. Va.

PATTERSON SIMMONS

Plasterer ... Contractor.

ln Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine-serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Browns { Iron Bitters

It Cures

Dyspepsis, Kidney and Neuralgis, Troubles, Constipution, Bad Blood

Having resumed the practice of venerinary surgery (limited) I will fresh the following diseases in Pocaheoutas and adjetoing counties, viz ring-base bone-spawing curb policyll, fistula, and heave. Terms, specific and cure guaranteed, I am also praced agent for Eldred's Liquid Electricity, which is a specific for all kinds of fevers, serethread, cuis, sprains, freines, bowaltondies, and palus of every discription, extrand or internal. In timely use will present all kinds of contagious diseases. Address.

Top of Alleghany, W Peerless Food Orinder

It will last a lifetime. One horse pow-er sufficient. Grinds any grain, either just merely cracking it or fine enough to make family meal. Every big farm-er is buying one. Referencese, R. W. to make family meal. Every but awar is buying one. Referencess. E. W. et is buying one. Referencess. E. W. Callisco. Frank Hill, theo. W. Whiting, wm. Callisco., and J. H. McNeel, Academy. Am making a canvass of the county and will call on you in a short time. Price is reach of all. Agency for Focaboates and Greenfrier nounties. Eight sold in one day. For particulars, write to W. M. BECARD, Academy, W. Ve. 1 Etc.

MARLINTON HOUSE.

Located near Court House.

per day ... 1 00
per meal -- 25
lodging - 25
Good accommodations for berses
at 23 cents per food.

Special rates made by the week as trouble.

C. A. YEAGER, Proprietor. G. C. AMLUNG.

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOEMAKER

ED'SAY. YA.
All work guaranteed as to work
ship, fit and teather.
Needing nearly done.
Give one a call.

BLACKSMITHING Wagon Repairs.

C. Z. HEVNER.

MARLINTON, W. VA Shops situated at the Juncti of Main Etrest and Doxty A see, opposite the restadice.

Peabody Insurance Co., WHEELING, W. Va.

Cash Capital \$250,000.00. M. C. Wonell.

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

ANDREW PRICE, Martinton, Friday, April 19, 1895

Official Paper of Pleasuretta Contri-Palacerpsion ONE POLLAR in advance. Hose year East within the year East will be charged.

Entered at the yest office at Markin lon, W. Va., se secural stars statter.

Practi has practically been con-sumnted between Japan and China.

The income tax has been through the mill and has come out budly injured. It seems a foolish quibble for the court to say that an income derived by the means of rest from real estate and inand find, no doubt, "revenge is sweet."

And find, no doubt, "revenge is sweet."

This defeats the law in a great measure and makes it unjust your as among the rich themselves. All the immense wealth represents of by the great city buildings go free, and same millionaires who ware thought our lawful pray, are saved from their just deserts at the people's hands by the Suprems Court. If anybody over anything to our great government for protection to property, it is the owner of real property in the seaboard of seal property in the seaboard of seal property in the seaboard of seal property in the seaboard in the processor. tection to property, it is the owner of real property in the seuboard

of real property in the semboard cities.

The only other business transacted at this term of the Court was the letting the contract for the first number of the Journal of the first number of the Journal of Commerce of Grafton. It is a monthly periodical of the mags. monthly periodical of the maga-zine order. No style of journal NEW ADVERTISEMENTS could be more appropriately established in the rapidly developing State of West Virginia. In it will be found news of mineral and lumber interests; rallway projections; manufacturing reports; and of all that goes to make up a busy country. We spontaneously recomders who wish for reliable news of the matters which it reports. We clip the following items, having oticed the name of our town men tioned in them:

tioned in them:

"The Dry Fork of Cheat River Railroad will be completed in the mass future to Marlinton, on the Greenlanes River, Procahontac County, West Virginia, and thence to the Chesapeake Railroad."

"All arrangements have been made for the erection of a lerge Pulp Factory at Marlinton, Procahontas County, West Virginia, by Eastern capitalists. This with the many investments of monied much to the beautiful town of Marlinton."

Raveraud.

Reveraed.

The case of Dowing & Sons against Col. E. Hutton, in the Supress Court of Appeals, from Rendelph county, was handed down less Saturday, laving been decided in Col. Hutton's favor. This sort has been spending several prora, and involved, montone inferests. In the Cerent Court, judgment was given against the defendant, and an appeal was taken. The costs of the suit have been mornious and the recent was one of the most voluminous ever submitted in the court. The descret of the circuit court was traversed and the cases remanded.

Resting to Traversaction.

Metics to Tranpassers.

All are hereby metified not to lex-pass on tay hand to are may be hand-ing, fishing, teneing store forces or by graming or sailing stock on the supprise land teconoging to the Bi. Lawrence Company, which adjusts for farm, and is roor to my passes, from the beautiful to the billiagram.

Beties

All persons knowing themselves to be industrial to the andersigned from will please take notice that they are between angested to some ned and setting ap-E. L. DRAMO & Co. Academy, W. Va.

EDITOR
She in cold blood, without excuse,
with our poor heart has played
the deuce!
She for her pleasure gave us pain,
Then told us that we came in vain.
The year of life straid of death,
the year of life straid of death,
Oh! would that she could feel the

with opera chairs and fittings for

PUBLIC SALE OF PER-SONAL PROPERTY.

Having decided to abandon the hotel spinous, and engage in other persuits will on Samrday,

APRIL 27, 1895

Sell at public suction to the highest bidder, at my residence in Mariinton my household and kinchen furniture cock stove, heating stoves, carpets, matterness, bed springs, some beds, and bedding, houses, saidles, farming implements, sagous, e.t.

Terms reacountle and made knewn on day of sale.

April 17, 1995.

Commissioner's Hotice.

At a Circuit Court continued and held for the county of Pocabontas, at the court bnose thereof, on Thorsday, A pril 4th, 1885. State of West Virginia

at the court boose thereof, or Thursday, April 4th, 1895.

State of West Virginia

VR.

One hundred acres
and

Fifteen acres
in the matter of forfeited houds.
On motion of B. M. Yeager, Commissioner of School Lands of this county, the above sumes of the State of West Virginia vs. One Hundred Acres and Fifteen Acres is referred to S. C. McNeil, one of the Commissioner of this Court, who shall take, state, and report to court the following matters of account, viz.:

1st.—Whether or not the two tracts act forth in the hill as waste and unaproportated thank, are real by wate and sinappropriated the exact location of said tracts, and all other things required to be reported under chapter 103 of the code of West Virginia, 1801.

But the fore accounts to take and state and supports to take and state and support to take and state and support to the reported under chapter 103 of the code of West Virginia, 1801.

But the fore accounts to take and state and support to the reported under things required to take and state and support to take and place to take and state and support to take and place of the time and place of taking and account.

A support to the time and the court bonne for forth door of the time and place of taking and account.

The plaintiff and all unknown chapter of take and state and support of the time and the support of the time and the support of the time and the support of the support of the take of the time and the support of the support of the time and the support of t

Trace office for job work, "and

Nonzerae Rhyroes.

She in cold blood, without excuse, with our poor heart has played the deuce!

She for her pleasure gave as pain. Then hold us that we came in vain. Then hold us that we came in vain. The fold would that a he could feel the same. The only of the converted to sell on the last case which agonizes our poor heart. Oh would it was we were contaved. And had the villages overswed. The only of the converted to sell on the fold would the count house door of Pressorters. County, at paletic action, to the light send conveyed by James V. Cackby, to the converted to sell on the fold which add the villages overswed. Then down we'd swoop with danger of the fold and had had the villages overswed. The said James T. Root, in the foll and conveyed by James V. Cackby, the first of had conveyed by James V. Cackby, and will return with a converted to sell on the pastor's break will preserved to sell on the lattice of the lattice to the converting the lattice of the lattice to the

Notice to Creditors.

To the Creditors of Andrew C. Wooddell, Deceased:

Wooddell, Deceased:

In puremanes of a decree of the
Circuit Court of the County of Pocahontas, made in a cause therein
peoding, to subject the real estate
of the said Andrew C. Wooddell to
the payment of his debts, you are
breity required to present your
claims against the estate of the
said Andrew C. Wooddell, for adjadication to W. A. Bratton, Commissioner, at his office in the said office
on or before the lat day of Jone,
on or before the lat day of Jone, m or before the lat day of Jone,

1885. Xitness, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the said Court, this 15th day of April, 1895. J. H. Patterson, al9. Clerk.

Notice.

All persons are hereby notified not to pass through my place with horses or to treepses on my land in any other way, and that all treepsessers will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

CINDA A. SHINNEBERRY.

LEADER 176.

FRENCH COACH STALLION (IMPORTED.)
Black; fooled May 11, 185%; bred by
Tribout, of Chaisen the Alemenches,
department of Ores; get by the government stallino Cleeron II; Dan, Paquerette (hower) by Omega out of a daughment stallino Cleeron II; Dan, Paquerette (hower) by Omega out of a daughment of the Company of the Company of the Section of the Company, vill stand an early senson in
Focabottas, at the following places,
commencing about April 28th;
ACA (125X) — Joe McNerl's,
ESEA Y — S. B. Moore's,
ESEA Y — S. B. Moore's,
(Focality at CLO YER LICK)
Is the intention of the o-mers of
this horse to make two seasons with
him, giving the surfire senson to Pocaboutins and the later to Greenbrier.
EXTRACT FROM LETTER CONCERNING FRENCH COACH STALLION (IMPORTED.)

EXTRACT FROM LETTER CONCERNING

EXTRACT FROM LETTER CONCERNING

"This breed is conceded by all who are familiar with the subject so be the Arab, Bark, and Turkinh Acres. Becogniting those facts in my selections." Here gives always returned almonds whose have always returned almonds whose in all litter derived by the Oriental core in all litter derived by the Oriental oriental formation in the cold "Landard". I formation to the best bard through its different litters so many times to this highly prized blood as shee "Leadar," I can frank to say that have never traved one that sheet of half so many. The ordit traves the travel of the Bark, and St to the Turk. This statement may seem interestible to you. I have the demandable of the state of the season throughten the say the ordit of the ordit

The Income Tax will be almost as effective as the Interstate commerce law.

IP Horses for Sale and Hire #1 SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR STALLIONS.

limited number of Horses boards

All persons having borees to trade a invited to call. Young horses book to ride or ork

J. B. G. WII SON,

Marlinton w. Va

H Smith

PRESCRIPTION

-DRUGGIST, MARLINTON, W. VA.

-DRALER IN-Drugs, Paints and Oils.

Varnishes, Patent Medicines, etc., etc. etc.

Prescriptions carefully compound ed at all hours, day or night. A competent Pharmacist will have charge of the Prescription Depart

ment.
We invite everybody and promise close prices and polite attention.
TP At E. A. Smith & Son's Old Stand.

J. A. SHARP & CO.

- Bave Established a Firstclass

Harness and Saddlery -Store and Shop,-

MARLINTON, W. VA. Something that has been needed this county for years.

They carry a complete line of HARNESS, SADDLES, COL LARS, HARDWARE, and TRIMBINGS.

Both Factory and Handmade. At Rockbottom Prices.

ALSO,

THE UNBERTAKING DEPARTMENT

is fitted out with a complete stock of latest and heat designs, and coffins can be farnished on short cet notice.

CF Successors of G. F. Cram-ett, who is employed by the firm.

C. B. SWECKER. General Auctionner and Real Estate Agent

I coll Coal, Mineral association Pagetti.
Lecil Coal, Mineral association Partner Lands.
Farme and Turn't tota a speciality. If years in the bustone. Coartespondence solutified. Barrennes. Coartespondence outsided. Barrennes. W. Va. or Alaxador, W. Va.

M. F. GIESEY. Architect and Superintendeut, Room, 19, Hally Block, Wheeling, W. Va.

PATTERSON SIMMONS MARLINTON, W. VA.

Plasterer ... Contractor.

ln Poor Health

you imagine serious and trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

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Interportants to Foundation of reterinary surgery (limited) I will treat the following diseases in Pocahousta and adjoining counties, via: ring-beas bone-sparin curv pollevil, fistulia, and the country pollevil, fistulia, and the country of the c

Top of Alleghany, W Peerless Feed Grinder

Penclises Food Grinnder.
It will last a lifetime. On here power sufficient. Grinds any grain, either just merely cracking it, or this enough to make family need. Every big farmers of the control of the lifetime of the lifetime of the lifetime of the lifetime of the county and will call up you in a short inse. Price in reach of all. Agency for Focabouts and Greenbrier counties. Eight sold in one day. For particulars, write to.

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Acondonary, W. Va. 186m.

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per meal - 25
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Good accommodations for horses
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Special rates made by the week or

C. A. YEAGER. Proprieter. G. C. AMLUNG. FASHIONABLE

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All work guaranteed as to skip, its and leather, weading ueally done Olve me a call.

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MARLINTON, W. Va.
Bhops situated at the Juncti
of Main Street and Dusty As
noe, opposite the nessession.

Peabody Insurance Co., WHERLING, W. Va.

More Machen of New York

All Markets of Markets of Hostmanning of Markets of

Asserting to Printer's Ink, it would east \$12,100 to put a tending adver-tionment in all the newspapers to this

More than 600 plane have been out in tor the construction of the Paris expandition of 1800, and it is proposed, to have them exhibited in the Palais d'Industrie, which is the only gallery large enough to contain them.

Wastern farmers is yearly growing less, duclares the New York Tribone. In years post the Western man had the alvantage of cheep lands; but the Eastern farmer has the advantage of a

The Sun Francisco Chronicle feels that Alnive climbers will read with disput of the proposal railroad and elevator to the very enumit of the Jengtron. Time was, and it was not demorran. Time was, and it was not as more reason ago, that this mountain was regarded as a damperous peak and the feat of elimbing it was notworthy. Since then the Matterburn and other Alpina peaks have taken its place in the ambition of mountain elimbers. With a railreed to the summit and a hotel purchal ou the topmost point of the formans will go out of Alpins chimbing. The Cook's towards is fatal to the enthusiasm of travel.

Jones M. Glenn, President of the Commerce, writes in the North American Breiswa "The South this course has been are needs the entry has been fa-tured with an example tarp of cot-ton and an example tarp pro-duction of corn, with also all, excel-lent yield of tobacco, and all-lough market prices may be low, especially as to notice, the last remying that the cost of pre-lattice, being into con-sideration art only the agention of cost of prediction, lacing into con-sideration not only the question of labor, but recognizing the complete millisation of the by-product which was formerly wasted, is now granty reduced, and the net result is a favorreduced, and the not result is a favor-able con. This sught interest, it is to be hoped, may stockly continue in advancement, accompanied utilization, with reminerative results. The pro-duction of size in the South is extendduction of rise in the fourth is extending, and will undoubtelly assume very greatly suitaged proportions in the near future. The lumber resources of the South are being brought more and more into prominence, attracting capital for its preparation for market, widening the employment of khor, and akking to the available wealth of the community."

The control of the co Devotion to the old Shinto faith is Derotion to the old Skinto faith is not estimat in Japan, and a great temple at Kitot, on which fan years and many millions here been expended, is allif insumplete, and work upon it flot empended even in the time of the greatest was which the country has ever had upon its hands. The woman of that country give sign of their pi-cus real in this work by contributing persons of their hair, which are braided into cables and used in the transportation of material to be emplayed in the sensitraction of the building. Of these s large number have been worn out in the work sobritishing. Of these a large number have been were not in the work accompanying the attracture at Kinto, but more are forthermain, showing a spirit of read and secretic summy the women there which the New York Tribuna believes not to be entilled by any of the missionaries among them, or by the britishers of shrines and temples any where. Ministeins is the chi family of any where. Ministeins in the chi family of any where. Ministeins in the chi family of any where. Ministeins in the chi family and does not have shouthed a large part of the religious imputation of the country, but still preserves a measure of vinking mongh to build a new temple new and stepply feetings part of the religious imputation of the country, but still preserves a measure of vinking mongh to build a new temple new and supply feetings part of the rating of the chiefer one is cell presumed and described in a secondary is the old one, and supply feeting and supply and a such as a subject to that going and month of my arm and mongh to part of the Minishe, who in that going and month of the state of



JAPAN.

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Mikedo at Tobio (home old Japan His has a vasi major of the olly, I valley, nontain-and vasit one otory retained by three old are organed by

agen. They cost \$1. ade of many of these



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was be thrown into one Bone are similar different with the unit magnificant on the Espacies of He and 200 years before Alteractive the world. The Jayrest of the Espacies of He and 200 years before Alteractive the world. The Jayrest of the Compared the world of the Compared the

The addition to the Babias' Hospital, in New York, was formally opened recently.



The hospital, as well as the addition, says the New York Warld, has been shoroughly furnished. The first floor emistains three wards bosides the survey. This was the gift of Mrs. Hrice Gray, 2s. The second floor emistains a thet kitchen and four wards. These wards were the gift of Mrs. John Hone, Mrs. Joseph Low, Mrs. R. O. Chiam and Mrs. Ed. Kenpy. The third floor contains one ward and a playroom furnished by Mrs. H. Landout. An insubator laby was shown. It is feld by a rabber table attached to its element.

A curious parliagradip often exists between the san antennone and the laterals was. The latter always has an assessmen fustened to his shell, and whop he changes his quarters he takes his answers along, provided he can ordered in the san ordered in the cold shell.

The Graids in Gotkam's "400,"

The fisalds in Getkam's "400."
George Jay Gould, ediest son of the "Lattle Winard of Wall street," has wen smeess in a field which haffled his famous father. Not only has he proved a power in financial circles and controlled with provedoes and exactly the vast millions left under his direction, but he has become a leader in the social world. He and his wife, formerly Miss Edith Kingdon, the



actress. It could be actress to death of Jay Goald until last summer, when they signaled their entree into society by taking the Vigilant to Europe to participate in the international yacht races. They met with a distinct social success, and mpon their return to New York the pressign sequined across the water.



MIS. GROWNE F, GODED.

Ams. cancerty, cotto.

made them rank as leaders in Gotham's "Four Hundred." At the recent
Patriach's Ball, the swellest occidfunction of the season, Mr. and Mr.,
Goods were formally admitted to the
swagger set, the beautiful who of the
roung millionaire being complimented
for the simplicity and good taste on
lear custome by being torned the
"jewelless queen of society."

The Moon-Face Game,

The Moos-Face Game,
An English paper has given a prica
in the fanniest competition you over
heard of. The ideas is to draw a tose
maide a circle, smking only four
strokes, exclusive of the circle itself.
Seems of the faces animatical series very
funny indeed. Now, Pathänder readers, draw some circles, take a punols,
and see what laughable constemances



you can make with just four strokes. Here is a game that offers no and of anneament. We have reproduced four of the best faces, to suggest how the thing is done.—Weshington Fath-finder.

Bounet was originally the name for a man's head covering.



what the high hate and hig sleaves are simply bor much. Truth

HOUNEHOLD AFFAIRS,

DUTTAL LETTERS An easy way of putting large initial

An easy way of putting large initial fetters on pillow-cases, pillow-cas

THE PREAFFART OATHEAT.

Mrs. Horer gives a succinct and simple formula that is infallible it carefully followed: Add four beaping tablespicoutals oatmand to one quart of boding water, add a teaspoonful of salt, mix, and put fits whole in a distrib bodier. Fill the lower builder

The ideal maid is the maid who shads properly. But where do we find our ideals? Not in our own partors, as a rule, but in pariors of other women, who do the dasting themselves. The careful housekeeper will have faded upholstery, dail woodwork and badly defeed carroin unless she is willing to pay the price of clernal vigilance. She must go over corything herself when she hat a new maid and insist on that worthy looking and instensing attentively. She must give her of the standard of the she had been a seen and and insist on that worthy looking and instension attentively. She must give her a feather duster, soft silk old handkrenhels for the panon and the polished malogany, and cheesefully instended to the seed of the she will be supported by the seed of the partial of the polished with the polished on the training, and a large soft piece of main can be used to poins the politone glasses with. A clasmon smal a little oil to for fluishing tonches for the makinging and polished oak and a soft brash must be used to penetrate the creviess of carring. A whick broom is also accessed for the supportant the crevies of carring. A whick broom is also accessed to the work of heavy that it is not a see out to be a support the supportant the crevies of carring of the supportant the crevies of carring of the supportant the carried of accessed to the supportant that the support of the supportant the carried of accessed to the support of the supportant the carried of accessed to the support of the supportant the carried of accessed to the support of the supportant the supportant the supportant the carried of accessed to the support of the supportant the support

THE SOURCE OF MILE

A professor in the Michigan Agricultural College squaked with opportunitival College squaked with opportunitival College squaked with opportunities from the foul air of stables petiting lette milk and causing it to "sour and spoil." This language implies that the souring of milk must or necessity result from its contact with air that is impore. Instead of this the souring to always the result of contact of the milk with the oxygen of the atmosphere. There are always sense injurities in air, and these examples of the stronghere o

Balt Markers Brotish-Seak the machinest lip a while in lukewarm water; take up and wipe day. Dip in mailed builer, then in beaten ong and roll in broad cramba. Broti and here-wish leanes have and paralay, or make these builter.

with femon blee and pacaloy, or macker (Photel bether.

8t. George Pudeing—One cay onch of raisins, used and molasmos three rups of flour, one temporaril each of the compound elements of flour, one temporaril each of corys and elements. Naft a temporaril to the compound elements, the compound of allegene, man temporaril salers, the temporaril each of the compound of allegene, man temporaril or should form the compound of temporaril each district the continue of the continue

CIVILIZATION HAS CREPT INTO HIS SURPTUCCES ROSE.

con Acres of Palaces and is commonly Wealthy 113s Bally Life - Empress and Churu Palace.

THERE is no ruler in the world, excepting, perhaps, the Char, we inheresting to-law as a the Engager of Fasca with Engagers of Fasca with Engagers of Fasca with Engagers of Fasca with Engagers of the Armonian the sequential tools of the most of the Engagers of the sequential tools of the March 1997 of the March 1997

RULER OF JAPAN. | See he thrown into one. Some are seeled with the unter magnifecent one



The Capus runes.

The capus runes.

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The capus runes of the capus was the capus of the



Whenever, He was hight in his hig pairs, surrounded, by a lot of severants. Whenever he went out it was in a closed sort, consumerably he know milling whatever of what was going as a four-poster bedstead than anything also He Kamperer at four-poster bedstead than anything also He Kamperer at cross-legged on the flow. It was covered with flow white elly, but the Emperer at cross-legged on the flow. I was covered with flow white elly, but the Emperer at cross-legged on the flow. I was admitted into the palane, and it while a couple of everies badde him. I had be take off my show before I was admitted into the palane, and it while a couple of the soliding walls novered, with gold last, and it is decorated with gold last.

the fuerigness for the first time about treativents years any.

The house of the Mikado at Tobio is for different from those old Japanese subsection. He has a read some right in the conter of the city, make up of this and valley, containing taken and smooth and east one-three paisess. It is contained by three masts, come of which are crossed by marble bridges, and at all of which we find solders in modern subtress. These means are in pieces from 100 to 200 feet wide. They are filled with water, and magnificant lates flowers fast to your them for these forms on about it thus flowers fast to your them on sheeds of green larges.

if is paisons are now a similaration of Europe and Japan. They cost \$3,000,000. The walls of many of these





changes his artions somewhat to suit it. All the papers are looked over for him, and the passages he should see are marked. Ordinary meads to maintain a reministration or criticisms he masses over, but if a newspaper becomes at all designous, he gives an order to his remarks and the newspaper becomes it all designous he gives an order to his remarks and the newspaper is shapped, while it set thore are liable to be thrown to to come the comment of the c

prisons. The Mikede is by to means a poor man. He receives about \$2,000,000 a year he heap up his palace and his branchold attablishment, and he has besides a large prisate fertiess. Mr. financounty, his Grand Master of Corresponds, told me that he was a good business man. He has a great deal of mouse in public land.

ago. He was on the throne long before illins Clears appried to be the femperer of file. and 300 years before Alexander not Cleast thought he had conquered the world. The Japanese will assure you that the Mixado is a lineal descendant of the first Emperor. Junes Tenno.

Any ather reyal family would have ran out in less than this time, especially in an included country like Japan, but the Japanese have a law by which the Emperor cannot marry one of his own family. He has to marry the disaghter of one of the court nobles. The Empress, therefore, is not if royal blood. She is the daughter of lobig Takada. Bhe is a very bright woman, and was but nighteen years old at the time she was married. This was away bank in 1803, when foreign wave had not yet obtained in the smpire. Her Majesty were at that time Japanese clothes, and alse followed. I am told, the custom of shaving off her sysbrows, and observed the standard of the contom of shaving off her sysbrows, and the followed. I am told, the custom of shaving off her sysbrows, and the followed. I am told, the custom of shaving off her sysbrows, and the followed. I am told, the custom of shaving off her sysbrows, and the followed. I am told, the custom of shaving off her sysbrows have again grown out and her tests are a white as these of an American girl. So is at the front of all movements for the interface about this matter, and her eyebrows have again grown out and her tests are as white as these of an American girl. So is at the front of all movements for the interface on the desert of the many will flowers. The condition of Landau on the desert air." I refer to the econdary vives of the Emperor. She has been of her any but they do not "waste theirs, and her time intaken my with reading, study, receptions and charitable of monarcla. The form the interface of the Emperor. She has been allotted a certain number of lakies connected with the painese at Tokio, who, like many will flowers, are "born to blash unseen," though they do not "waste theirs, and her time intaken

A Tube-Fed Incubator Intant.

The addition to the Babies' Hospital, in New York, was formally opened recently.



The hospital, as well as the addition, says the New York World, has been thoroughly turnished. The first fleor contains three wards besides the nursery. This was the gift of Mrs. Brice Clay, Jr. The second floor contains a tlert kitchen and four wards. These wards were the gift of Mrs. John Hone, Mrs. Joseph Low, Mrs. R. O. Chism and Mrs. Ed. Kongs. The third floor contains one ward and a playroom formished by Mrs. H. Landon. An incubable baby was shown. It is fed by a rubber tube attached to its stomach.

A carious parinership often crists between the sea antennous and the hermit crab. The latter always has an assence featened to his shell, and when he changes his quarters he takes his anessone along, provided he san detach it from the old shell.

The Gualdy in Gotham's -- 600.

The timids in techname of 60. "Copyre Jay Qualit, either som of the "Lettis Winned of Wall street," have won encous in a field which bariled his famous (ather. Not only has be proved a newer in themesia circles and controlled with produces and suggesty the wat millione left nucler his direction, but he has become a loader in the social world. He and her wife, foremerly Miss Edith Kingdon, the



actron, lived in modest retirement after the death of Jay Gould until last summer, when they signaled their entres into society by fating the Vigilant to Europe to participate in the international yach rease. They met with a distinct social success, and upon their return to New York the prestige acquired across the water



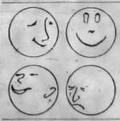
MRS. OXOMOR F. GOULD.

Mas. oncourty, south.

Made them rank as leaders in Gotham's "Four Hundred." At the recent
Patriarchs' Ball, the swellest social
function of the season, Mr. and Mrs.
Gould were formally admitted to the
swegger set, the beautiful wife of the
young millionaire being complimented
for the simplicity and good batte of
her costume by being termed the
"jewelless queen of society."

The Moon-Face Game,

An English page has given a prins in the funniest competition you ever-heard of. The idea is to drawn see inside a circle, making only four strakes, exclusive of the circle itself. Some of the faces submitted were vary funny indead. Now, Pathfinder read-ers, draw some circles, take a poscil, and see what laughable countenances



you can make with just four strokes Here is a game that offers me soil o amusement. We have reproduce, four of the best faces, to suggest how the thing is done. — Washington Path finder.



-but the high bate and hig sleeves lightness, are simply too much - Truth

ROUSEROLD AFFAIRS,

COYCLE GROTTE

COTION DETURNS.

An easy way of putting large initial letters on pillow-eases, pillow-shanis and towich as in naw white correction bread to observe the stempod lines. The bread is as weren that when applied it has much the effect of raised or padded emiraidery. It should be wet and strick before ning to prevent shrinking. It is applied to the pattern by awing it "over and over." The same bread is every pretty whost mod to outline a pattern on the border of a tea-cloth, either on white or calored lines or dening. New York Cost.

THE HUMANTARY CARRESTS.

Mrs. Hover gives a succinct and Mrs. Hover gives a succinct and simple formula that is infallible if carefully followed: Add four heaping tablespoonfals oatmend to one quart of boiling water, add a teaspoonfal of all; mit, and put I'm whole in a double boiling water, add a teaspoonfal of all; mit, and put I'm whole in a double boiling water, and the inside boiling with boiling water, shard the inside boiling in the many with boiling water, shard the inside boiling in the part of the boiling to our windles of the range, and cook showly over night. The oatmend must not begin in a double boiling in the output of the inside the intring make the much startly or wary, and also spoils its flavor. Output the control of the inside the inside the much startly in the order of wary, and also spoils its flavor. Output in the control of the inside the original size, and will have a delicious flavor. Turn it was carefully into the disk, without stirring of breaking the grains — American Cultivator.

The ideal maid is the maid who dusts properly. But where do we find our ideals? Not in our own parlors, as a rule, but in parlors of other women, who do the dusting themselves. The careful housekeeper will have faded upholatery, dull woodwork and bally defaced carring outsies she is willing to pay the price of eternal vigilance. She must go over corything herself when she has a new maid and insist on that worthy looking and listening stentively. She must give her a feather duster, soft all hid handkerchies for the piano and the polished unabagany, and chersedoth duster for ordinary use. The marbles and ornasfents must have a separate duster from the furniture, and a large soft piece of musin can be need to poish the picture glasses with. A chamous and a light of old of or finishing touches for the makingany and polished oak and a soft brash must beard to penetrate the crevium of carving. A which broom is also necessary for the upholished to have in well used two as week. "Now York Advertises."

A professor in the Michigan Agricultural College synaks of atmospheric microbes from the faul are of abolicy microbes from the faul are of abolicy getting into milk and cancing it to "sour and spoil." This language implies that the souring of milk must of necessity result from its contact with air that is impure. Instead of this the souring is always the result of contact of the milk with the expension of the atmosphere. There are always seem inpurities in air, and these cancer in the souring the spoiling more rapid. If all impurities nead be kept out of milk, it would sour without spoiling. But when milk sin contact with air us matter, how pare it may assue, this is impurities must be sourced to the form of the stronger of the provided. The Michigan professor, however, makes a mileties in source to the contact with the unit is the milk with continue to ferment until it becomes return or spoiled. The Michigan professor, however, makes a mileties in the rows tout, and the milk with offers to keep out the night contact in the rows tout, and thus he milk with before it leaves them must have some impurities. The only way to have units unitedly piece is to strilliant by anticetting it to sunugh least to destroy all enjarous microbes. No mere in milking was never outbrely prevent their colvenne into it.—Boeton Calitresian.

Salt Mackerel Broiled—Soak the mackerel for a while in laneweren water take up and wipe day. Dup in waited bottow, then in busins egg, and will in bread arumba. Built and serve with lamously hier and pareley, or marker



Without a Sheriff.

Without a Sheriff,
Moset Vignita Laborational Association
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Clover blak.

April 8, 1826.

The grass is growing rapidly, and we are having refreshing showers.

There is considerable sickness in this neighborhood. Mrs. Saille Ligou is quite ill at this writing.

Mr. John Deyle is suffering very much with neuralgis, past working. Mr. Howard Meeks who has been ill with rheumstiam, is improving slowiy.

wiy. Mr. J. C. Price's little boy, Clide

is on the sick list.

Born: a child to Mrs. Embay Shinaberry, which only lived a short time, and then returned to the God

time, and then returned to the God who gave it.

Dr. Barnett had a professional call in this neighborhood the other day. We welcome him in our midst. midst.
Mr. Uriah Heyner brought fifty head of cattle to the Hulman place

bead of cattle to the Hofman place the other day.

Mr. B. H. Dudly, of Staunton, Va., brought one hundred and fifty head of eattle to this place, to be grazed the coming summer.

Mr. A. Bell, has returned with a fine large yoke of cattle.

Mr. E. Shinaberry has bought the old Boasyld farm near Dummer.

We. understand that Mr. Ellis Sharp has rested the Samnet Wit son farm, at this place, for the coning season.

Mesors, Jobn Sheels and E. H. Showalter, have made near 5000hast maple sugar and 20 gallons of no lasses.

maple engar and 20 gallone of mo-lasses.

Pref. Adams' singing close at Drittscool won't under.

We have had quite a hard winter, not only stack freezes, but people's been are ball freezes leaving house in the hives. There has been quite a number of them in this neighbor-hood, lost.

What is

Castoria is Dr. Sampel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Southing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhosa and Wind Colls, Castoria relieve teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Cas-toria is the Children's Panacon—the Mether's Friend.

Castoria.

"Casteria is an exercised medicine for chil-from. Mothers have repeatefly sold one of its goodselest upon shelr shitlers."

Du. G. C. Ossoon, Lovell, East

Da. J. F. Kramman, Course, Ark

Castoria.

"Custoria is so well adapted to still I reconscioud it sesuperior to any per known to me."

The Centaur Company, 71 Marray Street, New York City.

Hre the Highest of HII High Grades



Warranted Superior to Any Bicycle Built in the World, Regard-less of Price, or the Name of the Maker.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct 2, 1884.

ither from accident or a we can say of any oth e, so called, that we self, every day that we are th Yours truly, Walti

icel Rims, Waverly Clincher, Detschable Tires, weighs 25 Bz #85

egular Frame, same

Ladice' Brop Frame, same weights and Tires | 575

96-inch Diamond, Wood Rims, weight 91 lbs .. 874

A - GOOD - AGENT - WANTED

In every town a splendid business awaits the right man. Get our Catalogus "J." Free by mail.

INDIANA BICYCLE CO.

IGHTNING

Mr. James Varner and family was visiting friends and relatives at this place last week.

Hey. E. F. Alexander presched quite at interesting sermon at this place, on his way to Freshold presched quite at interesting sermon at this place, on his way to Freshold presched quite at interesting sermon at this place, on his way to Freshold with the season.

Address. Clayer Lick.

We understand that there has some large became past around to this neighborhood. We would be glad to see a pair. BLU SAKER.

Pocahontas Times, \$1.65.

WINTER GOODS FOR ACTUAL COST, For Cash

Come in and get goods in price lower than you have ever seen them. Clothing, Overcoats, Boots, Shoes, Men's Woolen Shirts, Blankets Dress Goods, in fact every thing you need.

THESE GOODS

BEFORE MY SPRING STOCK COMES IN.

MEAN BUSINESS

And will convince you that my prices are lower than you can buy else.

VEBY TRULY YOURS

Dut we take more pleasure in "Looking Forward" to the time when it propolation of shis rounity will all have become convinced that at my establishment is the test place to buy mything in the nercan-tile line than anywhere size in the county.

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes, etc.

-YOU MUST EATI-

s it is a nell evident fact that you must Hat to Live, or Live to Hat I desire to present to your consideration my complete stock of

GENERAL GROGERIES

CAREFUL SELECTION, PURE GOODS, REASONABLE PRICES

APPEAL TO YOUR

REASON

West End

of Bridge

POCKET

P. GOLDEN.

Marlinton W. Va.

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

VOL. 12, NO. 39.

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1895.

\$1.00 IN ADVANCE.

Official Directory of Pocahantas.

AND THE CONTROL AND ADVANCE.

STORY AND ADVANCE.

The State of the Production The Control of the State of the

. J. W. MCCALPIN.	
Quarterly meetings.	First round
Lewisburg District:	
Frankford,	April 20, 21,
Levelino,	4 25, 28
Gruen Bank,	Mur 4, A
Huntersville,	~ 11, 13
Gilletts,	~ 18, 19,
Hot Springs,	9.25,26
Hinton,	+ 25, 26
Millioro,	June 1, 2
Talcott.	- 1, 3
Green ville.	- 0, N
Union.	* 3, 10
Alderson.	~ 15, 16
Blue Sulphut.	~ 23, 23
Boscevers and White	
Alleghany	+ 29, 36
Covingson,	- 29, 30
Clifton Furge,	July 6, 7
Alven	13,14
Lewisding.	- 100.11
District Stewarts' o	13,14
laburg April 25 11 A	Design Term
CHRONICE IN BLUE WINE STEEL	Section de la
W. G. HAND	
	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.

"Beaver" is a very popular name in Pennsylvania, twenty-one towns hav-

show a steady uniform decrease in the average size of the family.

The New York Advertisor thinks it is significant that the greatest divines preach the shortest sermona.

Dr. Carroll estimates that 20,000; 000 religious services, not counting the Sunday school, are held every year in the United States, and that 10,000,000 sermons are presched in 165,000 places of worship.

A large wholesale manufacturer of rects says that there is a large and increasing demand for men's slays, and that many doctors are recommending their male patients to wear correts as a cree for round shoulders or a weak lack.

Public Opinion states that M. Raf-Polic Opinion states that M. Raz-tailli, the calebrated Prench artist, in an interview recently, expressed the opinion that the decadence in Prenchart was due to social causes. For the future of art he considers America the most promising country,

The New York Advertiser says a very large number of the clergy now read from type-written sermons, either real from type written sermons, either loing the work themselves or dictal-ing it to some member of the family family to operate the machine. There is a popular impression that these type written sermons facilitate "good delivery.

The Petit Journal hits at the New Tork Herald for stating that in case of a war between England and France, the latter country might, if her cause were just, "count upon the sympatry of one-third of the American citizena." "Then, the other two-thirds," quoth the Petit Journal, "would be against us, though our cause were just."

Such libraries desired possible of the consequence of the latter country might, if her consequence is latter country might, if her consequence is constituted that the latter country might, if her consequence is constituted to the latter country might of constituted the latter country might be a latter might be a

one that we know!

times or had times, we're with this

th waves the grain, an when what's lif the fuluer - we'll whis-

noe inst we know!
-- Kreats Constitution.

MARY VERNER'S ROMANCE.



FRITE OLD COUNTRY,

Good these or had those, we're with this received the second through the second through

sol doors, has reven by the large eyes told of sheeplass nights and many lears.

Tet, Pan Harding—"Eastly? Paul, and many lears.

Tet, Pan Harding—"Eastly? Paul, as he weared ind in the analysm—thought to he had never seen Mary so lovely, as he related up to the door of the had never seen Mary so lovely, as he related up to the door of the young pestolice one merating, and asked the post high the pestore her.

But she finally shook her head,

"Nothing for you to-day"

Tet Paul seemed loats to go, He yould his long, tawny mustache, ligged his pured boots upon the fitted about her usual bestimes.

"Any thing I can do for you?" she shed litted about her usual bestimes.

"Nothing I can do for you?" she shed litted about her usual bestimes.

"Nothing I can do for you?" she shed litted about her usual bestimes.

"Nothing I can do for you?" she shed litted about her usual bestimes.

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"Nothing I can do for you?" she shed litted about her usual bestimes.

"Not litted about her usual bestimes.

"N

"dow different you keep your place from what s man's sheaty is—" But she stayed his compliments. "You live down by the Blue Pools, don't you?" "You, next to Renben Haise till his place was barnt out and he came into my sharty. I saw Rube three days back."

Mary heard of it and reduced to speak to or look of him. Then it was that he dump himself before, nor our day, and operated her to neve him from that from which he was powerline to see himself—from drink and dies and bad companions. And she dot what

that from which is weep to be added the search based.—Iron drick and dies said bad companions. And she shi what bad companions. And she shi what bad bad companions. And she shi what other good women have dies before her and will do again. She channel her hand in his and, with her hoart fall of Rube Hathe, she presented to marry Pauli-for his soul said. He heart fall of Rube Hathe, she presented to marry Pauli-for his soul said.

All throughthat him, initiar winter the held to her premains. At Christman he broke from her control, and she did not again to him for days, but she ended by forgiving. When he was with Marp he wound nut to set foot in Pfollioti's again, never to said a careful Hat since shows.

The eve of their marriage day arrived and with it Faul's allowance from England. The consistent and the opportunity suggested a carones and paul informed the "Housey" he would be chanding treat at Ffollioti's hat night for the last time. The har was soon growded, for the "Banaty" was just the conjusting, year-telling, whisky-drinking, seamp who would be popular among the wild craw, expected year he stool treat so long as the harbader would stand him.

Faul was full of liquor—he had drunk Mary's health with every man in the places—and he was also full of link for one in a way. A pile of padd lay before him on the table unit was pind proposing another cound in Mary's hour, when hig Bill Endern strole in and was arreated with a short of "Halino, Bill., you bank! What look, pard?"

"Look, pard?"

"Look, pard?"

"Look and desubeata. I've worked for something. I've put my swat and muscle into the ground and I've stronk ore! None of your dust or pockets, but a very as the one seemed to grow solver in a mocount as the stantion presented isale! Here was he drank in a goodbing hell on the eve of his marriage with Mary and Robe had come back.

What follow man with a martine of head one back.

What did was as with a martine of head one back.

come back.
"What did you say?" he mattered.
"I said Robe and I had come back.
But don't let me distorts the game."
"The game is up?! "ried Paul with
an oath as he struck the table and

an oath as he strong the table and made the money juggle.

"Rad bad lands, eat" sail Bill.

"Story for you.

"Keep your sorrow to yoursell and your partner, Renhen Halse."

"Come, come," said Bill, good humorelly, have a dronk. On standing treat, and as to Rube, here's his health and May "I'm standing treat!" should land.

"The standing treat!" should land.

"I'm standing treat!" shouted Part, springing up. "Have a direby with springing up. "Have a direby with liquor in Bill's face and make a ratio at him.

A pixtol flashed, a cale blue part at mobalised in the notat; and "Beauty" Paul by stone shad on Ffolliott's floor.

Some of them weat up to the poor office to break the news to Mart. There was slight in the window, and to yet they are well as an identified by it they are Rube and the stiffing taking. Quietly, and with howest heak, they left the cottage and returned to Ffolliott's without fulfilling their mesons.

turned to erather their mission.

Next day a rough-anti-ready jury,

Next day a rough-anti-ready jury,

Next day a rough-anti-ready jury, Next day a ron-position con-baving reconsistent all the circum-stances of the case and with than ap-precisation of Bill Bedfern's well known provess as a deal shot, deptied that Fan had confeed on purpose a certain death, and they returned a vertiet of "suicede while of unsural mind,"—Chrongo Times.

WISE WORDS.

Rank and rinhes are chains of gald, at still chains. - Ruffin.

Of all virtues, justice is the heat; valor without it is a pest.—Waller. In the measure that is a roomage, it you but know the hear is there.—Van Ease.

you not know the hear's there. Van Essa.

Clear writers, like clear furnitains, do not seems so deep as they are.
Landor.

What is birlis to a man if it be a stain to his shad annestors to have left each an off-pring.—Str P. Sidney.
There is as much roop maintiff, in imparting your own secrets as in Respiring these of your neighbor.—Darkey.

Essangh; here is a world of love, in smooth was the heart will quidle thy ways about that shaped thy task below.—D. W. Holems.

Gloom and saffmes are possess to us, the origin of hydreries, which is a disease of the imagination caused by read-less.

THE ME

"Yes," 40 like money, "How is "Money

II-- "Do more adistra She of the sense of the riscor is bo

daughter to mother. The Count

She-"No I dou't feel I ing."
Hs-"Don
yourself again

would find i and forth on Witherby-

ome made or

EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

WOMEN TOOK PART IN ELECTION IN COLORADO

Int toolsted Upon the Men Voting-Scenes at the Polls.

Comes with the recent also time in Colorada. A Denver letter to the New time in Colorada. A Denver letter to the New time in Colorada. A Denver letter to the New time in Colorada was in Colorada. The total vois in Colorada was in the colorada was stand for a citrum choice to make a stand for the eleven color in 1902, and the muinta discrete wors more projectors than at the solver comes. Furthermore, times were good in 1902, and the muinta discrete wors more projectors than at the solver comes. The processing the crosses in voice over live years ago does not recluded an ingresses in population in Colorada. The somes winded to fully nimity for send, of their regularation, and their collessions was reduced in votad straight ballots, which required and interventional colorada colorad



The second secon

The second state of

to go obsewhere to find discord and strengths.

The lines for the first two or three hours contained from 100 to 200 votors, but by 11 n'check the run was emission, and then during the remaining that the leggards must conse out. In one present in the residence district of Capital Hill only two registered voters for the public that the hours to bound the but of Capital Hill only two registered voters failed to vote. The sich were carried to the public the bury man was hunted out and permended to fask time to vote. In several justances women made repeated visits and they had forced the indifferent to the public.



BARRANQUILLA EXPRESS PRESSET

imals coming in from Sabanaiargs, twelve leagues distant, each bearing two bales of cotton weighing 125 pounds apiece, having neither stopped nor rested by the way.

Gladstone's Unmarried Baughler.

William E. Gladstone has a daughter, Miss Helou, who is worthy the harm. The ex-Frennier's some endies of Herbort, have been quiet men, preferring the life of a cleryyman or a country gentlamen to great careers, but Miss Helen is an active worker in all fields. She as one of three girls, the other two been married, and she has five brothers, all grown to man-boot.

Miss Gladstone.

Miss Gladstone's work has been principally in the direction of higher stoneston for women. She has done a great deal to give advantages to the daughters of the poor her respectable working people of the country around Hawarden, and her affects to open colleges to both sense have in sereni cases been rewarded. She is not unlike her father in appearance. She has the same broad, philosophic



Callons, ginglams and chambers, among the properly washed along with quicke process, and the long dates were as a writing washed along with quicke process, and the long dates as a writing washed along with quicke process, and the long dates as a writing washed along with quicke process, and the long dates as a writing washed where the least the washed properly washed along with the washed wa Any or measurements.

Any or measurements.

At the same issues where Mrs. Borest freated Vienna bread she also took up whole wheat bread, which is considered attremely mutritious and wholesome. It was a noticeable fact that the dough and sponge of the whole wheat for the Vienna. In the pas it was weighty to the tooch, and on the lands of the Vienna. In the pas it was weighty to the tooch, and on the landship board proved itself far from static. The whole wheat is the grain robbed of the heat. It is nitrogenous and contains phosphates, therefore it is most mutritions, and away and beyond the white bread in the matter of healthful properties. The recipe for like is one quart of liquid, which may be one-half suits and one-half water. Scald the milk and add the water to: Whon lakewarm add one cake of dissolved yeard, one tearpoonful of sall; and sufficient whole wheat flour on and stand adds for one heat if four to make dough, like white bread. Kneed and all off it stand three hours, then moult all et it stand three hours, then moult all et it stand three hours, then moult, but is greased source pas and stand adds for one heat rather which bakes in a moderately alwower.

A flour rish in ginten soon becomes static. Keep the sponge at the first kneeding at a temperature of sixtyreight to seventy degrees. To make also over than that which belongs to it by nature. The square load requires a slow even, the more slonder visual for the hours of the property of the was also oven, the more slonder visual for the hours of the property of the was a store of the commendal years.

Core breat was act taken up, and the recipe for that was given as officed in the partition of the process of breat making is largely the severe of its suggessor of failure. It is the commental years to the property of the double of the hours and years to the property of the double of the hours and years the first three the property which has been at property and the property of the several of the property of the several to the property of the several

Cocoanti Pyranide Whip the whites of five sggs as for iring, add one pound of powdered sugar while doing this uttl it will stand along, then beak in one sup of grated cocosant. Shape into pyramide upon a disk and serve.

dish and serve.

Hickory-Nut Macarcons—To one and a half cupful of hickory-out maris pounded fine add aground allegies and minuses to bearts. Make a froating as for cakes, eitr in the means and spices. Floor the lands and roll the mixture into bells about the size of a nuture. I would be not seen to be a subject to the control of a nuture. I would be not seen to be not seen and price and the seen of a nuture of a nuture into bells about the size of a nuture. I would be not seen the seen the seen of a nuture of a nutu

AS HIS MOTHER CHED TO BO.

Beardinate has published and he had been controlled with with his order. If with a his many the second his order controlled his make a his make a few, the day's make a steep, the day's make a steep, the second has described as the controlled has describe

shother send or do.
— Salesberts Readey 17 mild-

A blanket morteage furnishes but a

Alice—"Beauty is but sken deep Mand (spitefully)—"Who talk you?" —Park

The man that rides your postule should be shot-gamed. — Dansville (N. Y.) Besses.

A man may be beside himself, and pet, have no idea have reflections he looks. — Puck.

Out Freed, "Seems to me you are paying your cook preity stiff wages." Immon - "Have to; if I doo's she'll leave, and then my wite will have to do the creaking herself."—New York Weekly.

Weekly.

Circk—"Here's some of the fresh cracked wheat. Would you like a package of 18" Mrs. Nowmah.—"Young man, when I want damaged goods I'll let you know. —Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Mrs. Workshalay.—"Oh. I do so like to see a good, strong, determined man." Mr. Workshal girraghtsening.—"So dis I, my dwar. Mrs. W.—"Volin, the coal had is empty.—"Doe kin Courses.

"You are sharged with lass one young."

Words, the coal has in empty.—Doe born Course.

"You are sharged with leaving voted five times in one day," soid the Judge, storage in one day," soid the Judge, storage, "I are charged an I?" represend the principle of the paid for it.—New York first.

Mins De Frakhon 'o' by yours homes 'Thank' was sented at the telephones. Mrs. De Frakhon.—'O'b, desc! I presented in the property of the property



POCAHONTAS TIMES.

ANDREW PRICE, Entrest Marlisten, Friday, April 26, 1895 thursties of the intene asylum at West Virginia newspapers. They

end at the peak office at Markin-

been handed down by the Supreme Court of Vincinia. The law is practhen'lly the same as ony Australian

In New York city, Mayor Strong who was elected by the lavish use of the word reform, has disappronted his constituents by refusing to turn the Tamanany office-bodders out. He has unde only 200 chan.

steep. It is merely an incident of President must have failed to make himself impressive, for the preaching depends almost wholly on the price of mutton. If wood were not an and so we suppose that the President interest of commerce, still it would be produced and clipped even a tragedian though it was only to be destroyed Rich or considered merely waste matter. This is a complication not often

This is a complication not often also into consideration when the grade of wood is in question.

The Supreme Court of Illinois is a called down innon-rable anoth the same as upon its head for its recent decision declaring the law amount in section decision declaring the law amount in physical in factories from work in grade than sight hours perday. The court held that the time of a summer to the passed upon the same as it was done in a large of as she saw fit and that no rastrictions could be placed upon for as long as it was done in a large number of the court fit is a great triangle for the eventing system and the large of the vicinity on his way to finned Creak to get work. His like thicks it is a bad out such a mountain country as this, each of the country saw these country is to get work. the means drivers taking sourage from this decreases will have
the life of the being woman who
profess work to degredation. Unter this live a woman might sell
kenself into absolute sievery. It
a purposition may what effective.

Miss Riller thick it is a bad out;
such a more from horse!

Mr. Adam Hedrick, who has
been appending a few days with his
best spirit, has returned to his home
on Dry Pork. the time is a second of the servery. It is an impossible to any what effect the changes with hore on posterity, or what second horror may be the reads of the count echange to recognize the count echange to recognize the count echange to recognize the property of the explanation of spiritual property of the second country of the explanation of a spiritual property of the exploration of the e

IT seems certain from newspa. The Evolution of the News Item. per reports that some eightmouths ago a mistake was made by the au-Westen, which is not at all picas-Weston, which is not at all pleasant to contemplate. A female in-mate died, and Christopher Tet-If not paid within the year rick, of Ritchie county, was noti-ill be sharped. Bed that his wife, who has been an immate of the seylum for several A reservation declaring the Wall body home and it was interred as the election less constitutional, has new that Tetrick's wife is still alive. There must have been a remarksble resemblance between the two women. This incident, if true, il-lustrates how dead to the world is the insate person, when even their identification depends on their keepers.

of his constituents by refusing to term the Tamstamy office-holders out. He has made only 200 changes out of a possible 17,000.

But is higher in the city markets at this time than it has been for twenty-three years. Many of our stackmen are raking the county for all manner of stock which will be fit to ship this fall. Others who have gained the reputation of being equally long hossied, remark that "many a man has been based just that way," and are fearful that it is no epocial sign of a better mark at this fall.

PRINTESSOS GARDER, the man who professes to understand the monkey longuage, has been exposed. He recently went to the Congs to dwell in the jungles and take down stenographic notes of what how were all the professes to the most secrets of the most respectable of monkey families. Instead of doing this, he took lodgings with a missionary and processed to make up his lies out of his beed. The missionary came to France and denounced him not the France and denounced him not the first thing to the contraction of the professes of the mast served secrets of the most served secrets of the most served secrets of the most served of the proposition of the professes to understand the monkey longuage, lass been exposed to make up his lies out of his bed. The missionary and processed to make up his lies out of his beed. The missionary can be a first that the professes to the first that the professes to the most served secrets of the most served for the professes to understand the month of the back being considered the most served to account to be been exposed to make up his lies out the first that the professes to understand the month of the professes to understand the month of the professes to understand the month of the back being county to big to have promounced it is very valuable variety of Tennessee marble. It was no color from black to red, have pronounced it is very valuable variety of Tennessee marble. It was no color from black to red, the black being county of the back being county of the mark to sharp an

proceeded to make up his lies out of his head. The missionary came to France and denounced him not only as an imposter in science but as a regular sponge in the way of a visitor. Garner evidently believes in writing a book about things no one knows any thing about.

Woon clothing is cheaper now than ever before in the history of the world. This does not afford the wood growers of this county much satisfaction. No one expects any great elevance in the price of wood this year over the price of wood in year of the price of wood in year of the price of wood in year over the price of wood in year of the price of wood in year over the price of wood in the production of wood in the price of wood in the production of wood in the price of wood in the production of wood in the price of wood in the production of wood in the price of wood in the production of wood in unlike that of any other coup. It is merely an incident of sheep raising and its production depends almost sheligh unthe price.

Rich Mountain Items

We have been having very changeable weather. Saturday be-Easter we had snow, hall, rain, and

Nothing affords keener interest than to read the great number of are the indicators of the state of affairs in their respective counties, and readers see what is filling the minds of the people of the different sections, as far as he has any business to know. Of minor in-terest is the watching the evolu-tion of the News Item as it is printed for many a weary week, gathering interest as it makes its round. To illustrate the point, we will suppose there has been an occurrence in this county which, the local press reports, and the ex-changes copy as follows:

"YESTERDAY Bill Stone and Ed. "Yierranan Hall Stone and Ea-Blain had an altercation on the street, having fallen out over a trifling matter, and blows pussed. They were soon separated and fin-ed by the Mayor 31 each and costs."—Pocchantles Post.

"Ix Pocahontas Post.
"Ix Pocahontas County, last
week Mesars. William Stone and
Elward Blaine, two prominent citiends, met at the county seat and
engaged in fisticuffs, having fallen
out over a woman. Both were
budly bruised, and arrested and
fined \$10 each and costa."—Groenbear Gostainer.

fined \$10 each and costs."—Green-brier Gossipper.

"A BLOODY buttle took place in Poschottas County, hast week, "between William Stone and Edward Blaine, two extensive stock reisers of that county. They fell out concerning the ownership of a steer. Stone struck Blaine with his cane, Blaine with this cane, Blaine returned the blow, and a deepcrate fight ensued. Blaine had his car bitten off, Stone was left unconscious on the field, and both vers bound over to await the action of the grand jury."—Hardy Hustler.

"Last week, two prominent land-

state of West Virginia both were bound over the near the field, and both were bound over to await the action of the grand jury."—Hardy Hustler.

"Last week, two prominent land, owners named Stone and Haine of Pocahonta County, came to the Clerk's office to settle a controversy concerning a tract of land. They got into a dispute and soon opened hestilities. Stone threw a paper weight at Blaine and knock, and the dispute them was dangerously early the Lands of this county, the above cause of the State of West Virginia st. One Bundred to N. C. Mevell, one of the Commissioners of this Court, who shall gad him down, and jumped on him and trampled him most bratally. The County Clerk, who tried to separate them, was dangerously eat by Blaine, and both were badly injured. Stone was arrested, and gave bail for bis appearance at Court in the sum of \$1000."—Marriso Multiplier.

"News has reached us of a bloody aftray in Pocahontas County, V. restriata Big Bill Stone and "Cop." Ed. Blaine, two noted despended for the sum of the two one of the county and met on the main street of the town. Bad blood existed between the two young men on account of a rivalry occasioned by both paying attention to foll man Dave Sundown's pretty daughter, Pamelia. Both were armed with revolvers away, by motaal consent, and salt vanced to have it out with their fast. "Cap' Blaine had been remanded to pai and bail refused."—Wheel "Big Bill," who was trying to open his pookut knife. Stone cannot recover, and Blaine has been remanded to jail and bail refused."—Wheel my desired to be above named 100 near and 15 county west Virginia. 1891. The point of the county west Virginia and the street was deserted. Finally they threw their revoluces away, by motaal consent, and salt vanced to have it out with their fast. "Cap' Blaine has been remanded to pai and bail refused."—Wheel my deserted to pai and bail refused."—Wheel my deserted to pai and bail refused. "Wheel my deserted to pai and bail refused."—Wheel my deserted to pai and bail refused."—Wheel my d

lo jail and bail refused. — Wheeling Regulotor.

"Rev. C. B. Goodman has commediced his evangelical labors in
Focaliontas County, West Virginia. His work lies in a ranged
county lying on the summits of the
Alleghanies, and among the rough
mountaineers of that section. But
recently a couple of desperations
and at the county seat and engaged in a fuorisatic of rifles and amailarms in which both were killed.

The people are used to such occurroutoes, and samply ran away and
hist until the outiess were dimebate there in the formation of the county
had been any summit of the county
had been described by the cou

Cowren road only his Hible and

Commissioner's Sale-

Vs. One hundred acres

SONAL PROPERTY.

Having decided to abandon the hotel strines, and engage in other pursuits will on Saturday.

APRIL 27, 1895

Bell at public section to the high-set listing of my recidence in Sartinion may be concluded and kinche figuriate costs stove, beating shows, experts, mail-tenance, bed springs, some fields, and photomical springs, and stating in-plemental, a group, set. Town reasonable and male kince in m day of sale.

April 17, 1000.

H. A. Yanne.

C. B. SWECKER. General Austioneer and Real Estate Agent

I sell Chal, Mineral and Timber Lands agains and Town Lots a specialty. Ill mare in the bestimen. Cort appendence stated. Reference Participed.

LEADER 176.

PURSUANT to a decree of the FRENCH COACH AFALLION (IMPORTED)

Commissioner's Sale.

PUBSUANT to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahoutas county receivered on the accound day of Agril 1893, in the chaucery cases of Jas. V. Cakkey's executor against Jas. T. Rose.

The sonterasigned special Commissioner. The court himse door of Pocahoutas County, at pathe auction, to the lights thintee door of Pocahoutas County, at pathe auction, to the highest bidder, the troot of land accounty of the said James T. Rose, in the bill and proceedings in above cases mentioned. This land to stimute day on the waters of Stamping Creek adjoining the lands of A. D'd'rimes estate, the lands foranty awared by Charles Stewart, and others, is very Fettle and well watered and has upon it a comfortable dwelling and necessary outbuildings.

TERNS OF SALE:—sufficient cash in hand to pay the coats and in hand to pay the coats and the residue apon a credit of 6 and 12 months, the purchaser giving bonds with approved personal security for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, and a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid. N. C. MCNEILL, Special Commissioner.

T. H. Patterson, Cark of the Circuit Court of Pocahoutas.

Commissioner's Notice.

At a Circuit Court continued and held for the county of Pocahoutas, at the court-house thereof, on Thrasslay, April 4th, 1905.

State of West Virguia Vis.

Oue hundred acres and

J. A. SHARP & CO.

- Have Established a Firstchas-

Harness and Saddlery Store and Shop,-

MARLINTON, W. VA. Something that has been in this county for years.

They carry a complete line of HARNESS, SADDLES, COL-LAES, HARDWARE, and TRIMMINGS.

Both Factory and Handmade. At Rockbottom Prices.

ALSO,

THE UNDERTAKING DEPARTMENT

Is fitted out with a complete stock of listest and best designs, and collins can be furnished on short-est notice.

IP Successors of G. F. Uram-

FEED, LIVERY SALE STABLES.

First-Rate Teams and Saddle-Horses Provided.

UP Horses for Sale and Hire #1 SPECIAL ACCOMODATIONS FOR-

STALLIONS A limited number of Horsen beards

All persons having horses to trade are invited to call. Young horses for k-ec to ride as work. J. H. G. WILSON, Martinton w. Va.

M. F. GIESEY.

Architect and Superintendent, Wheeling, W. Va.

PATTERSON SIMMONS

MARLINGON, W. VA.

Plasterer ... Contractor.

noise Lands princes knowing themselve princes, 21 to in industed to the underegge about they are hereby requested to confirm will please take unite that they are hereby requested to confirm and matter up.

Little and the confirmation of the confi



Marietta, Ohio, has become a say familiar name for nameless same. The first court held in this was at Marietta. It was small by a nonsiderable process or through an avenue rut of the institute forest. The shoriff with a drawn sward was greatly aligned by an Indian appetator, as a nameless howards the court-case issuing the judge, lawyers, all citizen jutter. The Indian ided the fine-leading shoriff "media, meaning the aye of a local court the latter "Backeys" appears to the first.

The first court held was as at Marietta. If was by a considerable processing the an arcinic rout of the resolution of th

The historial in Indianation is a proper of the control of the con —The interesting information is communicated by the Rockingham Register that a contract has been signed for the construction of forty miles of the Chempeake and Western Railroad, beginning at Elitan and coming westward through Rockingham County, Mr. Edward Parcell has been swarded the contract. He has had considerable experience in Southwest Virginia and Ronincky. It is expected work will begin about the middle of May. This means railway facilities within the limits of Pocahoutas within the limits of Pocahoutas within eighteen months, from the east, unless unforessen beschments arise.

Mas Jano Moses were united, by Rev Willano T. Price, at the residence of the bridge father near lown. The grocan is a well-known transpass, man of the scenary, and the beries, the indext daughter of Anno Moses, Eq., as a charming training and Miss Many and reports delightful time. The asket scenario comple will reside in the gracius form mean the sawit guarrent comple will reside in the gracius form mean the sawit guarrent comple will reside in the gracius form mean the sawit guarrent comple will reside in the gracius form mean the sawit guarrent comple will reside in the gracius form mean the sawit guarrent comple will reside in the gracius form mean the sawit guarrent comple will reside in the gracius form mean the sawit guarrent comple will reside in the gracius form mean the sawit guarrent comple will reside in the gracius form mean the sawit guarrent complex will reside in the saw gracius form mean the sawit guarrent complex will reside the fath at the saw the last this line, for the said clies in the said clies. It learned the said clies in the said clies in the said clies in the said clies. It learned the said clies in the said clies in the said clies in the said clies in the said clies. It learned the said clies in the said cl

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, I arlinton, W. Va., Apr 23, 1895. Andrew C. Wooddell's adm'r. Marlinton,

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Andrew C. Wooddell's heirs, et als.

PURSUANT to a decree of the
Curenit Court of Poeabours County, rendered in the above styled
cause on the 2d day of April, 1893.

I will, as Commissioner appointed
in said decree, proceed at my different
1893, to take, state, and report the
following matters of account, lowit,
1804. As attenuent of the arrounds
of Levi Gay as Administrator of
Andrew C. Wooddell.

2d.—An account of debts ston from
Andrew C. Wooddell at the time
of his death, with their amounts,
priorities, and to whom doe.

3d.—A settlement of the paramer,
ship accounts of Andrew C.

Wooddell and W. A. Sheerer,
who were partners in rouning,
and operating a steam samulil at
the time of the death of the said
A. C. Wooddell.

4h.—A statement showing whether A. C. Wooddell was insolvent
at the time of the death of the said
A. C. Wooddell.

4h.—A statement showing whether A. C. Wooddell was insolvent
at the time he executed the frust
deeds to S. B. Moore and Lingh
Moore of which attested copies
are filed as parts of the full in
the sloresail cause, marked Exhibits "E" and "H" respectively,
5th—A statement showing what
will be a reasonable fee to allow
plaintiff's attorney for prosecutting this soit.

Gib.—Any other matter deemed
for the first of the said report shall not be completed on said
day, the same shall be continued
from day to day mull completed.

Given under my hand this 23d
day of April, 1805.

W. A. BRATTON,
a284 Andrew C. Wooddell's heirs, et als.

Notice to Creditors.

To the Creditors of Andrew C. Wooddell, Deceased:

Wooddell, Deceased:

In parsuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the County of Pecahontas, made in a cause therein pending, to subject the real estate of the said Andrew C. Wooddell to the payment of his debts, you are hereby required to present your claims against the estate of the sue payment of his debts, you are hereby required to present your claims against the estate of the said Andrew C. Wooddell, for adju-difeation to W. A. Bratton, Commis-sioner, at his office in the said office on or before the 1st day of June, 1885.

1895.
Witness, J. H. Patterson, Clerk
of the said Court, this:J5th day of
April, 1895. J. H. Patterson,
a19. Clerk.



HIS EXTENSIVE LINE OF DRUGGIST SUNDRIES,

PERFUME

PERFUMES,
STATIONARY, ETC.,
AT COST.

If you are needing may, thing in
this line it will pay you to call.

He as usual has a full line of
DRUGS and CHETICALS, and is
always ready to supply the train
with such as they need in this
line.

If you cannot call in person send your order by mail and it will re-ceive prompt and coreful atten-tion.



Notice to Trespassers.

All are hereby notified out to tree-pase on an land in any way to band-ing, fishing, tearing duest feaves or by greating or salting abook on the mountain land belonging to the St. Lawrence Company, which adjoins any farm, and is more in my presen-sion. Wix. L. Harring, April 19, 1805.

- Fox RECT. - The product lands of the heirs of C. E. Warwick, deceased, on Stoney Creek For terms apply to R. E. L. Depte, on the premises, or address John C. Warwick, Hipton, W.Va.



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the only women in Square Need thought for any the control of the party composition was all the party of the control of the said of the state of the said of the sa

ment.

In addition to the crop report correspondents and the weather observers, the Activalitural Decariment has special agents at many points sending in news of the condition of cattle and other information pertaining to subjects which report within the juris diction of Secretary Morton. And the editors in the different bureaus which handle these records are not the only "blue pencilers" in the department. The Secretary of Agriculture has a regular editor, known officially by that title, whose duty it is to examine and pass upon publications to be issued by the department.

One of the most important of the fews hursains of the Government is attached to the Navy Department. It is for comparatively recent establishment. It is known as the Naval Intelligence Boreau. Its day is to gather together from all parts of the world information about foreign navies and foreign coast defenses. When Japan and China becan bestlitted Secretary Herbert could have sent to the Naval Intelligence Boreau and her world information about foreign navies and leverythin of the association of the ward in the sent of the world information and the Naval Intelligence Boreau and describe This information comes from the news correspondents to the Naval Intelligence Boreau and describe. This information comes from the news correspondents of the Naval Intelligence Boreau and the service of the condition of the parts against attached to all of our principal legations. Besulos, the Navy Department wom officers and other agents gather in part the officers of our orn war seeks and in part our representatives in naval matters at the great capitals of the world. We have naval secretaries attached to all of our principal legations. Besulas, the Navy Department for mitigation of appeariment for mitigation of the parts of the condition of the fallam,

SETTO VALUE

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Tom. and Harry's skwheat.

t Medical Discovery the Age.

INEDY'S al Discovery.



SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

M. Itself of your has the gift of some this content of the story of th

ma Oldsone-I am a self-made man ar. I began life as a bareloot boy. Kennard - Indred. Well, I wann't born with shoes on, either

The manufactured products of themel former assessed for about \$4,100,000,000 a real.

The Clam.

The clam is commonly taken for an example of all that is uoprogressive, but he is by no means a stationary creature. Every man a tred at the seasable knows how a clam left upon the smed will utterly disappear by sinking finnest helow the surface; but the clam also has a forward movement, and will travel thirty test in the course of a week. The large muscels of the clam, which helps to make him indigestible, is his single, leg, and by the aid of this he makes his procress.

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LUNCH.

Hard Work and Indigestion go Hand in Hand.

PRYTOLACEA BEIRY TREATMENT for heady a control of the control of t

WALTER BAKER & CO. DOCOAS AND CHOCOLATES HIGHEST AWARDS Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS In Europe and America.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

Well People

do not need medicine. Certainly not. But sometimes they have a headache or feel bilious---perhaps a little dizzy. This is the

Warning.

Ripans l'abules, taken at such times, will keep people well.



RHEUMATISM CURED
Without Medicine, Safe, turn Streetile per
por, Steal cost S. This brace a clea, Tourismon
term Seek Astrona and State or there, Seed for
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BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Vegetable)

What They Are For

Billiousness dyspepsia sick headache billous headache indigestion bad taste in the mouth foul breath

loss of appetite

pimples torpid liver depression of spirits

when these conditions are caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them,

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book.

Write to B. F. Allen Company, 365 Canal street, New York, for the little book on Constitution (its causes consequences and correction); sent free. If you are not within reach of a druggist, the pills will be sent by mail, 25 cents.

"He that Works Easily Works Successfully." 'Tis very Easy to Clean House With

Weak Mothers

Scott's Emulsion

riches the mother's milk and gives her cirregel. It also makes babies fat and gives more nourishment to growing

children than all the rest of the fixed they ead. Smild's Emulsion has been prescribed by physicians for decay years for Eichnin, Macamus, Wasting Dismont of Children, Gongia, Oodia, Wask Lungs, Emolation and Sensonytion.

ett & Sowne, N. Y. All Dringglats. 50 cents and \$4.

P. J. CHRYST & Ch., Tolate, O.

it affiliered with more eyen use fiv. Lana. Thomson's Kye. water. Foraggists sail at the per best le-

Crip Poison Ivy



to try Howi's harma-partia. I tank con-battle and I was feel-lag much better. I continued with the second bottle and in the middle of May I marted for my home,

Hood's Cures

Try Them All, Dick and Harry's Buckwheat. THEN TRY

The Greatest fiedical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery.



SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL

beard by gunners underheath.
Cellar moul is on apples—often untoticeable—consists of more or less
poissoous fungt. Envisions say they
have traced cases of diphtheras to the
sating of it. All fruits and expetables
should be carefully eleant, or pueled,
at least, if to be salon raw.
Flammarion, the Freech satronemer, remarks that our planet, if it
were as near to the sun as it is to the
moon, would melt like wax under the
moon, would melt like wax under the
moon, would melt like wax under to
meet all of "a stratum of lessimous
lust that floate upon an occass of very
lense gas."

Disiniecting a Boom.

A writer in the Mallical Magazine who has witnessed the Berlin cachod distiniecting a from describes the bleaning of an apartment in white, at third hast dised of diphtheria: "Four new were engaged. After everything iast could be subjected to steam without liketiment had been removed to the distinienting sistino, all the things were removed from the walts, and too mun began ratboing these write break. Ordinary German haves are used, forly-eight bears old. The loaves are set into exclusing a distance of set of the formation of the control of a good purchase. The walts are preferantically attented with strokes from above downward, and those can be do question as to six efficacy in size in the control of the cont

No bird of prey has the gift of smg. It is estimated that the erow will devalue from the content of the street of the support of the support

Chiese, Here, There and Elsewhere

sainful be carefully eleast, or peeled, at least, if the he sale raw.

Flammariou, the Freenth setrongment, remarks that our planet, if it were as near to the son as it is to the moon, would melt like wax under the moon, would melt like wax under the beat from the soler softene, which is tomposed of "a stratum of heffmore list that floats upon an ocean of very lenne gas."

A britterfly, which was found in a formant state under a rook in the sonitation of Collifornia, and within its believed to have lived the same formant state under a rook in the Smithonian Institution. Weas found it was believed to be the only fiving represumative of its species in existence.

It has been decided to use petroleum at local the since geographical periode, is now in the Smithonian Institution. Weas found it was believed to be the only fiving represumative of its species in existence.

It has been decided to use petroleum at local the presence of bacterial life in a word cleave is the election of a word cleave is the election of a word cleave is the election of the series of the word in the surface of the word in the collect planet of the cleave is the short from the start, and on some farms to this surface from the Saserti dubliar, mentally five per sent of these contingent of the distinction of the site of the word in the surface of the word in the contingent of the distinction of the word in the surface of the word in

Natural History Item.

Gardesing ants collect places of veretable and pile them up to rot in the dark interior of their nexts until the rubbits is covered with a growth of fungus on which the anta feed.

ms. Oldnors—I am a self-made man sir. I began life us a barefoot boy. Kennard—Indeed. Well, I wasn't born with shoes on, either

wasn't born with abose on, either the born with a born or the richts," "Penning enteres, also get the richts," whispere in mean to mather in the observation mean to mather in the observation of a warry penty grist. Train she was removed the matter, but there we is within showed at the more of the time which showed at the more of the time which showed and then the more of the time which showed ones the more of the time. On was abused as the west-crowned ones in the time of the more of the shown of the shown

The plopment flavor, postly action and mothing affects of flyrop of Figs. when in need of a lan-

The Clam.

The clam.

The clam is commonly taken for an example of all that is unprogressive, but he is by no means a stationary creature. Kerry man bed at the seaside knows how a clam left upon the mad will utterly disappear by sinking himself below the suirface; but the clam also has a forward movement, and will travel turity leef in the course of a week. The large nuteils of the clam, which belie to make him indigestible, is his stogic log, and by the aid of this he makes his process.

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LUNCH.

Hard Work and Indigestion go Hand in Hand.

Hard Work and Indigestion go Hand in Hand.

Concentrated thought, continued is, you has stemach of secensary blood, and this is about two of hard physical labor.

When a five home, sower engine is made that the stand physical labor.

When a five home, sower engine is made the standard particulation.

When a five home, sower content the hard worked man coming from the field or the collection of the laboration of the laborat

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WALTER BAKER & CO. DOCUAS AND CHOCOLATES HIGHEST AWARDS Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS In Europe and America.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

Well People

do not need medicine. Certainly not. But sometimes they have a headache or feel bilious---perhaps a little dizzy. This is

Warning.

Ripans Tabules, taken at such times, will keep people well.



BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Vegetable)

What They Are For

dyspepsia sick headache

bilious headache

indigestion bad taste in the mouth foul breath loss of appetite

pimples . terpid liver depression of spirits

when these conditions are caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book.

Write to B. F. Allen Company, 365 Canal street, New York, for the little book on Constitution (its causes consequences and correction); sent free. If you are not within reach of a druggist, the pills will be sent by mail, 25 cents.

"He that Works Easily Works Successfully." 'Tis very Easy to Clean House With

Weak Mothers

Scott's Emulsion

This is the most nourishing food known to science. It en riches the mother's milk and gives her strength. It also es liables fat and gives more nourishment to growing children than all the rest of the food they est.

Scott's Emulaina has been prescribed by physicians for foreity years for Rickets, Marsamus, Watting Discuss of Children, Gongha, Ookle, Week Longs, Emulation and Consumption. load for pumphis on South Employee

Scott & Rowns, M. Y. All Druggists. 50 cents

Bargains! Bargains!

ON FEBRUARY 1ST

I WILL BEGIN TO CLOSE OUT MY ENTIRE STOCK OF

WINTER GOODS FOR ACTUAL COST, For Cash.

Come in and get goods in price lower than you have ever seen them. Clothing, Overcoats, Boots, Shoes, Men's Woolen Shirts, Blankets Dress Goods, in fact every thing you need.

THESE GOODS

BEFORE MY SPRING STOCK COMES IN.

I MEAN BUSINESS

and will convince you that my prices are lower than you can buy else.

VERY TRULY YOURS

MARLINTON, W. VA

S. W. HOLT.

But we take more pleasure in "Looking Forward" to the time when the population of this county will all have become convinced that at my establishment is the best place to buy anything in the mercantile line than anywhere else in the county.

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes, etc.

-YOU MUST EATI-

Since it is a self evident fact that you must Eat to Live, or Live to Eat I desire to present to your consideration my complete stock of

GENERAL GROGERIES

CAREFUL SELECTION, PUR REASONABLE PRICES PURE GOODS.

APPEAL TO YOUR-

REASON

POCKET

West End of Bridge.

P. GOLDEN. Marlinton. W. Va.

MARLINTON HOUSE.

Located near Court House. Terms.

per day . per meal - 25 lodging - 25 pressumedations for borses at 25 canto per fixed.

C. A. YEAGER. Proprietor G. C. AMLUNG.

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER

EDILL. VA. All work guaranteed op, its and leather. Bending neatly done. Give me a call.

BLACKSMITHING

Wagon Repairs.

C. Z. HEVNER.

ops situated at the Junction all Breed and Doesy Ave

Peabody Insurance Co., WHIREGENG, W. YE.

ln Poor Health

you imagine—scrious and fatal diseases result from trifling allments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gilt—health.

Browns Iron Bitters

It Cures

List Us Pray.

(Published by request of Mrs. Lillie B. Lockridge, of Driscel, W. Va.)

To the Editor of the State:

It has been decided to hold a great convention of all the ministers of all the denominations in the State of Virginia, in the City of Richmond about the middle of Gune. The object of this convention is to seek great spiritual blessings from God on all people and churches, and preachers: and the glory of God. It is currently known as the "Holy Spirit Convention."

This article is mubbled in order.

tion."
This article is published in order to make an earnest request to all Christians everywhere, and espe-cially in Richmond and Virginia, cially in Richmond and Virginia, to unite in ferreat prayer to the Lord for His guidance and His precions blessing. It is requested that mention be made of the con-vention in prayer meetings, and in private devotions. The old Chris-tians and invalid Christians who eannot attend meetings are earnest-ty requested to pray in their homes cannot attend meetings are carnestly requested to pray in their homes
for the blassings of the Lord in
this convention. And also let all
the ministers pray for it in private
and in public.

Let not any man' woman or
child, however great, however lowly, think his or her prayers are not
asked for.

child however great, however lowly, think his or her prayers are not
asked for.

Pray that the churches may send
their pastors and pay their expenses if necessary. Pray that God
may cause the way to open for the
poorly-paid preacher to attend.
Pray that God will give us favor
with the transportation companiss. Pray that God will make
Virginia tremble with His power,
and shake the powers of darkness
out of their places and destroy
them. Pray that there may break
out revivals in every church in Virginia. Let us all unite and make
one great, glorious prayer-meeting,
whose cries, like burning incense,
may ascend from all hearts to Him
whose "Kingdom ruleth over all."
Pray that the ministers of Virginia
may be wonderfully filled and conrolled by the Holy Spirit, and
that such power may be given unto
them, that every-body shall marwel and confess that "the Lord God
omnipotent reigneth."

We would be very glad if any
who comply with this request will
send us a kind word on a postal
and.

And now will the papers. "the
hewers of wood and the drawers of

And now will the papers. "the howers of wood and the drawers of water" for Isreal, help, and let us add, "the Lord give the word and great was the company of them that published it." Will the Richmond, Norfolk, Danville, Lynchburb, Roancke, and Petersburg papers please publish the above?

Yours in Christ, JNO. W. DAUGHERTY, Richmond, Va Representing 500 Virginia preach-

When Billy was sick, we gave for Castoria.

When sile was a Child, she reled for Castoria.

When sile became Min, she ribug so Unsteria.

When sile had Children, sile gave these Castoria.

Important to You.

Irm post-tant to You.

Having resumed the practice of veterary singery (limited). I will treat he following diseases to Pocaboutate and adjoining countries, viz: ring-boine agazin ourle policytl, fistule, and caree. Terms, specific and caree varianteed. I am also general agent to Elderd a Liquid Electricity, which is a specific for all kinds of fevers, are brooked, such, speaks, brooked, etc., in a specific to a specific to all the second control of the control of the second cont

What is

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Oplum, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoca and Wind Colis. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea-the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent modifies for chil-en. Mothers have repeatedly fold me of its od effect upon their children."

Dr. G. C. Osecco, Lowell, Mass.

"Canteria in the heat recordy for children or which I am acqualcide. I keep the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real liferent of their children, and use Canteria to-mand of the serious quark contrares which are destroying their lored coses, by foreing option, compilists, so while gaying and other loreful aspeals given their brivats, thereby sensing

H. A. Anceres, M. D., till Sc. Ouford St., Brooklyn, N. T.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City

Hre the Highest of All High Grades



Warranted Superior to Any Bicycle Built in the World, Regard-less of Price, or the Name of the Maker.

Read the following opinion of one of the most prom-inent American dealers, who has sold hundreds of those wheels:

these wheels:

Richasord, Va., Oct. 3, 1942.

Indians Hoyde Company, Indianapolia, Indi.

BENTLERYS—The Waverly Secreber and Bells came
to band, but we ware firstly out have sent us
to be the present wheel are firstly out have sent us
to be the present wheel are firstly out have sent us
to be the present wheel for \$850. We must any that it
is, without exception, the pretines wheel we have series
seen, and, morrower, we have faith in it, athough it
weighs only 22 bes. for of all, Waveriew, we have sold
this year und last land you know that is a right good
unsober), we have never had a single frame nor fork
broken, either from accident or defect, and that is
more than we can any of any other wheel, he wavetakin grade, so called, that we self. We congratulate
courselves werey day that we are the Waverley agents.

Rum,more variety of that we see the Waverley agents \$55. ourselves every day that we are the Waverley agents \$55. ourselves every day that we are the Waverley agents to \$75.

teel Rims, Waverly Clincher, Detschable Tires, weighs 25 fine \$53

Lodies' Drop Frame, same weights and Tires . . 673

A - GOOD - AGENT - WANTED.

In every town a splendid business awaits the right man. Get our Catalogue "J." Free by mail.

INDIANA BICYCLE CO.



The Confederate Veteran

.....

Pocahontas Times, \$1.65.

2 M M. Clenter

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

L 12, NO. 40.

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1895.

\$1.00 IN ADVANCE

icial Exceptory of Pacahontas

THE COURTS.

C. McNEIL

ATTORNET AT LAW, MARLINTON, W. VA

Will practice in the Contribe o Poca-coins and adjoining counties and in the Casers of Appeals of the State of Lost Virginia.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. MARLINTON, W. VA.

L E RUCKER

TILL AT LAW & NOTABY PUBLIS HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.

SERBLCELE ATTORNEY AT LAW, LEWISCHURG, W. VA.

ATTOENEY AT LAW.

MARLINTON, W. VA.

SENSONE'S PRICE ATTORNEY AT LAW

MARLISTON, W. VA.

Will be found at Times Offi-

EAM, B. SCOTT, JR. LAWTER.

MARLENTON, W. VA.

DR. C. J. CHMPHELL. DESTRICT.

MONTHERT, VA.

DE J. H. WEYMOUTH RESIDENT DENTIST BETERLY, W. VA.

M. CUNNINGERM, M. D., PHIRICIAN & SCHOROS. MARLINSON, W. VA

MARLOCATES AT PROST, W. VA.

A PREVENUE ARRIVATION. WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1895.

A PREVENUE proposal to size of the Control of Processing virginity and the lead of every new control of the Control of Processing virginity and the lead of every new control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given the control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given the control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given the control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given the control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given the control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given the control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given the control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given the control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given the control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given the control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given the control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given the control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given the control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given the control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given the control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given the control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given the control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given that it is also given the control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given the control of the Control of Processing virginity that it is also given the control of the Control

"he pitying said, with decoping head tog sity; registion deed the seminon weed, to die,

nd grainful shade comp glade, the those dider him blacks for thee, sphaletty, is a deep.

Onic Source, priorities Source, all his power, he then award downs, hetero's art.

or to the need, wet and kined. there as. a Semily meen, raines totatic adolo w flow.

The Anadomy of the control of the first such a property of the control of the con

The special will be specially should be specia



"Ne," and "Mandy, with a sigh of miliflarence. "Oh, new," she added, smiletally, with a very passion of hon-ing in host hand. "A you think paw" Il sear get me is orgin for Chris'man!" "I die know, replied her mother, "Landa kind o' like sanes, don't il! Waste o' them pair is if you go'n for kill die termortow?"

"Two coly changed in looks," but you want to the likes with a limit great. "No, by we can be seen a serious her face, but her likes and Mrs. Boustles almost instantly.

"He me?" said Mrs. Boustles we'll be the her likes and to come in to onlight. We promined that the said of the come was a said for her likes and the light but her likes and the likes and likes and

THE LEATY AND THE PORT.

It games belt limit he gather than the largest the second control of the control of th

The gale is then closed, and a supplied of New Zasland, a writter for New Zasland, a writter for the pool of New Zasland, a writter for the proceeded the crops were laid under contributions by their revarance tests. The farms were dripped of their grains, and the fields because have an approximated by a process of the pools would have to go. They amended together to too diversified for individual management.

Parliament was petitioned to take the pools would have to go. They amended together to too diversified for individual management.

Parliament was petitioned to take the pools would have to go. They amended together to too diversified for individual management.

Parliament was petitioned to take the pools would have to go. They amended together to too diversified for individual management.

Parliament was petitioned to take the pools would have to go. They amended together to too diversified for individual and play have promiserable to the tests. The state of the tests of the tests of the state of the tests of the state of the tests of th the meighborhood is kept demoded of regretation, and supplies for their needs are not always handy of easy of scoess.

They have discovered that it is the arily animals which "get the worms," and they are astir by dawn. So accustomed are they to the hunter's caids that many have never caloyed a good night's esst. The activity used to keep from the clutches of pursaers coloses their flush and decreases their weight; as a recall, many of the universe cluses their flush and decreases their weight; as a recall, many of the universe cluses their flush and flucture segifit; as a recall, many of the universe cluses their flush and flushed beamed for the lable. After being housed and feel for some days after sputze they are in good condition and flushed market. But their flesh is so common in New Zealand that it is in that title demand for diet. The most procounced therutess to animal proportion of the demand for diet. The most procounced therutess to animal prococuned therutess to animal flush so common in New Zealand that it is not title demand for diet. The most procounced therutess to animal foods soon tire of rabbits as an article of clock, and wish a change.

The demandation of the animals by the classes forms a small proportion of the decrease of the description of the decrease of the decrease of the form of the committee of the animals is by the use of wire coronact. The feverale method of autobing the animals is by the use of wire coronact. The favories method of autobing the animals is by the use of wire coronact flushed the process of the profit for miles this the prune of a compact. The barries extend dyna that the process and from strategies pounts change the above and rable the process of the contrasts label to a lane, and and from strategies pounts change the theory of the process and realist flushed and realist their shall that the rabbits are headed beyond the wire sevents. The headed beyond the wire sevents. The headed beyond the wire sevents.

Cold Harns,

In the stockeness which have altered the manipulation of liquid six and the stocked the manipulation of liquid six and other substances in his laboratory M. Hausel Pictor has destinguished two degrees of Luran Erum the riatume word. In the first the skin is reddened, torsing blue the next they. The spot deathles in area on the following days, there is intense tching, and five or air, weeks are usually required for heading. In the more severe burns, those of the smooned degree, the skin is rapidly betached. A long and stubbers suppuration with m, and healing is very also and studgether different from that of horse from the company of liquid six, actionsly several far. On one occasion M. Pictok, while suffering from a heart due to 4 steps of legals dir, actionsly several far. On one occasion M. Pictok, while suffering from a heart due to a step of legals dir, actionsly several far. On one occasion M. Pictok, while suffering from a heart due to the provided the legal of the continuous standard in the continuous standard in the same standard of the legal of the continuous standard in the continuous standard in the same standard of the legal of the continuous standard in the same standard of the legal of the continuous standard in the same standard of the legal of the same standard of the

profess instance of the cooduc-power of water is that filters are to manages under water by up their buiscate, which are in-nity made of supper, supether, shouting to me another: the L. they say, is eviltly and dis-tractive of the contract of the property of the contract of the contract of the property of the contract of the contract of the property of the contract of the contract of the property of the contract of the contract of the property of the contract of the contract of the property of the contract of the cont

Bour, a homely girl will here you met. A proving girl is on vain that,

Maw's This I be One Handred Dictars Reward for our I happen that mannet be cared by

After my pages suffering. I was exceed by their Cure .- Many Chattaners, Rhy Chica Ave.

Good Words for Hood's



Oured.
My humani has also tiles in mail his media har ac-

Hood's Cures

Maner's Pills care all liver file. Misson



Heckers

Buckwheat

For the morrow's breakfast.



A NOBLE FIGHT.

AN ENCIREST SOUTHERN LAWYER'S

A NUISEN SOLTHAN LAWTERS
LONG COMPALITY WITH DISPLANE.

The search of th

without avail. Why, I seem clear to the Weet failing for mediatine and yet the result was the same.

"I way it at my work as long as I could had the state of the same the same.

"I way it at my work as long as I could had the investable. My could be availed had actually librarie to what there by the witnesshare any applied I had taken, my though had actually librarie in water, by weight had Groppool and the water in water in the w

What a Frenchman Believes.

The Frenchmen's belief in their respectively to the rest of the wird in every tranch of homan activity almost amounts to a downs. With the strange Frenchman it is an article of fath that if France week spectrum of the ment of the strange frenchman it is an article of fath that if France exceeds the training of the strange belief of the strange of the strange belief of the strange of the stran

A Literary Discovery.

Mrs. Fleids tells, in an article in Scribber's Marallon an interesting stary of a literary discovery. It refers evidently to be hutband, the publisher, who found ose day in a second-hand shop in Linedon a beautiful Balastype reprint of "Hasseigs".

Lost the Jub for Laughing.

Lost the Jub for Laughing.
An industrieus little typewriter chatted thouly the other day.

An industrieus little typewriter chatted thouly the other day of the late of th

do anything that a same playwright would do.

"But when it came to a love scene, it was so wildly absure that I grinned. I couldn't help it.

"He was up in arms instantly.

"What are you laughing at?" he demanfed.

"I tried to say that I wasn't laughting and then simply roared.

"He ran out to a race: we lost the job and I a lamost took my situation."

New York Recorder.

A Better Schome.

A Better Scheme,
A Sanke is going to try to cross
the Alivatic in a ten-foot local. A
better scheme would be to buy one
of those six-foot locals that ine
of those six-foot locals that ine underta ere sell, and cross the Stry.
He would arrive at his inevitable
destination sooner and more comfortably.—White River Journal.



KNOWLEDGE

Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Baking ABSOLUTELY PURE

Nomething Missing.

Toe other night a roung couple, newlo married and evidently fresh from the country, put up at one of the leading hitch; and after being assigned to a room, went up stairs. A low minutes later the roung mancams down stairs, and, approaching the clerk, and;

"That room is very nice, and all that, but there is something missing that should be there."

"What is it?" asked the clerk, surprised.

"What is it?" asked the clerk, and with the clerk are prised.

"Well," answered the young man, when the room is the same the room is the same than the room is room in the room is t

PROGRESS.

regife we have a secondary of the second as the cheaper passe and more oversay pills found in the market. In quarter win true, there is no comparison to be made be-tween them and the collinary pills, as any one may ready fears by wording for a free sample, (four to seven shows) of the Pel-lets, which will be sent on receipt of same and address or a passel care.

ONCE USED THEY ARE ALWAYS IN FAVOR.

ONCE LINET THEY AGE ALVAYS EVEAVOR.

The Pollyta cure hidiousness, elck and constitution, sour storach, loss of appetitive, counted tonerus, lock gestion, or divergents, sould be levely section, or divergents, sould be levely sections. The pain and sould be levely sections. The pain and reliable, One little "lyblat" in a laxitive, two are making exhauster for the liver, two are making exhauster take one care day after dimer. To register distress from over-eating, they are used days after dimer. To register distress from ever-eating, they are used of the liver and they are recommended to be "just as good." It may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be recommended to be "part as good." It may be recommended to be "part as good." It may be recommended to be "part as good." It may be recommended to be "part as good." It may be recommended to be "part as good." It may be recommended to be "part as good." It may be recommended to be "part as good." It may be recommended to be "part as good." It may be recommended to be "part as good." It may be recommended to be "part as good." It may be recommended to be "part as good." It may be recommended to be "part as good." It may be recommended to be "part as good." It may be recommended to be "part as good." It may be recommended to be a part as good. The part as good as good

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Corte. A Stangels Colleg and Pair of Cydy by small for Ele Couls. Name orphe and time. Address STRUMESTICE COLLEGE COMPAST, IT Practice St., Now York, IT Elling St., Rosine.

EASTMAN Arthropists of the transport and are always of the transport of the transp

PENSION Washington, B. C. Successfully Prospecutes Claims.

The Most Successful and employed the format of the state of the state

Valuable Receipts

WALL ST. NEWS LETTERS TO SELECT PHYTOLACCA BERRY TREATMENT South har post ve and only safe you know a Address School of Party of State of the State of the



for the housekeeper when Pearline gets left. Take Pearline from washing and cleaning and nothing remains but hard work. It shows in the things that are washes. Pearline saves

washed; it tells on the woman who washes. Pearline saves work, and works safely. It leaves nothing undone that you want done well; what it leaves undone, it ought not to do. Beware readily and some uncompation grocers will sell you this is as good as "or" the name as Fraction." IT's FALSE—readily in severe problem, and if young reconstantly constitute in place of Fraction is never problem. In JANAS PYLE, N.Y.

Webster's International Dictionary

The Best Christmas Gift Standard of the U.S. Represent Court, the U.S. Un-G. & C. Morrison Co., Pulse. Spring Seld. Mass.

Bo You Know that there is Science in Neatness. Be Wise and Use

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

ANDREW PRICE,

Hinton, Friday, May 3. 1895

Ensered at the post-office at Martin

fear we have slandered Mr. Cle land in the piece of last week enbeen reviled, and we hope he will not bear malice. We got the whole thing wrong, and will have to set those who read it to "lergit

SENATOR CAMDEN says not to here a state convention on the silver quastion before the national Democratic Convention has time to lay down some uniform line of action. It would be awkward if clothing Cheaper than Ever Before. have to reconcile the views of forty-four state conventions when it meets next year. We might have a composite view of the silver question whey they adjourned.

Tax Virginia name spelled E-nr-o-a-g-h-t-y is pronounced "Dar-by." This is explained recent-ly in the Richmond Disputch. It as that the Darbys were a pow seems that the Darbys were a pow-erful Scotch family who were con-quered by one of the Edwards, king of England. In order to hu-milists them, a royal edict was is-used that they should change their name to "Enroughty." They com-plied with this decree in the spell-ing, but when saked how the name was urmounced always answered was pronounced, always answered "Darby." This seems a very rea-sonable explanation, and we will ever think of it when we exclaim. He is supplied as usual with attractions for Enroughty and Joan!"

Fun thousands of years the Sphynx has been a source of wondering admiration, and has become A writer in the eleventh century says in his account "this face is very pleasing, and is of a graceful and beautiful type, one might almost say it smiles win-ningly." This face is attached to the body of a lion and was per-haps designed to symbolize the blanded ideas of power and wisdom. A lady correspondent of the Wheeling Register saw this re-markable object last November. It has been much mutilated by a fanatic shelk and the Mamelukes. fanatic shelk and the Mamelukes, who used it for a target in their artillery prescrie. She says, the esses are \$\frac{1}{2}\$ feet long, the nose 5 feet 7 inches in length and the mouth 7 feet and 7 inches in irrealth. This cortainly indicates a massive countenance. This correspondent saw the nummy of Rameses the Great. It measures over six feet and so he must have been a person of large, imposing presence, when in his regular spisander.

Here is an account of the cel-

Sawmill Burned.

The sawmill deviced by W. H.

Clerk County Court

Sawmill Burned.

The sawmill deviced by W. H.

Despite of Legant county, West Virginia, beld a grand harborne to calculate the drynson of the county.

The sawmill deviced by W. H.

Despite of Legant county, West Virginia, beld a grand harborne to calculate the drynson of the county.

Talkas were spread in the county.

Talkas were spread in the drynson of the county.

The sawmill burned.

The fire was supposed the flundrated of salawart mountainess of the salaward about two in the anomaliance of salawart mountainess of salawart mounta

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

What to buy? Size of Where to buy? Pictures How to buy? assass in.

IN THIS ADVERTISEMENT-

FIVE POINTS OF MIDIT Himself Business Principle See Principle See Described Hooke. Supporter Quality of Goods Lowest Possible Prices.

NOTE SOME PRICES.

land in the piace of last week entitled. 'Our Dramatic President.'

Calico to per yard. Raterna 9c and np. Manville Zephyr 12c per yd.

Lawns, White, Black, Both Plain and Fancy 10c and ep.

40 in, wide White Lawn 12c. Taffetta Moire 20c.

GENTS. FURNISHING GOODS.

Shirts in Endless Variety 27 Cents and up. Good Laundried Shirt, in blue, slate or in stripes, 49 cents.

SHOES, SLIPPERS, ETC. Ladies' Dong. Oxfords, 90c. "Tan "\$1.60.

Fine all-wool black diagonal suits, \$6.25 & up Ladies' Trimmed Hats, 50 cents and up Honest dealing has been my success.

Best assured that I handle solding but Brat-class goods. The best proof of my assertions is to come and see.

Yours for Bargains.

Marlinton, W. Va.

P. GOLDEN.

LET US REMIND YOU

OF THE STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Our Elegant Line of Dry Goods. Choicest Lot of Family Groceries. An Extensive Stock of Notions.
Finest Line of Shoes in the County.

Come in to see us when in town and we will PUT YOU ON THE TRACK

To Save Mcney.

Marketable Country Produce Bought and Sold

R. MATHERS BOOT & SHOEMAKER,

MARLINTON, W. VA

Proposes to do first class handmade work promptly and neadly. The pai-ronage of the public is respectfully es-licited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Re-pairing neadly and promptly done. 187 Shop near Martinton House.

Plasterer ... Contractor.

\$8.00

THE BULLET.

A roll the samers that bits the mark every the live a repeater too; shoere as these and each be Reloaded in Daylight.

findlet is dired with our new so.
One butten does it all—sets and otter and changes from time to instant turis less. Handsome folials.

traited Mamuel, free with every ine im operation and talks how in-n-but "me do the rest" who

EASTMAN KODAK CO. .

Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine-serious and fatal diseases result from

trifling ailments neglected.
Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

brown's Iron Bitters

It Cures

ed Blood

E. H. SMITH

IS NOW SELLING

TUUT

HIS EXTENSIVE LINE OF DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES, PERFUMES

STATIONARY, ETC., AT COST.

ATCOST.

If you are needing any thing in this line it will pay you to call.

He as usual has a full line of DRUOS and CHETICALS, and is always ready to supply the trade with such as they need in this line.

If you cannot call in person send your order by mall and it will re-ceive prompt and careful atten-tion.



BLACKSMITHING

Wagon Repairs.

C. Z. HEVNER.

MABLIATON, W. V.
Bhops situated at the Jam
of Male Street and Dasty
sue, opposite the restoffice.

Peabody Insurance Co., WHEELING, W. Va.

Grated March, 1869. Oneh Capital \$100,000.00. N. C. Manella Maneston W. Va

LEADER 176.

FRENCH COACH STALLION (IMPORTED)

FRENCH COACH STALLION (IMP) RT 0)
Black; fonled May II, 1859; bred by
M. Tribout, of Chatenu de Almenschie,
department of Craer, got by the governmont stallion Coercon III. Day. Propoment department of Craer, got by the governmont stallion Coercon III. Day. Propoment (herown) by Ossiga cost of stanglater of Hussell.

This horse imported by M. W. Dunham, and in grate the undersignedham, and in grate and service stalling in
Prochamita, at the following places,
communicating about April 24t:
ACAITEM Joe McNewl,
Crossibly at CLOVIR LICK.]
It's the intention of the on new of
this horse to make two seasons with
him, giving the earlier essent its Proshousies and the later to Oreenbrier.

"Lender" is a very handscene horse.

boulse and the later to Greenbrier.

'Leader' is a very handsome horse,
stylish and large, and has taken first
problems. The judge said to the crowd
fall note. The judge said to the crowd
fall note. The judge said to the crowd
in had over seen."

TERMS: TO INDIGE. One mare By
two mares, bred by same owner, \$15;
three mares, bred by same owner, \$21.

GRIENBRIER LIVE-STOCK CO.

J. A. SHARP & CO.

Have Established a Firstclass

Harness and Saddlery Store and Shop,

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Something that has been needed this county for years. They carry a complete line of

HARNESS, SADDLES, COL-LABS, HARDWARE, and TRIMMINGS.

Both Factory and Handmade. At Rockbottom Prices.

ALSO,

THE DEBERTAKING DEPARTMENT.

Is fitted out with a complete stock of latest and best designs, and coffins can be furnished on short-ost notice.

Successors of G. F. Cram-

FEED, LIVERY * SALE STABLES. *

First-Rate Teams and Saddle-

Horses Provided. Horses for Sale and Hire. #1

SPECIAL ACCOMODATIONS FOR STALLIONS.

A limited number of Horses boards

All persons having horses to trade are invited to call. Young horses brok-ee to ride or work. J. H. O. WILSON, Marlinton w. Va.

MARLINTON HOUSE.

Located near Court House. Terms.

per day ... 1.00 per meal -- 25 lodging - 25

Good accommodations for horses at 25 cents per feed.

C. A. YEAGER, G. C. AMLUNG.

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOEMAKER

HDRAY, . VA. All work guaranteed ship, it and leather, Mending neatly done, Give me a call.

C. B. SWECKER.

General Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent-

I sell Coal. Mineral and Timber Lands.
Farms and Town Lots a specialty. Il wars in the business. Correspondences official. Reference furnished. solicine del business. Correspondence Fornotice—Denmore, W. Va., or Al-exander, W. Va.

M. F. GIESEY. Architect and Superintendent, Acom, 19, Beilly Block, Wheeling, W. Va.

FRESONAL MINISTRON.

2. No. 14 Part No. 15 Part No. 15

marker is decidedly on the in-

you so will sugains another ten

Nitrate has doubled in consumption oring the past ten years, and Colonal orth, the nitrate king, is afraid that a supply will soon fall short of the

Since the battle of Waterloo the Rothschilds have laid by \$2,000,000, 000 for a rainy day, and one estimate of their woulds by the year 1960 is \$60,000,000,000.

shrinkage of value of horses in estimated to be over \$25,000,-nd the total loss in falling of of will, the New York World estiaggragate \$60,000,000, since excurement of the present de-

A St. Louis map is now being treat-by two Chicago physicians for ly-g, asserts the Atlanta Constitution. uncontrollable mania for and his physicians will soon erform an operators on him for the expose of affecting a cure. The re-ult will be awaited with auxious in-

an rais, according to a recent enum-ration, there are most tailers, up-solutors, bound-unders, barbers, ad-receives, and more of letters than in any other sity of the world. Lendon has be most eah and carriage proprieture, ingineers, printers, booksellers and ele to celebrated as the city where the see to existing the state of the whole the argust number of boys smoke. Naples has the most effect porters. Herlin as the largest number of boys drigh-ers. Foreme enable in Sovers self-ers, and Lisbon contains the most

An interesting New England contem-is that mentioned by Harper's Weekly which previous that stockholders of the Boston and Alliang read shall right free to Boston from any point on that road in others the sananal stockhold-ers' meeting in September. They show their shock certificates instead of show their shork certificates instead of inclusts, and they have all the week to get home in. So it happens that in sinchishers werk people from wast-orn Massachmatts finch to Baston to do their shapping, and crowd the hu-tele. A similar monomion by other rathroude is other bishes would tend to popularize small holdings of railroad stock.

The black halyberd of Australia, which was introduced into California two years ago to externinate the black smale and like certained the content of the part of the certain the part of the part of the proposition, autonomous the New York Foot. To those posts the pervent on releasing an enemy that in some parts of the fitate, notably flants Barborn County, sometif any home life reasons for the renter any home life reasons for the renter any home life reasons for the renter and the largerist. Trees which, iver years ago, were covered with the generations of the said, which, in fact, seemed irremediably rained, see how seemed irremediably rained, see how some irremediably rained, see how some irremediably rained in the same of the black nation. In one respect, however, the service with the same of the black nation. In one respect, however, the service is sprenging and \$100,000 a year to the hortistication of California. One fruit-grown along he argued from \$0000 to \$0000 per same for the purpose, while there are four at the purpose, while there are four at the purpose, while there are four at the purpose, while there are found a farm grown to a second of \$10,000 annually is best ling against the black nearly is best ling against the black nearly at the second of the home partially and a lease control of frest.



Series and the series of the s

MONEY.

SUT POPULAR.



are called "push," from seven nights of oil in diameter, and is the synten, and in very small amounts

of this shape and pos-sion have in ofermistion. We sich century, R. the larger part of that the why somes in ma-rant more in the in-the consect during the one the Ta Tring; or ety, beginning with the

asse of various alloys beed and tin. The questions prayings to see 50, nine 431, leads that time the grupous guil to equal parts cop-ut thay were not siverys





monroalisms than the mach bereioft in use, having a nominal value my allows their retrinate worth. The co-



the origins. Som Hamilpol. (Chinese, and tann is the Dandman Kim (Thanbal).

we've of the meminal value of 5, 19, 20, 40, 100, 30, 400, 500 and 1000 said.

They were not well received by the people and very few were instead of the values above 160 were lasted with disseased could also have been sufficient to the control of the values and could also have been added to the following the could be sufficient to the country of the country of the tendence of the following the country of the following the followi



hase, Kuperer Salet Terre, 1892-1724, as perception Overer. Comment of the second comment of the grant of Tecture, in States Provinces and Chinese, and the same in Hamelin,

ercaning, Beliefty, 1790; Luther of Reason, Sti; Prevailing Abundance, 1831; United Government, 1862, and Reight Haginning, 1875. New York Wurld.

A titel Pilot.

A total Pilot.

Miss Elizabeth Poltherms, of San Diego, Cal., a twenty-year-old last, wishing to ears her own living, and incing a foodness for the see, has been qualifying herself as a pilot for occan cassels enferting Ban Diego Harboz. In a few months, says the New York Times, she expects to pass the exact lastlon required by the State Board of Pilot Commissioners and receive her certificate as a first disas pilot. Miss Pollomans is the only woman in the country, we old use captains say, who may estempts to guide great ships into a harbor. Of ourse, until she receives a pilot's certificate, Miss Polloman guides the vessels under the eye of a velerum pilot, who stands between the query of the pilot, and the united pilot, and the united for the cape of a velerum pilot, who stands between the great simply to compare deed pilot, and the uld pilot accompanies the great simply to comply with the raise. So thurwagh is the young winner's knowledge of handling a ship.



and of the roots, chools, currents and air-corporate of then Diago Harbor, that the old pilote who have instrurted about the difficult work addison have a word to may be certained on their man-ignorate, and for its mouths it has and hown necessary to change one of her carders when bringing a ship last has carders when bringing a ship last



MAJOR-OSTREAD SERSON A SILEN.
The New Commander of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island, New York.

General Neison A. Miles is remarkable for three things, says the New York World. He has had extraordicary success as an Indian fighter. He took 'command' at Chicago during the railread riots of last summer and summarily suppressed the 'Delta re-bellion.' But the most extraordicary them; about him, in the minds of unitiative men, is that he should have risen to high command in the army as at present constituted without being a graduate of West Point.

When he took command of the Military Department of the army is the Military Department of the East, with headignarters on Giyernor's Island, he entered upon the daties of an office which has nearly always been filled by graduates of this noted military school. All of the Generals on Both sides who rose to supreme distriction during the Uril War were graduate of West Point. Then was the time for volunteer soldiers to rue to the top, but they do to the top. But they do to the top and they do to the top with the top of the top o

tein lieutusi shara-christica doctriloss are his common segue and his also-late solicitation.
General Misse sea married in 1668 to Miss Mary Biograms, of Coveland, Chine, dangarter of the late Fullys Sparens and a niner of Secular John Suarens.

A Poisso Signal.

A novel and simple device for the prevention of accidental poisoning is shown herewith, and it appears to very effectively answer the purpose for which it is intended. It consists, as will be seen by the accompanying illustration, of a bell so feating the capital cost that, it is claimed, the bottle cannot be taken my, much less the coak removed, without producing a tiable, just lond



emough to ware the sures, but not load ecough to disturt the patient. Obviously such a signal would be as effectual in the dark as in the davigat. A cord is attached to the bell with which it is tied to the neck of the bottle.

Those who know how many lives are lost yearly through acadental poisoning will appreniate the value of this asignand. It has been estunitied, we are informed, to most of the occurrent in the country, and many of them, issues expressing the fullest approval of at to the patients, have publicly recommended its use.

A Remarkable Woman,

Connicas Tolstoi, wile of the great Esseian reformer, is a remarkable woman, who received a diploma from the Moscow University at the age of sycanica, was married when she was eighteen, and her husband twenty years older, and is now, after thirty one years of married life, the mother



THE MODERN GAME

How they jun 'em, How they ram 'em, How they stam 'em, In the factful game!

In the northal game I Hew they spairm with Choulish joy. When they're killed from brighty young boy! How they rear and How they leads When they're crushed jone youth in half. In the football game!

How they mangle, How they strangle, How they wrangle, In the factfull game!

How sweetly soft Their jayous tones, Mingled with the Awini grouns! Listen to their Happy cross
When they're knocked
Out some one's even,
In the football game!
--Harold McGrath, in Truth,

HUROR OF THE DAY.

Keep off the grass-Lawn movers. A theorist is a man with perfect con-fidence in his imagination.

The competition of vanity has done nuch to swell many a fund for char-

much to swell many a fued for charity.

It is the first step that costs; and cometimes it costs so much that we can't afford to take a second.

A galiant yeeth-as pestry missart step of that the control year.

We shall be eight to say that this was an electric spart;

We an electric spart;

The same woman who laughed at you with riches, will smalle with you at poverty—if she takes the notion.—Puck.

at percety—if she takes the notion.—
Peak.

"[II tell you stale that is postively hair reising." "For Jupiter's aske, tell sits Jouron; he's baid headed!"—Judge.

Some men show remarkably good tasts in their selection of ties until they put their necks into the matri monial halter.—Stateman.

"Virtue lends dignity to a man, but wickedness sometimes lends dollars," said a cynic who had never dared to tell a ite."—Pack.

Bacon.—"It's not difficult, nowadaws, to get men to do your bidding." Egbert—"No; I've other noticed the dimmies about an anotion room."

Can a woman a serie two.

"The issue sun, I'il suppy, As its years upon her crop.—
"To the series of her age. Judge,

The man who never knows when he is beaten would be perfectly happy if he could get rid of the surpicion that other people may be better posted — Pook.

or could get rio of the knopenon that other people may be better posted.—Pook.

Miss Hadbeen—"I'm very tirvd after the party last night." Little Ethel—"Yes, you must be Bister say you ned the wall up the whole evening.—Brooklyn Life.

She—"I like this place immensely aince they have had the new Prench but generous to a fault)—"Waitab, bring their for two."—Harlem Life.

Mr. Shapp—"Is the gentleman in the next room a commendulist?" Land ady—"Gracious goodness, no; for generations back they've all been Baptists."—Chieson Record.

There's heads and beeds and heads and head

"Harper's Basas, "Sarrel of Become."
"Every tree can be distinguished by its bark," said Tryine. "I deay that," repited Tryine! "Name one that samot." "I maintain that a single-tree cannot be distinguished by its bark." "Dotroit Free Frees.
"And what kind of a chin has she?" she saked, as he passed in the middle of an attempt at description of her festers. "A moreable one," said he, after a monead's asher thought. And then he heaved, a deep and pennive sigh.—Homerville Journal.

The poet was to a breach.

The post was in a brown study, and his wife was sawing ever by the win-dow. "A pomny for your thoughts, Algeraon," she usid, looking up at him. "That's just it, my dear," he replied. "A pointy is shout all I can get for thus, and that's what worries us."—I betreit Frase.

Bigh Price for a B

High Price for a Hall.
At a record sale of Aberthous-Acettler, the property of a Mr. Gree
Sections, the yearling both, floor,
for \$1400, telemed to be the high
price ever partie or lead of the in
He was locaged for an Irish tees
The average for the forty-two an
sold was about \$150 such.—New
World.

CHINESE MONEY,

AMONG THE CELESTIALS.

comp in Phine is "Cash" and the m Are of Small Demonstrations, That a Lot of Them Pays Only a Small Hit.

N China they think melting of carrying one a bary part of their roady many transactions with comparate and transaction as before an experience of the second as the second



O over Terr Mandett, In-O over "Commissio Gov-Current Honey" (Chinasa Franklin-Hanl of Currency

the when seed in very small amounts to extrain on afteings.
Thought seeded of this shape and promotion of the seed of the seed

our 1618. The course we made of various alloys of cupper, this, lead and tin. The subscriped proportions previous to 1723 were copper 50, aim 41, lead 6, tig. 2. After that time the proportions were changed to equal parts copper and riter, but they were not always adhered in, supecially at the provincial maints, a great deal of cash being call maints, a great deal of cash being



or of King Wang of Token, My R. C. In-oriprion, Valuation for Hear -bus le-lor a man of money at that time. Becarse that

of much poores quality, some swelam-ting considerable from.
The cisch was all cast, the moulds being made to hold two rows of cases, with a haffley running through the warry, in which the motal was poursul, the moulds sometimes holding fifty



merinations than the each heretofo in no, having a nominal value mus-above their infrinsic worth. The con-



everytics, "One Handred" (Chinese), and

Bony with Fahrana Min (Massia).

were of the suminal value of \$1.0, 20, 50, 100, 20, 50, 100, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1000 mas. They were not well received by the people and very low were issued of the values above 100 cash.

A new issue of coins, strong with thes—not cash, as herefore—has recently appeared. This includes cash of very moch improved appearance, and silver pieces of from five cents to cholke size.

The names of the Nico Hao, or periods of the reigns since the advent of the Massian dynasty, are Heavenly Mandate, 1810; Heavenly 1841; Besinean Virton, 165; Committee 1652; Agreeable Rectified, 1721; Celestial Support, 1736; In-





ereasing Pelicity, 1796; Lester of Beasen, 1871; Prevailing Abundance, 1851; United Government, 1862, and Beight Beginning, 1875.—New York Beight World

A Girl Pilet.

Miss Elizabeth Polhemus, of San Doigo, Cal., as twenty-year-old lass, wishing to earn her own living, and having a fonderes for the sea, has been qualifying lenself as a pilot for cocan vassels entering San Doigo Harbor. It a few months, eary the New York Times, site expects to post the examination regulated by the State Board of Pilot Commissioners and receive her extilicate sea first disase pilot. Miss Polhemus is the only woman in the country, so old sea captaint say, who saw attempts to ghide great ships into a lastbar. Of course, until site reserves a pilot's certificate, Miss Polhemus glides the vessels under the year of a veteran pilot, who should be calcium to the girl disapply to comply with the runes. So thereough as the young woman's knowledge of handling a ship,



and of the roots, shouls, entrends and air corrents of San Dingo Harbor, that the old pinde who have instructed her in the difficult work seldon have a word to age in criticism of her nan-agement, end for air months it has not been reseasely to change one of her orders when bringing a ship into not.



DEFENAL NELSON A. MILES The New Commander of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island. New York.

The New Commander of the Department of Covernor's Islas

General Nelson A. Miles is remarkable for three things, says the New York World. He has had extraordinary success as an Indian fighter. He took command at Chiesgo during the rainread rists of islast summer and summarily suppressed the "Debt rebellion." But the most extraordinary thing about him, in the minds of military men, is that he should have risen to high command in the army as at present constituted without being a graduate of West Point.

When he took command of the Military Department of the East, with hesdequarters on Gyernor 4 six, the same of the Military Department of the East, with hesdequarters on Gyernor 4 six, the continuous of the Military Chapter of the notes military school. All of the General on both sides who rose to supreme distinction during the Civil War were graduates of West Point. Then was the time for volenteer soldiers to rise to the fort, but they did not do so.

After the restoration of peace it was not supposed that anyloofy but West instrument of the present of the command. With the stary on a passe foothing, promotion yould take its regular course and officers would have little or no change to distinguish themselves in active service.

But here is an effect whose greatest success have been achieved since the war, and who did not receive the benefit of the asvers military training with which the United States Government prepares its officers for the army.

People occasionally har about the "West Point ring," which is said to control the army. There is supposed to be a prejudies in army circles against any man who has not goine through the regular course at the West Point Academy. Difficulties are believed to be thrown in the way of alwaysement of volunteer addisors, and the West Point are are by many thought to keep the good things among themselves. But the career of General Milis does not show this to be so. With namy of the qualities of a great commander he has risen to the top by natural force of character, and if he had graduated from West Point instead of going rife the service as a volunteer soldier he would gerthap be so higher than he is at present.

It will be nime years now before General Milis will be placed upon the retired list. Within the maxivest longion, the world gerthap be so higher than he is at present.

It will be nime years now before General Milis will be placed upon the retired list. Within the maxivest linguistics, or concepting at the age of fifty-neven the scatted position held by Grant. Shapiman and Meridan as Commander of the Army of the United States.

A companion in arms writing of General Miles are union officer of what he seem in the line of his sequence, and as seright so an arrow. It is sentence and the sealways peady with mone and influences. It is sentence and a second the line of his experience, and he is always peady with mone and influences. The mass marked under discussion. He must marked under themselves and an income of market and his always peady with mone and retirement.

A roton Signal.

A novel and simple device for the prevention of accidental policoting is shown herewith, and it appears to very effectively asseer the purpose for which it is intended.

It consists, as will be seen by the accompanying illustration, of a bell so featment to a capital core that, it is claimed, the bottle cannot be taken up, much less the cork emored, without producing a tinkle, just loud



enough to warn the narse, but not load stongs to disturb the patient. Obviously such a signal would be as effectual to the dark that the davight. A cord is attached to the bell with which it is tied to the nesk of the bot-tle.

the Those who know how many lives are lost yearly through socidental poissoning will approciate the value of this asfigured. It has been submitted, we are informed, to most of the coroners in the country, and many of them, besides expressing the fullest approval of it to the patentee, have publicly recommended its use.

A Remarkable Woman.

Countess Tolstoi, wife of the great Hassian reformer, is a remarkable woman, who received a diplome from the Moscow University at the age of seventeen, we married when she was sighten, and her hasband twenty years older, and is now, after thirty one years of married life, the mother



*HE MODERN GAME

Now they jum 'sm, How they ram 'em, How they stam 'em, In the football game?

How they squirm with How they squire with Ghostish jey. When they've killed Some bright young hoy! How they coar and How they coar and How they eve crished Some youth in sail, In the football genue!

How they mangle, Row they strangle, How they wrangle, In the football game!

How sweetly soft Their joyous mass Mingled with the Awbil grouns! Listen to thate Laten to force

Happy cries

When they've Experial

Out some one's eyes,

In the football game!

—Harold McGrath, in Truth,

RUMOR OF THE DAY.

Keep off the grass-Lawn movers.
A theorist is a man with perfect confidence in his imagination.
The competition of vanity has done much to swell many a fund for char-

If is the first step that costs; and sometimes it costs so much that we can't afford to take a second.

A gallant youth—a presty mins— A trolley one that's dark— Would it be right to say that this Was an electric sperk! —New York Herald.

New York Hersit.
The same woman who laughed at you with riches, will smile with you at poverty—if she takes the notion.—Puck.

"PII tell you a tale that is positively hair raising." "For Jupiter's wake, tell is to Jouron; he's tald headed?" "Judge. Some men show remarkably good tate in their selection of ties until they put their necks into the matri-monial halter.—Stateman.

montal halter.—Stateman:

"Virtue lends dignity to a man, but wickedness sometimes lends delard, said a cynic who had never dared to fell a inc."—Puck.

Bacon—"It's not difficult, nowsdays, to get men to do your bidling."
Egbert—"No; I've often noticed the dimmines about an socious room."

Can a woman a sorre keep?

There should said. I'll energy.

A to second of her age.

Ta too second of her age.

The man who never knows when he is beaten would be perfectly happy if he could get rid of the suspicion that other people may be better posted.—Pook.

he could get rid of the suspicion that other people may be better posted.—Pook.

Miss Hafbeen—"I'm very tiry if at let the party has night." Lettle Ethel—"Yee, must be. Sieter says you seld the wall up the Sieter Sieter

The poet was in a brown study, and his wife was sawing ever by the window. "A pelmy for year thoughts, Algerson," she said, tooking up at him. "That's just it, age dese." be replied. "A penny it about all I can get for them, sed their what worrise me. "Deiroit Free Press.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

COMMISSIONSE'S OFFICE,
Martinton, W. Va.,
April 23, 1895,
D. W. Skarp
vs.
L. Barlow, et als.

L. Barlow, et als.

NOTICE TO LIES-HOLDERS.

To all persons holding liets by judgment or otherwise on the real estate or any part thereof of Silas L. Barlow:

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocaheatas County, made in a cause therein pending, to achiect the real estate of the said Silas L. Barlow to the said Silas L. Barlow to the said Silas L. Barlow to the said silas L. Barlow, which are liens on his real estate or any part of it, for adjudication to me at my office in the town of Marilton, in said county, on or before the 29th day of May, 1895.

Given under my hand this 23d day of April, 1895.

W. A. BRATTON, 2654)

Commissioner's Notice.

At a Circuit Court continued and held for the county of Pocahontas, at the court-house thereof, on Thursday, April 4th, 1895. State of West Virginia

weeks, a notice of the time and place of taking said account.

A copy, Texte:

J. H. PATTERREON, Clerk.

The plaintiff and all nuknown claimants of any part or parcel of the above named 100 acre and 15 acre tracts of land, will take notice that on the 20th day of May, 1825, at my office in the town of Marin ten, Pecubantas Constr. West Virginia, I will commence the discharge of my futiles onder above decree, at which time and place you and each of you can attend and protect and defend any interests you may have in said tracts of land Given inder my hand this 17th day of April, 1805. N. C. McNEIL.

Motion to Truspassers.
All are benchy notified not to trespass on my land in any way by hunt ang fishing, inering down fences or by graning or ealing stock on the mountain land belonging to the St. Lawrence Company, which adjoins my form, and is now in my possession.

WM. L. HARPER, And I. 1865.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Marlinton, W. Vs., Apr 23, 1895. Andrew C. Wooddell's adm'r.

Andrew C. Wooddell's heirs, et als.

Notice to Creditors.

To the Creditors of Andrew C. Wooddell, Deceased:

Wooddell, Deceased:
In pursuance of a decree of the
Circuit Court of the County of Pocahontes, made in a cause therein
pending, to subject the real estate
of the said Andrew C. Wooddell to
the payment of his delits, you are
bereby required to present your
claims against the estate of the
said Andrew C. Wooddell, for adjudication to W. A. Bratton, Commissioner, at his office to the said officeout or before the last day of Jund.

apon it a comtortance dweining and successary outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE:—auffloient cash in hand to pay the costs of suit and expenses of sole, and theresidue upon a credit of 6 and 12 months, the portchaser giving honds with approved personal security for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, and a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid. N. G. McNEIL, Special Commissioner.

I, J. H. Patterson, Cark of the Circuit Court of Pocaboutas Commissioner, y, do certify that bond has been executed by the abore Special Commissioner as required by tax J. H. PATTERSON, 1994;

DENTISTEY, Dr. J. H. Wey.

Why Beef is High.

The financial editor of the New York Sun gives the following res-sons for the increased price of

Andrew C. Weoddell's adm'r.

Notice to Chambers, 1805.

Andrew C. Weoddell's heirs, et als.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Circuit Court of Poenhouses County, rendered in the above styled cause on the 2d day of April, 1905.

Iwill, as Commissioner appointed in said decree, proceed at my office in the town of Marilaton, wear Virgius, an the 20th day of May of May, 1805, to take, state, and report, to Court at the next term the following matters, x::

Iss.—An account of all liens upon the land of the defendant, Sides, Bardow, with their respective amounts and priorities, showing to whom such amounts are due and payable.

Side—A statement showing all the lands owned by the defendant, Sides L. Bardow, with their respective, amounts and priorities, showing to whom such amounts are due and payable.

Side—A statement showing all the lands owned by the defendant, Sides L. Bardow, together with the fee simple and restal value, they have been consistent to the less than the control of the liens the control of the lien 000,000. With this enormous con-sumption abroad, added to that of our own country, it is easy to see how a very small decrease in the supply might lead, as it has finally led, to a rise in price, without re-sorting to the fiction of a combina-tion or a corner."

To the above the Norfolk Landmark adds this comment-

beld for the county of Pocaboutas, at the gourt-home thereof, on Thursday, April 4th, 1895.

State of West Virginia YS.

One hundred acres and Fifteen acres and Fifteen acres of the same of the said Andrew C. Wooddell, for adjust the same of the same and Fifteen acres and Fifteen acres of the same of the said count, who above cause of the State of West Virginia rs. One Hundred Acres and Fifteen acres is reterred to N. C. McNeil, one of the Commissioner's Sale.

PURSUANT to a decree of the following matters of account, vit:

1st.—Whether or not the two tracts set forth in the bill as waste and unappropriated lands, are really waste and unappropriated lands, a

Important to You.

Having resough the practice of veterinary autrent Hawing resound the practice of veterinary autrent Himsted I will treat the following Figure 1 in the following points, with the tone spawin auth splating countries, with the tone base spawin auth policies, fastula, and heaves. Ferms, specific and curse guaranteed. I am also general special guaranteed. I am also general special for Edirect's Lequid Ricctricity, which is a specific for all rinds of fevers, sore threat, cuts, sprains, britises, be elitophics, and pains of every disc pictor, external or internal. Its linely use will prevent all kinks of contagious disease. Address.

To WILLIA MIS.

Top of Alleghanity, W Va

DENTISTRY. Dr. J. H. Wey mouth will be at Hunterwille on the 23th of April, and remain 3 days Green Hank, 25th 3 days. Green Hank, 25th 3 days. Green Hank, 25th 3 days. Gall early and make your engagements.

On the highway of life we are all out to take the rich man's dust.

CINDA A. SHINNERHERY.

What is

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine no. It is a harmless substitute other Narcotle substance. for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Off. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Card, cures Diarrhora and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stor and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Cas-toria is the Children's Panacca—the Mother's Priend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent meticine for children. Motives have repeatedly sold me of its good effect upon their children."

Da. G. C. Owson,
Lorenti, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I are acqualeted. I hope the day is not far distant whom unders will be encoder the real bitered of their children, and use Castoria be-tland of the various quantum which as destroying their level one, by forcing option, morphite, soothing syring und other horital agents down that theretae, thereby sending

Da. J. F. Rimingles, Coursy, Ark.

Castoria.

"Custor's less well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to key prescription known to me."

H. A. Ancrea, M. D., III So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, K. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their excellen practice with Casteria and allicorgis we certy have according to child in the colonial supplies what is known as require

Corres Hospital and De

The Centsur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

Are the Highest of All High Grades

Warranted Superior to Any Bicycle Built in the World, Regard-less of Price, or the Name of the Maker.

ineal. American dealers, who has sold handreds of these Wheels:

Inclines Dispete Compress, Inclorespoids, Incl.
Inclines Bispete Compress, Inclorespoids, Incl.
GENTLEMIN 8—The Waverly Scorcher and Belle came to hand yesterday. We are afraid you have send on the high priced wheel by mistake. You can it meantoo tell us this wheel retails for FeST We must say that it is, a thout exception, the prettiest wheel we have ever veriges only 22 bes. for of all Wever, in a large weight only 22 bes. for of all Wever in a single good this year and has (and you know that is a right good number), we have never had a single frame not fork broken, either from accident or defect, and that is not entered to the product of the product

keel Risss, Waverly Clincher, Detachable Tires, weighs 23 lbs 883

Regular Frame, same

Ladies' Brop Frame, same weights and Tires - . 273

A - GOOD - AGENT - WANTED.

In every town a splendid business awaits the right man. Gos our Catalogue "J." Free by mail

INDIANA BICYCLE CO.

LIGHTNING

The Confederate Veteran

Pocahontas Times, \$1.65.

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

VOL 12, NO. 41.

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1895.

\$1.00 IN ADVANCE.

Official Directory of Pocahonlas.

A. C. L. Outewood, Splitteles Cook, 1141. . H.

THE COURTS.

ult Court convenes on the first sy in April, third Tuesday in and third Tuesday in October

N. C. McNHIL.

ATTORNET AT LAW. MARLINTON, W. VA.

horfae and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

L. M. McCLINTIO.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. MARLINTON, W. VA.

Will practice in the Courts of Poca-bustus and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appenda.

R. S. RUCKER. ATTT. AT LAW & NOTARY PUBLIC

HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.

Will practice in the leasts of Poes houtes quanty and in the Suprema Court of Appeals

J. W. ARBUCKLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW. LEWISSUEG, W. VA.

W. M. BRATTON. ATTORNEY AT LAW. MARLINTON, W. VA.

Precapt and marrful attention given

ANDREW PRICE, *ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will be found at Times Office

BAM. B. SCOTT, JR.

LAWYER,

MARLINTON, W. VA. All legal business will receive pro

PHYSICIAN'S CARDS

DE O. J. CAMPBELL. DENTINT.

MONTERRY, VA. Will van Proximates Granty at least twice a year. The agent date of his statt will appear in this paper,

DR. J. H. WEYMOUTH, RESIDENT DESCRIPT, BETERLY, W. VA.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SUROBON. MAKLINYON, W. VA.

M. BARNETT, M. D. MAN LOCATED AT FROST, W. VA.

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, MAY, 10, 1895.

B. P. LARRIEVER, it is recorded the opinion the control of the present and the great of the great

A Shorter and More Direct Way

DR. PARKEURET, in a recent in IN DARKEST WEST VIRGINIA. she wilkhave to seek a field of la-bor company to the plaintiff's bor elsewhere. It is certain that messdow. The old man was a wit-

very promptly that he thought not, and maye his reasons, which were

mars as the passe rell onward.
And have the past below,
has most I have encoded sorrow
Bac seven that our dot to think;
has most a fewer I longed for
Back blotten thorn to pain.

the terminal present grain. The exception, They cannot be side the exception of the terminal throughout the exception of the

Commenter very strength of regio,

After a westient read to at every,
After a westientee dag:

From the heavy burden of baboy

Kan bown bown them out bands away,
and those who have nove a name away.

And those who have nove a name and

Cannot know the balake posion

There halve no the provided appetly.

When II now, at last, release.

Town it own, it less, received.

If we would value the spring; the line would value the spring; the line would near the noil and allow before the relate sing.

De forces must be buried to darkness the control of the spring the spri

to the beart from the hardest trial Online the purset joy of all, and from Age that have teend endorse led illiw enough will fall

ar as pegas comes after suffering, And out of our loss the gain.

-- Agent L. Pratt.

A POSTAL COURTSHIP.

DI LIVINITALIO MOSSELLY.



HE prettiest little III prestient little creature I ever wit." said Mr. Willoughly Vane, as he turned from the window for the fittleth time that morning, "Jane," he saided, addressing the housemaid, who was clearing away the breakfast things, "have you say idea who the people are who

people are who the propie are who promine?" house,

spontial"
"Wall, yes sir, if you please," re-remed the handmotiden. "I not their ook at the groser's the other day, on the sail that her master's mans as Black—Capital Choker Black— not that he was strying here on leave of alsomore with his wife and daughter,

of that he was caying now on have of alsomer with his wife and damghing, it."

"The incloud; did she happen to anxiom the young ledy's house."

"Ene at; she realed her Mass Ere,"

"Ere I what a charroing hame!"

"That will she he added sloud!

"That will do, Jane, thank you."

Mr. Williamghly Vante was a backlein, twusty-night pears old, rish, lained, the she had felian described in the second of the seco

same afternoon, and in discourse a second sower sarrived.

And so matters went on, a constant interchange of letters being kept up for a fortnight, during which time Mr. Willoughby Vane spont his days running to and from the postoffice, writing letters and watching his fair maighbor from the window of the dining-room.

"Conformal it!" he would sometimes say to himself, "How very provoking he dear girl is! She never will look this way. I do wish I could catch her say, if only for a moment. What a horribly sour losting old catch her say, if only for a moment. What is horribly sour losting old catch her mother is I Depend upon it, Willoughly, that poor child is anything but happy at home with those two old fugics. Indeed, her letters hint as much. And having given year to his feelings, he would put on his hat and walk to the post-office, or shut himself in his room and compose another note to his "Dearest Eva."

At length, three weeks having flown readyly saws in this manner, he received a letter one morning from the young lady, which ran as follows:

"We ver, V.".

"Her-As it is useless to continue a corre-

young lady, which ran as follows:
"To TW. Y.".
"We had it is unclear to continue a correspondence in this manner. I think it is now a superficient in the continue of the cont

urn of post

Surn of post:
"Describ Era (I you will permit me to call you seeth?—Have you me for were past observed in young manywith his hale invaled lack, accounty washing you from the window of the opposite house? And al-though you have apparently never taken the slightest notice of fair. I rear that he haltime are not absorbed regulative to you."

I am that individual.

Charmed by the craceful magic of thineape,
Day after day I ward and drawn and sigh;
Waith thee, drawn of thee, sigh for thee
alone.

Fair star of Alleng—may I additions own?

Fair star of Allviny —may I addresses on noise status of the noise status of the noise status of the noise status of the post Record. And now? I have a favor to had you. Womener you see me of the noise my market should observe the proof, less my market should observe at Proceedings of the market of the noise of the

To which epistle came the following

"Blees nor! "yak" squares and the soul site is "especialfied Willoughlay.

And he went out, ordered sines suit of stothes and had his hair eat.

"Willy," said Mrs. Vans to her son the next morning, "I wish you would do something to improve your mind, and not waste your time looking out of the window all day as you have labely sloss. Come and read the Assembly debates to me, if you have mothing else to do."

The worthy leafy was a red hot political, and for three mortal hours she hap him at this delightful task; at the expiration of which time he selected in essaying to his own room, where he wrote the following note to Eva:

"Dearest Eva-I am reveloped at the course of the post of the same of the many selection appropriate to the same of the many selection appropriate.

Eva : "Dearest Brand an overloyed at the authors of year self-dominate extention. If, see you say, any interest size and allocation requested to print, may I keep that you will messend to be mine—when said!" "Reaconage."

Back came the reply the next morn-

gas Williamphin - Vant engly has made a very hange. It is very tall have no one stry categor labor and motion. I long for the companion management by Tolon.

Etc. **

In this delightful manner the days flew an-haloyou days, too, for Willinghty, and swestened by the interchange of this and similar lover-like correspondence. On the following Mannley morning Mrs. Vans left town on a vinnt to some fraunce in berstings, leaving her own to keep brone at home. That across a large morning the following more and for which the following more for Milocoglity:

"Your servant, sir," said the gallant Captain—who, glass in eye, was busing an ended to sentinizing an engraving of the baille of Gettysburg. "Your servant, sir." Have I the pleasure of addressing Mr. Willoughby Vane?" Willoughby bowed.
"Then, sir, of course you know the business that has brought me hera." Terribly nerrons, and searcely knowing what answer to make, our hero bowed again.
"Come, come, sir; don't be afraid to speak out! My daughter has made me her confident; so let there be no reserve between us. Ex has told me all!"
Hore poor Willoughby, blushed up "Your servant, sir," said the gallant

reserve between us. Evs has told me all!"

Here poor Willoughby blashed up to the roots of his hair.

"You see, I know all about it. You have fallen desperately in love with the poor girl, and, although you have never exchanged three words together, you are already engaged to be married. Mighty expeditions, upon my word! Ha! ha! ha! h? Fray excuse me for laughing, but theides is somewhat comical. Ha! ha! ha!"

As the Captain appeared to be in a very good humor, Willoughby's courage began to rise.

"Don't mention it, sir. You are her father, and have a right to do what you please. But I sincerely treat that you have no objections to offer."

trust that you have no offer."

"I? None! Believe me, I shall be delighted to see my Era comfortably settled. But, harkye, sir. Business is business. I am a plain, blunt man; and fifteen years' sojourn withouse regiment on the plains doesn't help to polish one. First of all, what are your prospects?"

other one cour prospects?"

And the Captain drew a notebook at of his pocket and proceeded to eximite our here as if he was in a court of matter.

"You are an only son, I believe?"

"I am."

"I am."
"Good!" And down went the note

"Good!" And down went the nose in the pocketbook.
"Your age?"
"Twenty-eight next birthday."
"Twenty-eight! Good. Is your contrictation healthy?"
"It believe so. I have had the mesales, whooping cough and mumps."
"Disorders peculiar to infancy. Good." And the Captain scribbled days area.

messles, whooping cough and mumps. "Disorders peculiar to infancy. Good." And the Captain scribbled away again.
"Are you enraged in any business or profession?"
"None." "Then how on earth do you live?"
"On my private income, Captain."
"Then all I can say is you're an uncommonly lucky fellow to be able to subsist on that. I only wish I could. What is your income?"
"About four thousand a year."
"Is ith house property, shares in limited companies or in 'governments? If in public companies, I should be sorry to give two years' purchase for the lot."
"In the new four per cente."
"Sodd I think I may say very good. What sort of temper are you?"
"Well, that's ratifier a difficult question to answer," said Willoughby, smiling for the first time.
"Hang it, sir. not at all!" returned the Captain. "If anyone saked me for myliemper, I should say, 'Hasty, sir, confoundedly hasty!" And Chocker Black's proud of it, sir, young the continuation of the presence of the captain, of ting it down. "I think these tre should all the questions I have to ask you. You know my desighter by might?"
"I have had the pleasure of soning her frequently—from the window, ar.
"And you think you could be happy with her?"
"Think, Captain! I am certain of the stay you. You know my desighter by "Think, Captain! I am certain of the stay you. Think, Captain! I am certain of the stay you. Think, Captain! I am certain of the stay you. Think, Captain! I am certain of the stay you. The stay you. You know Marry her, treat

"Vary good. Now, harky, Mr. Willoughly Vans. Marry her, troat her well, and he heppy. Medicat her, blight her young effections by hardship or smally, and, hang me, etc., if don't riddle you with builted? I'm a man of one word, and I'd do what any, at sure as my name's Choker Black."

"There no fear on that score. Cup-tain. Units her to me, and if a life of decoling..." It is also that the "I know all about that," said the Captain. "Keep your lies phrases for the girls sers. Give me purchand, ser. I've taking a lang to

"Too faster me, Captain!"
"Hong is, sir, so?! Choker Black were intelligen in Sattory. Don't he read to group up hand, sir; it is come as long as I find you plain sail-ing and granghelothers! But if ever temporary you of any artifices or femp-in, 728 knock you down with it, a now, I know we perfectly indig-and notes than "

with me, and I'll introduce you to my daughter at once."
So treely knowing what he was about, Willoughby did as he was told. They crossed the street together, and the Captain opened his door with a latch key.

key.

"One moment, if you please," said
Willoughby, who was titivating his
hair and arranging his cravat.

"Are you ready now?" saked the

"Are you ready now?" saked the Captain.
"Quite!"
"Mr. Willoughby Vane!" cried the Captain, nahering our hero into the drawing room. Then, waving his hand he added, "allow me to introduce you to my wrife and daughter."
Willoughby looked exceedingly foolish as he bowed to the two ladies. On a cough by the fireside sat his enhantress looking more bewitchingly radiant than ever, his vis-a-vis being the tall, thu, angular woman in black that he had frequently noticed from over the way.
"What a contrast," thought Willoughby, "between mother and daughter!"

loughby, "between mouser as a second to re i"
"Annie, my dear, Mr. Willoughby
Yans is nervous, no doubt. You
know the adage. Let us leave the
young people together, and he'll econ
ind his tongue then, I'll wager, "asid
the Captain, addressing the younger
of the two ladies, who immediately
rose from her seat.
"Siay, air—there is some mistake
here," said Willoughby. "This lady
is "—ahd he pointed to the gaunt
female.

is"—abd be pointed female.
"My daughter, sir," said the Cap-tain. "My daughter by my first wife."
"And this"—ejemiated our hero, turning to the young lady,
"Is my second wife, sir!"

Mr. Willoughby Vane fied from his home that night. About a month later his almost broken hearted mother received a letter from him explaining the whole affair and the postmark bore the words, "Montreal, Canada."—Boston Journal.

SELECT SIPTINGS.

The Rothschilds have an \$18,000

Umbrellas are made of varnished The canvas-back duck is the sub-ject of a poem of praise by a Maryland

No parental care ever falls to the lot of a single member of the insect tribe.

tribe.

Kentucky courts have decided that gas companies cannot collect rent for their gas metera.

Bananas are so plentiful in Martinique, West Indies, that a big bunch may be bought for a cent.

Commercial travelers are now allowed to take samples into Russis without paying duty on them.

It is stated by the attendants at zoological gardens that no ape will sicep fat on his back, as adult man often does.

does.

The name Munich is derived from the fact that the monks owned the property on which the town now stands.

stands.

In 1783 the Dutch lost the vessel Antoinetts, an Indiaman, and with her sank \$3,500,000, besides jewels of great value.

The Church of England boasts among its clergy one Estimo. The clerge of the bons, and his parish is Parraboro, Nova Scotia.

Nova Scotia.

Peter Cooper's engine, the Tom
Thumb, weighed about a ton; the
wisels were two and a half feet in diamter, and the unobiselsaic looked like a
big "patty hiower."

A countail of Edwin Libby Post, G.
A. R., of Beckmann, Me, has made
with his knife 100,000 toothpicks
within the last three years and solid
them for the benefit of the post.

A prescher named John Smith dies
middenly in this milled of his sermen at Fenalts, England. Enactly forty years before to a day and
other prescher, sine named John
fimith, died andlenly in the same
pulpit.

A novel slarm letter bux has been invented. The principle is to let be bounded been been been been been deepped in, their weight reinautes as when which slives a short spring to whould and set a vibrating hammer to sing a built.

The pigmins of Coutral Aless are expressed to be the commine of an an-esant case which come solution the whole of tropical Africs and Spatihera Aria. They have best their original imprages and history, and only rem-nants of Maint members remain.



New Orleans has a woman's orch Susan B. Anthony is proud of her

The Queen of Belgiam is a clever

conjurer.
Christina Georgina Rossetti, the postess, is dead.
Searlet is mourning color for unmarried women in Brazil.

At a recent wedding in Kansas there were twenty-four bridesmaids.

Superstitions women, prejudiced gainst green, have been known to ofuse lettuce.

Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt has dark bair, which she dresses in a fluffy and picturesque style.

picturesque style.

Mrs. Maria Lawrence, of Palmer,
Mass., is a member of the fire department of the town.

A Japaness bride's playthings are
burned on her wedding day, typifying
the end of her childhood.

the end of her childhood.

An association to enable Mohammedan widows to scoure second husbands has been formed in Turkey.

Some of the most valuable emeralds in the country are owned by Mrs. Joseph Drexel, of Philadelphis.

Mrs. Humphry Ward has received about \$200,000 from the three books she has written in the last six

Miss Francis Willard is the third woman upon whom the degree of LL.D. has been conferred, the other two being Maria Mitchell and Amelia B. Edwards.

Edwards.

Miss Morrison, a San Francisco
girl, recently graduated from the
medical department of the University
of California with the highest honors
of the class.

Twenty female clerks are employed y a Sydney (New South Walsa) inby a Sydney (New South Wales) in-surance office. Their work is noted for being more correct than that of male clerks.

male clerks.

One of the surprising things to American women in England is the aumber of English women who marry men from five to twenty years younger than themselves.

than themselves.

Miss Emily Davies, who laid the foundation of Girton College, England, in 1869, is still living. Mne. Bodichon, who gave the first endowment to Girton (\$5000), is dead.

A new departure in Bussian jour-nalism has been initiated in Halaing-ters with the establishment in that city of a newspaper edited and con-locted entirely by a staff of ladies.

isoted entirely by a staff of Indies. The three women elected to the Legislature of Colorado have decided that they will not wear their hats in the legislative halls. They reached this decision after a special cancas. Mary Anderson-Navarro says that for the first seven years she enjoyed the life of the stage. Oradinally the sork became irksome after that, and for the last year it was scarcely enjurable.

Bracelets, by the way are no longer.

for the last year it was scarcely enlurable.

Braceleta, by the way, are no longer
cold in pairs. Only one arm is decocold pairs. Only one arm is decocold pairs.

Mass. Casmir-Perier, wife of the
Frunch President, according to pricalculate from Paris, manifests at
isposition to be very gracious toward some social stars of the American
colony there.

Charming bolists are made by Paris
tocatumers for Parisiennes for \$30 or
145, but it at an English or American
woman order a similar outfit and the
cill have to pay a third more an account of her nationality.

Mass Maris Celesia Shanfler, of Nass
Oriesan, to whom Saunai J. Titlen
aft 2100,000, was married a fee day
since at New Oriesan to George Protion Eastwick. The wedding and rereplice were fashimable affairs.

Another American woman has be-

signification were restricted and the control of th

goes to his nephere.

The only woman chemist in Peria is a Vansar girl, Mas Rida Well, the has futting visible in the Peria is a Vansar girl, Mas Rida Well, the has futting visible in the Peria in the

on rustal cards. innovation of the postal-will seek be adopted to sail of the earth totag sep-ey new are, they will be freen of check books with

Every Twinge

ood's Sareaparilla

ures

WHITE AS A SHEET."

PANS TABULES

RUDDY WITH HEALTH!



glas \$3 & \$4 Shoes







ORTHAND HAR

A HAPPY PELLOW,

From the meadow where I sit, ness a sky of blue, God was six days paintin' it Jest for me an' you.

very time it strikes my ere I keep myth'; "There's your sky'.
Ifins an' bendits'
An' unendits' !"
So I sing, an' never sigh.

Bunshian over hill an' glen-Birds in every tree; When God made the country, len Acres came to me !

Every time it blossome tair
Fines saytd "Ther's your share!
Rosse growts"—
Rivers flowin'?
So I'm happy everywhere

Spring or winder-rain or shine, Don't care where I'm at. So much of the country's mine-Praise the Lord for that !

Eky an meatow, high or low, There's your birthright? Got the earth right— That's why I'm selecto as —Frank L. Stanton, in Truth.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

"Takes after his father"—The boy with sawed-off trousers.—Puck. Things are not what they seem Free lunch, for instance, is not free.-Atchison Globs.

Tell a girl that she writes an inter-erting letter, and she begins to dream of writing a book.—Atchison Globs.

It is all right to court the Muse; but her editorial guardials make it awfully hard to get hold of any of her -Pack

If we may judge by wigs and shaven faces, the barier seems to have been the most important eighteenth-con-tury personage.—Puck.

The tide taken at the flood only bears a man on to fortune when he is smart enough to walk ashore before it can take him back.—Puck.

Caller -"Where are you going for your vacation, dear" Mrs. Make-bread-"Going to let cook go for a couple of weeks."—Inter-Ocean.

oungle of weeks."—Inter-Ocean.
Mistress (thinking about desert)—
"What kind of pies are you most familiar with!" New Giri—"Baker's
pies, Mum."—New York Weekly.

To sume five without you,
"Tasine-other sitter sighted;
"And I could not live with you,"
The sweather mist Missing Journal.

Harry—"I understand she gave you a fast refusal!" Jack—"Xee; nothing
but a four-steary brownstone would
satisfy her."—Kate Field's Washingten.

You can not raise flowers with last year's sunshine; but the resiset flow-ers of lancy often spring from the glowing warmth of last year's over-

Jinks—'I understand you were mar-pretty well off before you were mar-ried." Himps—'Yes; but I did,'t know it."—Smith, Gray & Ca.'s Monthly.

Little Boy-"How aid are you?" Miss Antique (confusedly)-"You should not sek a lade how old she in." Little Boy-"the, same me. How young are you?" Good News.

"Blamed if I see any fun in having to put up at a hotel," muttered filk-er to himself as he handed his waten and claim over to the clerk as ascurity for his board. —Buffsio Courier.

The ancient knight leased lightly agen his labor. "Marry-" The modern maid was to his mak is an in-stant. "Oh. Roderick." She cried. "This is so eniden!"—Pick Me Up.

Toung Senighter—Wall, Remann, what he yes think of that least? It must be a good them to the least? It must be a good home both really Glasse, it strikes no as a bad break — Harpor's Bazze. On, don't pur remember from Alon, Ex. Sent Adopting the Principles of the

Beer Alex with half so temps; give a cloped if he of said bregist a blue-to win and said bregist a blue-to win a said got total bren.

At some as and got total bren.

Fallandephia Esserd.

Mande (at the passed "'I' do held these fager enteriors. I blook they not been for your horself." Edith "'Fig. I think they're here! Transit horself." Edith "'Fig. I think they're here! Transityt.

Buttle- What did Mr. Knewall write on the next he put in the beaker of flowers? Bleeches. "The the out I have houst "Mettle." The horself measure has bought them for horself and the ment "Mettle." The horself measure has bought them for horself. "Chinage Inter-throug.

Il merchan is a halom; se the entire of himself. "Chinage Inter-throug.

If merchan is a halom; se the entire of himself." "Chinage Inter-throug.

If merchan is a halom; se the entire of himself.

Fron Faire - "Londed down as not a month," Bassel Faire - Tel. It's paste made for my describe. " Front Pains - "Ayanathir size griest by the lett." Such a feel footstay of the fire and footstay of the fire that the fire and the fire that the fire and the fire that the fire and the fire that the

"Now, gentlemen of the jury," remarked the police court presented the test time, as further evidence of this defendant's guilt I will call your attention to his attempt to escape after arrest. No innocent man, gentlemen, tries to—"

"Tobject to such argument," roared the defendant's attorney. "There is not a scindilla of evidence to show that this man ever attempted to escape."
The presentor gased at opposing

The presecutor gased at opposing counsel pityingly and resumed:

"As I was saying received of the jury, so knoceen man will try to escape when arrested for a crime he did not count."

"Again I appeal to the court. There is absolutely no evidence that this man ever thought of escaping. On the contrary, he currendered himself into custody as soon as he learned that a warrant had been issible for his arrest." "Do you mean to say, sir," demanded the prosecutor, half indignantly, half scornfully, "that this man made no attempt to searner."

scornfully, "that this man made no at-tempt to sexpe?"
"I do-moet emphatically."
"Then, sir, tell me, it you can, why he pleaded not guilty, if it was not a delib-erate attempt to escape the consequen-ces of his unlawful art? Tell me that," and with an air of triumph the prosecu-tor resumed his arrament.

Recognised Them at Once.

We were all telling mesquite stories at as New Jersey summer resert, when one particularly audactions man said; "Oh, that's nothing, I was off the coast at Ramegat last summer on a staking trip, and while we were out on a staking trip, and while we were out on deck early in the evening, smoking and chatting, a great cloud of mesquitoes, all of them menstress birds, came out from shore and settled on the boat; and do you know, in afteen minutes they had stripped it of every inch of canvas, and left the masts bare as bean-poles?

We beld up our hands in deprecation at this take, when another of the party creatined: "Well, don't be astonished. I can vouch for that, It was only a week after that I was on a trip along the coast, and became swarm of mosquitoes came out after us."

The first speaker didn't seem to appreciate this unexpected support, for muttored: "Humph! They did, che well, how did you know they were the name mosquitoes, chit". "How did I know!" repeated the other, with a chuckle. "How did I know!" Why they all had on canvas overalls."—Harper's Maganine.

Metanchoty Lot of Massicians.

Meianchoty Lot of Musicians.

Meianchoty Lot of Musicians.
The Boston Transpeript recalls the trayle fate of those great composers who pre-seded biranes, and when Vienna once similarly leaded. Schubert was allowed to sture in the midst of the great capital Mosack, living, was so breats it that he whole his greatest work. Thus Glovanni, for Progue, and when he died he was laid in a partners, grave. Hesthoren, to spite the Vienness, dedlanted his minth symmony to the King of Prussix. Flutthe sides Strauss, seymone of Vienness musical laste, and his gifted son, the present Johann, kopt, up the family tradition.

Perpetual Collbary.

ity tradition.

It is believed that Jephtha's daughter was condemned by her father's rash enw, to perpetual cellbacy, because all the Jewish madions boped to be the honored mother of the Messiah.

-Her mother Don't you find Jack eather rough? Princilla—Yes, mamma. And yet he says he shoves every day.

GOLDEN-MEDICAL DISCOVERY



To the Younger Cooks,

<u>ŢĠĊŖŦĠŎĬĠŎŎĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠ</u>Ġ

the beginners in the art of bread and cake making," there is no aid so great, no assistant so helpful, as the

Royal Baking Powder.

It is the perfect leavening agent and makes perfect food. Do not make a mistake by experimenting with any other.

**

Ages of Royalty.

The King of Denmark is 76, Queen Victoria 75, the King 55 Sweden 65, the Emperor of Austria 64, the King of Heigium 59, the King of Roumania 55, the Prince of Montenegro 53, and the Sultan of Turkey and the King of Italy each 50.

Not much to give, a cup of water, yet its draught of cool refreshment drained by fewered lips will send more pleasure through the frame than when the jules of wine rethe frame than when the juice of wine re-mers the joys of brighted days, not much to buy, a boule of St. Jacobs Oil, yet rubbed, will on liamago's visiting paths, will straighten up and ours more provided backs than other the boys march forth on boliday parade. Not much to try ig, anyway, for in all its world-wide masion for constort those in tall, it never yet decelved, so that its name like bousehold words is known to be remembered. It's the axternal wine of joy,

Arizons is almost exactly twice the size o

Haw's This?

We offer One Rundred Dollars Reward for any or control to the cannot be street by Hally control Dollars Reward for the Control Dollars Reward for F. J. Chempson Control Trays. To the Local Street, and believe kinn properties the last it years, and believe kinn properties of the last it years, and believe kinn properties and financially asits to carry out day skilgation made by these firm.
Wint & TallAL, Wholemak Druggleta, Toledo, Waldydon, Krayana & Mandallan, Krayana & Man

Walling of Make, it does not recognize, 198000.
Walling of Makers & Makers, Wholesale Druggeste, Toleda, Chos.
It was a first to the states internally, acting directly upon the blacks internally acting directly upon the property of the states of the system. Friends and muons ear-faces of the system, Friends, Sc., per bottle, Solid by all Druggeste. Testimochia free.

The celebrated Requelort cheese is ma

There are 100 applicants for the Counsticut Labor Commissioner's position.

Ir. Kilmer's Swaar-Root cures all Kidney and Radder troubles. Pumphlet and consultation free. Laboratory Hinghampton, N.Y.

I could not got along without Place. Cure for Concempaton. It always sures - Mrs. F. C. Motifies, Needham, Mass. Orlober 23, 1884.

There are steel billiard balls.

Was Sweedy Affectionate.
Two thieves robbed a family as Waterlook Ma. recently. After secur ing all the valuables about the house they kissed the old faily and her two daughters, after which all were bid a friendly good night.

Oh, What a Time.

The discovery was made by a bride in Bloomfield, N. J., on her way to the church that she had on dark aboes instead of white. She insisted on returning to change them. As she was about to re-enter the vehicle, she fell and sprained her ankie. Before the carriage reached the church, a wheel rolled off and the bridal party had a severe ahaking up.

Must Not Dance.

The teachers of Junction City, Kan, have been forbilden by the local educational board to attend more than one dance pet week.



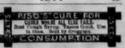
KNOWLEDGE

Rings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical-being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid intractive principies combraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

He excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasants to the taste, the refreshing and truly coenficial properties of a perfect laxifve effectually cleaning the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidweyz, Liver, and Bowels without weak-quing them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sail by all druggists in 50c and 21 bestles, but it is maximated to the same of the processing and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if othered.

PNUS





differe and some negropolous genera will tell you. 'this is as good as' or "the as Facilies.' IT'S FALLER-Pacifies is some publics, if you general sense you contains to the housest sense of the Assault PLES, first Very.

Hitch A Horse To A Hoe. "PLANET JR." Att. HORSE HOE MADE to L. ALLEY & COL Philadelphia, Pa

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

EDITOR

in the better land some of the people they criticise daily and consign to porgatory, they would express their surprise, or should their prognostications be realized, and they alone be awed, they would not be too good (in our opinion) to say "I told you so!"

True baseball season is in full swing, and at this writing Pitts wing, and at this writing Pitts burned in the League games. Pittaburg, in the League games. Pittaburg, in this sense, means nine able-bodied men from Pittaburg, who have

his sense, remain line able-bodied men from Pittaburg, who have out-batted, out-fielded, and out-battered to the greatest degree in all contests so far. The baseball men seem to have absorbed the names of the cities, and constituted themselves sole representatives to the exclusion of other professions.

True Exeming Post. (N. Y.,) had the temerity to say that "The G. A. R. is an army of pension bommers." It was not allowed to passuunnoticed, and the Republican papers have been pouring hot shot into the abnormal mind who could say this of the defenders of the flag who had done everything but die in the defense of the country.

Wis survey who had done everything but die in the defense of the country.

say this of the defenders of the flag who had done everything but die in the defense of the country. As for the Southernor he has no right to say snything on the subject of pensions, but it may still be in place to suggest that as the war was a civil contest between the States, the pension system should have been kept within the bounds of reason and precedent, and been made the best instead of the worst feature of the war.

Work has already organ on the new M. E. church.

Work has already organ on the new M. E. church.

We make the church. This is a move in the right direction. There is also talk of a mail route from Frost to Green Bank by way of Glade Hill. This would be another good thing for that neighborhood. The mail route should be extended from Drift-wood to Dunmore.

Mr. J. W. McCalpin died Sunday evening at the Big Spring, and was buried at Dunmore Tuesday evening.

IT is to be noticed that the great of the press and politicians of the country, is to be a "shade more liberal than the gov-ernment." It takes very well for ernment." It takes very well for a newspaper to be in favor of more concessions to the people-more money, higger dollars, a tariff on articles consumed by the rich, and protection to the masses. At all times not the same, however, and when the liberal principle of the party not in power have incisted. them into the edministration of af-fairs, they will find out that whatever they do, there is still a deeper depth, and will see that the enemy is laying down theories more liberal than any they have the power to put into practice, and so we de-seed step by step to socialism or some other form of descintion.

A Correction.

COMMERCIAND, Mo. 1
April 27th, 1865.
To Possionalis Times
Times reached me this P.
ad was read as usual with in-

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

ANDREW PRICE, EDITOR

Marlinton, Friday, May 10, 1895

Official Paper of Pocahouses County.

Buberripton ONE DOLLAR in advance. If not peal within the year \$1.50 will be charged.

Entered at the post-office at . Marlinton, W. Va., as second class matter.

A surr is now pending as to the copyright of Trilby and the right to produce the play on the stage. A Colorado manager has been giving the play, and they set up in Court that the book was first published in France in 1830 and in England in 1845, and that it became common property long since.

From the actions of some of our most severe christians we are led to believe that if they should met in the better land some of the people they criticise daily and consists to they criticise daily and consists to they would etc.

There is talk of extending the extending the engage of the country that it is obscieve that if they should met in the better land some of the people they criticise daily and consists to provide out this season.

There is talk of extending the same common property long since.

We understand the lumbering on common property long since.

We understand the lumbering the long, etc.

We understand the lumbering the long of the country that of the long of the people they criticise daily and consists to provide out this season.

There is talk of extending the Fine, hot weather. Farmers are

day evening.
Sampson Zicrapiose. Commencement.

Preparations have been going to have entertaining musica on to have entertaining musical and literary exercises by way of a commencement of the musicschool taught by Miss Anna Wallace and the select school by Mr. W. S. Wy-song. Next Tuesday evening is the time set. An enjoyable time is expected.



HIS EXTENSIVE LINE OF DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES, PERFUSES. STATIONARY, ETC., AT COST.

AT COST.

If you are needing any thing in this line it will pay you to call.

He as panal has a full line of DRUSS and CRETICALS, and is always roudy to supply the traits with such as they aread in this

Three of a Kindl What to buy! LEADER 176. Where to buy! PRENCY COACH STALLION (IMPORTED.)

BBAD THE ANSWED IN THIS ADVERTISEMENT-

Frogressive business ideas. Manest Business Principles Rew Desirable Goods. Soperior Quality of Goods. Lowest Possible Prices.

NOTE SOME PRICES.

to per yard. Satesna to and op. Manville Zephyr 12c per yd. Lawus, White, Black, Both Plain and Fancy 10c and op. 40 in. wide White Lawn 12c. Taffetta Moire 20c.

GENTS. FURNISHING GOODS.

Shirts in Endless Variety 27 Cents and up. Good Laundried Shirt, in blue, slate or in stripes, 49 cents.

SHOES, SLIPPERS, ETC.— Ladies' Dong. Oxfords, 90c. "Tan" \$1.60.

Clothing Cheaper than Ever Before. No

Fine all-wool black diagonal suits, \$6.25 & up Ladies' Trimmed Hats, 50 cents and up Honest dealing has been my success.

Best assured that I handle nothing hat first-class goods. The best proof of my assertions is to come and see.

Yours for Bargains,

P. GOLDEN. Marlinton, Q. Va.

LET US REMIND YOU

OF THE STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE

He is supplied as usual with attractions for

Our Elegant Line of Dry Goods. Choicest Lot of Family Groceries. An Extensive Stock of Notions. Finest Line of Shoes in the County.

Come in to see us when in town and we will PUT YOU ON THE TRACK

To Save Money.

Marketable Country Produce Bought and Sold

Road Letting.

SEALED BUS WILL, 188 RECEIV.

SEAD FOR FUTTING IN GOOD REpair, and will be pair and will pair the road in suitable order for, and what amount is sufficient to the pair and will pair the road in suitable order for, and what amount is sufficient to old his order with the privilege of taking tollar order with the privilege of taking tollar name for a term of 8 years. The court reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

8 t. BILDOWN, 8)

BLA CKSMITHING

Wagon Repairs.

C. Z. HEVNER.

MABLISTON, W. VA.
Shops situated at the Junction
of Main Street and Dusty Are
nus, opposite the postoffice.

l and it will be mercial attent

R. MATHERS BOOT & SHOEMAKER,

MARLINTON, W. VA

Proposes to do first class handwads work promptly and neatly. The pat-coage of the public is respectfully as-icited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Re-lating neatly and promptly done. 25 Shop near Martinton House.

orrespond with me, and the the complete pedigic mack many generalized.

Lally May book the let coth of the Batanton fairs does not year old.

Academy, W. Va

PATTERSON SIMMONS

Plasterer ... Contractor.

FRENCH COACH STALLION (IMPORTED.)
Black infeated May 11, 1600, bred by
Tribody, of Chafese of Allomentodepartment of Orne, got by the governdepartment of Orne, got by the government stilling Closero II; D.M. Triparetts (brown) by Ornegs got of a daughter of Housein.

This horse, imported by M. W. Dunham, and wrend by the undersigned
company, 4]B-stand an early sensor in
Pocahoutas, as the following places,
commissioning about April for Browning of
Commissioning about April for Browning
Commissioning about April for
Browning the intensition of the owners of
this horse to make two seasons with
him, giving the wardler season to Popuhoutes and the laser to Groenbrier.

"Lander" is a very handenne herus,
stylish and large, and has taken first
pressition over a large lot to the flassfor Hillingia. The judge said to the crowd
that he was "the best cool to suit him
he had ever
listens: Greenware Br
two marses, bred by same owner, 251.

Greenware, bred by same owner, 251.

J. A. SHARP & CO.

Have Established a Firstclas

Harness and Saddlery Store and Shop,

MARLINTON, W. VA. Something that has been needed in this county for years.

They carry a complete line of HARNESS, SADDLES, COL-LARS, HARDWARE, and TRIMMINGS.

Both Factory and Handmade. At Rockbottom Prices. ALSO,

THE UNBERTAKING REPARTMENT

Is fitted out with a complete steek of latest and best designs, and coffus can be furnished on short-est notice.

PSaccessors of G. F. Cremett, who is employed by the firm.

FEED, LIVERY *SALE STABLES.

First-Rate Teams and Saddle-Horses Provided.

Horses for Sale and Hire.

SPECIAL ACCOMODATIONS FOR STALLIONS.

A limited number of Horses boards.

All persons having horses to trade are invited to call. Young horses brok-to to rade or work. J. H. O. WHISON, Marlinton w. Va.

MARLINTON HOUSE.

Terms.

per day ... 100 per meal -- 25 lodging - 25

ommodations for horses at 25 cents per feed

G. C. AMLUNG. FASHIONABLE

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER EDRAY, W. VA.

C. B. SWECKER

and Real Estate Agent

M. F. GIESEY. Architect and Separate

A new and choice line of mil A new and choice the of millinery in rooms over TMBs office.

—Fresh salt fish at J. D. Pollins & Co's, at 7 cts per fb.

—All kinds of canned goods at J. D. Pullins & Co.

Go to J. D. Pullins & Co. to

- Go to J. D. Pullins & Co. to buy your tobacco and cigars.

- A dance was held in the dismantled Marinton Hotel hast Monday night.

- New hats and trimmings arriving weekly at Mrs. Cunningham's.

-Go to J. D. Pollins & Co, and price fine shoes before buying elsewhere.

-Best Silver Drip Syrup at J. D. Pullins & Co's. at 50 cents per

—Call at J. D. Pullins & Co. and examine his fine stock of shoes before buying elsewhere.

—An artesian well is being ennk by Bird & Moore for the court-house and the prospects are good for wholesome water. —J. D. Pullins & Co. are still in the ring with a complete line of groceries, etc., and are constantly adding to their already very com-plete stock.

—Mr. Will Tyree, of Academy, has a beautiful bay horse, a fine traveler, which he has trained to stoop whenever his rider wishes to

If you need anything in the grocery line go to J. D. Pullinr & Co's grocery store, and if you "don't see what you want, ask for it."

"Messrs. J. L. Sbeets and Gor-den, have commenced logging on William's River, having undertak-en a large job as sub-contractors under contractor Gray.

en a large joo as successive ander contractor Gray.

—Mr. A. Gunther now gets in his stone onto the new court-house by means of an "elevated railroad.' He has several expert workmen setting stone, and the work is progressing rapidly.—Websier Ecko.—It is said that Randolph country has more standing timber than the States of Massachusetta, Rhode Island. and Connecticut combined, and has a greater area than Rhode Island.—Websier Ecko.

Dr. Price has been employed.

Distance of coace Ecolo.

Dr. Price has been employed to make weekly professional visits to the William's River lumber camps, where about three-hundred men are at work. At the present time mumps are prevailing among the men.

the men.

—An old gentleman of this county once said in illustration of his averment, that the Posahontsa winters were mild, that "At Christmas the laurel was in full leaf, and the hens laid as big eggs as they did in June."

—While in the village one day last week Mr. Allan Levissay exhibited a bottle which is an heirloom in his family. Its possession can be traced back for more than a hundred years. It is a fine piece of workmanship, and valuable as a curio.

Attorneys L. M. McClintie, W. A. Bratton and County Clerk S. L. Brown, have each made an important attent addition to their office furniture in Remington type-writers. This is the best type-writer mode, and are probably the only first-class type-writers ever in use in the county.

se type writers ever county

County

There is an interesting fact inected with the occupancy of a land pre-empted by John Messer. He settled near the place sers Mr. M. J. McNeel now release The old log-bouse, and as spring-house, he built yet main. With the exception of a fragmentary lots, his rest possions comprising thousands of a restill in the pressession of

In Summers county, Miss Le-lia Honaker, a preity 18 year old girl, was saved from death by sui-cide in a peculiar manner. She went to the bank of a river and plunged in, and her clothes caught on two fab-hooks which were set at that place. A watchman of a bridge near the place, came to ber rescue, and pulled her out by means of the fish-lines. She was unconscious, but was resuscitated. Her step-brother John Carler com-mite a suicide shout a month ago. —Ladlee' triumed hats from \$1 up to \$6 at Mrs. Cunningham's.

Clover Lick.

we are having fine growing weather. Care planting is the ore set of the day in this growth of the day in this season.

In the lighthouse which were set at that place. A watchman of the bridge near the place, came to her reach, and pulled her out by bridge near the place, came to her reach, and pulled her out by bridge near the place, came to her reach, and pulled her out by bridge near the place, came to her reach, and pulled her out by the season and pulled her out by the season, and pulled her out by the season was measured for the season with the season was measured for the season was measure

ADVERTISE.

DER OF PUBLICAT.

(States of W BST V NIGITS).

FOCABOYER ACCOUNTY, to the the Circuit Coert of said County, on Monday, May the 6th, 1880.

James M. Turner.

Weather. Corn.

And T. Turner.

Weather. Corn.

And T. H. L. Canabelth has a fine Monday. May the 6th, 1880.

Sames D. Bright, Elleabeth Bright, his wife; Medora Trocy; Phebe beauthered for the county.

And T. H. L. Canabelth has a fine Monday. May the Mankad, Plants Stoom and Danger May and the Corn.

And T. H. L. Canabelth has a fine Monday. May the Market of work, on the fact of the State of May 1.

And T. H. L. Canabelth has a fine Monday. May the Market of work, on the fact of the State of May 1.

And T. H. L. Canabelth has a fine Monday. May the Market of the Market of Market May 1.

And T. H. L. Canabelth has a fine May 1.

And T. H. L. Canabelth has a fine May 1.

And May

Green Bank

We are having fine growing weather. Just now small grain is weather. Corn planting is the cr-looking well. Some corn has been planted.

Randolph Hambrick had a horse choked to death on case lest Saturday night.

In reply to a query of our Green Bank correspondent, as to which write in the Bible centains all the stores, a tract of 243 acres, a tract of 35 acres, a tract of 35 acres, a tract of 36 acres, a tract of 3

the benefit of the school fund of West Virginia, having been for feited for the non payment of taxes. The following tracts set out below are those of the above named tracts in which non residents are interested as owners or claimants, with the greered description and location of each; later A tract containing 30 acres, attended in Edray District of said county, forfeited in the mame of Francis Adkinson for son entry on the land books of said county, now owned by the heirs of Haunab Cloonan, and being a part of the old Abel Adkinson tract.

2d — A tract of 14 acres, patented to George Craig, Jone 30th, 1845, forfeited for non-entry on the land books of said county, lying on the waters of Knapp's Creek, and adjoining the lands of the Frederick Burr Estate.

3d—A tract of 3 acres, patented to George Craig, June 30th 1845, forfeited for non-entry on the land books of said county, and lying on the waters of Knapp's Creek and adjoining the lands of the Frederick Burr Estate.

4th—A tract of 3 acres of land situated in or near the town of Buntersville, forfeited in the name of George Craig for non-entry on the land books of said county.

5th—A tract of land oontaining 271 acres forfeited for the near payment of taxes for the year 1852, in the name of Sannel B. Camphell, and purchased by the State of West Virginia, satuated on the West Branch of Greenbrie, River.

on the West Branch of Greenbrieg River.

6th—A tract containing 394 acres,
forfeited in the name of G. W.
McDanald for the non-payment
of taxes thereon for the year 1891,
and purchased by the State of
West Virginia; said land as situated on Thorny Flat, on Elk, in
said county.

Wost Virginia; said land is situated on Thorny Flat, on Elk, in said county.

(th—A tract containing 1623 acres, situated near Big Spring, on Elk, in said county, forfeited in the name of G. W. McDanaid, for the non-payment of taxes thereon for the year 1801, and purchased by the State of West Virginia.

Sh—A tract containing 76 acres, situated on the waters of Knappe Creek, adjoining the lands of L. B. Moore and others, and forfeited in the name of Lanty Lockridge and W. Cleek for the non-payment of taxes thereof for the year 1802 and purchased by the State of West Virginia.

Mi—A tract containing 800 acres, situated on Middle Mountain in said county, and forfeited in the name of Henry White and Joseph Seebert's heirs, for the non-payment of taxes thereon for the years 1301 and 1822, and purchased by the State of West Virginia.

(th—A tract of II) acres, forfeited in the contained on Middle Mountain in said county, and forfeited in the name of Henry White and Joseph Seebert's heirs, for the non-payment of taxes thereon for the years 1301 and 1822, and purchased by the State of West Virginia.

payment of taxes thereon for the years 1801 and 1892, and purchased by the State of West Virginia.

10th — A tract of 11 acres, forfeited in the name of Peter Herold, on the waters of Elic in said county, adjoining the lands of Smain McLaughlin, for non entry in the land books of said county.

11th — A tract of 3 acres, on Knappe Creek situated in the Gap shorte. Hunterwille, in said county, in the name of of George E. Craig's estate, for the non entry on Land Books.

12th — A tract of 1500 acres of land, on the waters of William's River, in said county, in the name of John Humer and John Jones Heirs, of the State of Ohia, for non entry on the Land Books of Procisionias County for more than dwey sears.

And it appearing by affidavit filed that John (Cloonas, J. B. Cloonan, Allie Cloonas, J. M. Craig, the unknown heirs of Samusi B. Campbell, G. W. McDaudd, R. S. Turk, J. C. Lewis, Mrs. M. C. Warwisch, A. G. Lookridge, Lee Lockridge, C. Treat Seebert, Mary Scobert, Feder Horold or bia unknown heirs, John Hamer and the naknown heirs of John J. Jones, The Sherwood Company, a corporation staining under the law of the state of Maryland, are more of the state of West Virginia, and that such one is Interested as an owner or claimant in one or more of the acers named they do appear here within one mouth after the first publication of the late of the publication of the late of the publication of the late of the acers named the publication of the late of the publication of the late of the late of the lates of hand, it is ordered that they do appear here within one mouth after the first publication of the late of the lates of hand, it is ordered that they do appear here within one mouth after the first publication of the late of the late of the late of the late of the lates of hand, it is ordered that the late of the lates of hand, it is ordered that the late of the lates of hand, it is ordered that the late of the lates of hand, it is ordered that the lates of hand, it is or

New York, Parts and Restin com-tend last terty-two square miles of oving as great an area as London.

Among the European countries Ger-soy by her orthology her neighbors the number of electric reclustry, th in spurstion and course of occ-

case their noval corrage is ion, their moral courage more or their wors lighter, it would be interesting to know. It may, however, be safely assumed that the last named is not the reason, observes the New Orleans Pic-

The importance of forestry is urged by Professor W. T. Thirtleton Dyer on account of the probability that the

One of the tendencies of the age in the way of radroad improvement, coted by the New Tork Telagram, is the increased length of rails. The Pennsylvanie has laid a few mines of sitty-foot rails, and the Lahigh Valley has been trying forty-five-foot rails. Now the Columbra, Hocking Valley and Taisda will lay a few miles of the stary-foot rails as an experiment. The stilling of the long rail is that it requires fewer joints, and, in consequence, affords smooth riding.

The growth of scholarships in the

quence, affords smooth riding.

The growth of scholarships in the issuing universities of this country is one of the best signs of elecational progress, declares the flow Francisco Chronicle. A scholarship can only be obtained by a good student who has mestered his speciality, but at Gornell University the system is now tried of affering eighteen scholarships, each worth \$200 for two years, to freshmon who pass excitain epochs examinations in addition to the unsai test for matriculation. If many of our colleges speed less money on buildings and more on scholarships the work done sead be greatly improved in quantity and quality.

in Tank, There and Darks on the and the street of the company of the street of the company of th

LIFE'S CONTRACTS.



gave themselves up to the pursuit of planars. After having seen his mare comfortably settled at a small chest-narity of the following and taken the hunch backet on one arm and his com-pacion on the other. William Larke-proceeded sagarty to the times portion of the grows, the portion from whome-eases the sounds of the fiddle and cor-nat.

"One more accupie?" reserved the stopped and clambered down into the stopped and clambered down into the "Tim kin dance with th' best uv 'em. Come along."
"Boally, no. I'm too narvous. Jest wait."
The "wang of the fiddle com-

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL

They ent glass now by electricity.

A horseshos to be affixed without nails has been invented.

Leon Lilianfeld, a young chemist in Berlin, has produced artificial white of

ogg.

egg.

An injured mall on the right hand will be renewed ten days or two weeks sooner than if on the left.

Parisians are introducing porous glass for windows on account of its alleged resultation facilities.

Cast-iron blocks are being embettented for granits blocks along the transverse results of the second of the second

inted for granits blocks along toe framway rails in Paris streets.

A new application of electro-planing is the scaling of cases of fraits and meat, and of bottles of chemicals.

A fatal fail from a great height is said to be patiless, as unconsolousness precedes the crash of concussion.

The citrems cold of the poles is mainly due to the fact that the Arctic Ocean is certainly, and the Antartic probably, a land-locked sea.

Lord Kelvin estimates that the "running slow" of the earth in its daily rotation round its axis amounts to twenty seconds per century.

Careful computation shows that the total expactly of generators and motors in use in railway work in the United States aggregate half a million hors-power.

tore in use in railway work in the United States aggregate half a million horse-power.

Southamptoe, England has a formace for burning garbage which cost \$15,000. It consumes from twonty five to fifty toos of garbage ship at an annual expense of \$1100.

Soap has oeen substituted for wax on the recording surface of the phonograph by a Berlin inventor. The servantage gained is that soap is unaffected by ordinary changes of temperature.

An enterprise on foot is the collection of wave power on the seashore by building contest immels in the rock, np which the billows will send the water to be collected for use in devasted reservoirs at the top.

An instrument known as the "gastograph" has been constructed for the purpose of recording the action of the stomach of a patient under treatment, the movements of the food while it is unlergoing chemical action being carefully and minutely recorded by means of electricity.

According to Invention, a building has recently been erected by Herr Wagner, an architect at Limburg, solely of materials formed of ashes, without any admitture of sand. It is claimed that that hatural stones consecuted that hard natural stones consecuted initiated with this very cleasp material.

The Danger From Matches,

material.

The Danger From Matches,

We woulder how our agreeters managed to get along at all Bofere the invention of matches; they do not addition to the matches of the office of the o

Jacketing them.

The off-cers at the Washington Nary Yard have decided to relate to the old system of jacketing guns. The recent test of the Selfers maked has proved somewhat unsatisfactury. It was tried in the case of in eight-lock nickel steel gun, and while the jacket was put in place, the operation was attended with some difficulty. Under the Selfers plan the jacket is heated in a horizonial furnace, and the inhe is then inserted in it. Hereafter all the bing guns will be assembled in the old way by heating the jacket in a vertical way by heating the jacket in a vertical put and then dropologic if were the conong gune will be easembled in the old way by heating the isocket in veryinat pit and thus dropping it ever the gun tube. The workness have become as expect in the container have become as expect that container ravely occur, and the officers have consulted that botter results can be obtained under it than under the Sellers plan. — Weak (agt to 2) as

IN THE RANKS.

ERGULAN APPR IN THE

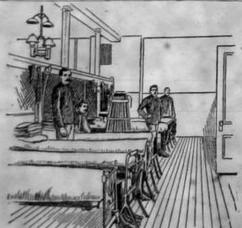
THE life of a middler in the service of Carde Stein in but majurity understood, by givening, seen W. J. Barok in editing, seen W. J. Barok in the service between the service bearing to the service bearing t that the sulvival man has
that the sulvival man has
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acroache, and proof food in
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when the section what bether could a make the three could a make the between the spiritus of mark me between they exist as remain, but before the try years assembly the making of and weldstering active the section of the section of



THE JOLLY SIDE OF SOLDIER LIFE.





MARILACER OF TROOF B., REVENTR CAVALAY.

In to the body. They are a time to be the body. They are a time to be the solution to the solution to the solution of the collect and time to the throws all shoot it, are stheless. If will be a verticable centuar when are to the solution of the collect and the solution and the solution of the solution and the solution BARBACES OF TROOP B, SEVENTS CAVALSY.

ing, his sobre and save in any given bids, sod he is instructed in their use, mounted.

That is the last strew. He has no mounted.

That is the last strew. He has no mo of his hands to kelp balance himself, and he gets a worse pounding than ever. But all good kines must have an egg, and within a few weeks he rides fairly wall in the rading hall and the period of gailing tuplessant ress is a sen end. His education in riding, the use of sabre, carries and in the radius of the period of gailing tuplessant ress is a sen end. His education in riding, the use of sabre, carries and property of the save and the period of gailing tuplessant ress is a sen end. His education in riding, the use of sabre, carries all years have a period acceptable to his property for any service of the save of the period of the save of the

time. Home of the mes, in most same Beaches or Germans, work for the offerest during the hours they are free from duty in their troops. These men see in many cases looked upon with disheren by their coursedor for doing metal service, and the schilders colleten men, however, who are is colleten men, however, who are is colleten men, however, who are is whether their pickgement is not better than that of the other man who look daws men work as meanid.

The barracks are recony, well vanities, it is not better than that of the other man who look daws men work as meanid.

The barracks are recony, well vanities, it is not better than that of the other man who look daws men work as meanid.

The barracks are recony, well vanities, it is not better than the first of the state of the men. Each barracks are recony, well vanities, of the property of blankets. The rooms are all heated by steam, and are supplied with wash and bath rooms for the nee of the men. Each barracks is under the charge of a first sergeant, who is responsible for the deemlines of the rooms, as well as for the property of the troop. These non-commissioned officers have a room to themselves, in the benillings with their troops.

Throop messes were abandoned some particular of the property of the troop. These non-commissioned officers have a room to themselves, in the benilling with their troops.

Throop messes were abandoned some particular of the property of the property

This is the picture of the noted yacht designer of Bristol, B. I., who has gotten up one successful America's Cup defender and has submitted plans for a fast sailer to meet Lord Dunraven's new challenger, Mr.



NAT HERESHOPP

Herreshod designed the Vigilant, the Coloris, the Olorians, the Drazills, the Mineola and many other busts which have distinguished themselves at home and abroad.



He looks for game an every limb, Wallet they are making game of blue. —Truth,

Onion Salad—Brask white bread or biscuit into bits, dry in the oven until unfleiently brittle to cal birough a sieve. Boil four eggs bard. With two teacupfuls of sifted crambs mix two wandl onions chopped, the chopped white of two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of molited butter, a teaspoonful of sals, a little pepper, and three tablespoonfuls of winger. Add lukewarm water to make a smooth mass, place in a glass lish, smooth the top, and rab the polite to make a smooth mass, place in a glass lish, smooth the top, and rab the polite of the eggs through a sieve to cover. Out the remaining whites into rings and anather over the top.

Potato Salad—Paro or boil six or sight potatoos the size of an egg; alice thin while bot, and mix with the siless at ablespoonful of chopped boiled beets. Let stand two hours than mix in lightly a French dressing.

Prench Dressing—Best till well bended two tablespoonful of salt, asid a teaspoonful of pepper, and two tablespoonfuls of winegar. Best till gight and foamy.

Bean Salad—Drain a pixt of lifting the salt of the salt

with energy souls and poor own encountrements.

Cold Gream Dressing—Site to a crum the yolks of two sages, a seant tascopful of thick cream, two tablespoontain of which energy, three of vinegar, a dash of salt and municed.—Amurican Agricolluris,

MINSIONER'S NOTICE.

arios pursuanos of a decree of the att Court of Poeshoutas Commade in a duses therein pend to subject the real estate of Poesho 2010 and 2010 at 100 of the least thereon, you hereful required to present all as beid by you and each of you ast the said Slias L. Bariow, is are breas on his real estate or part of R. for adjudication to at my office as the town of Marmon, in said county, on or before as my office in the town of Mar-m, in said county, on or before 29th day of May, 1895, ives under my band this 23d of April, 1895. W. A. BRATTON,

Commissioner's Notice.

t a Circuit Court continued and I for the county of Pocaliontae, the court-bosse shereof, on residay, April 4th, 1895. State of West Virginia

Vs. One bundred acres and

Silve of Near Virginia

One bundred acree
and

Fifteen acree
the matter of forfeited lands,
he motion of R. M. Yearer, Com,
stoner of School Lands of this
aty, the above cause of the Stare
Neat Virginia ex. One Hundred
rea and Fifteen Acres is referred
S. C. McNeil, one of the Comstoners of this Court, who shall
a, state, and report to court the
owing matters of scoons, virit
at—Whether or not the two
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state and unappropriated
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le of West Virginia proported to
the left of the court
and post at the front door of the
lightest budder, the tract of land
are fathing said account.
A copy, Feste;
J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.
The plaintiff and all unknown
immants of any part or parcel of
a above named 160 acre and 15
re tracts of land, will take notice
at on the 20th day of May, 1265,
gry office to the town of Marlin
a, Peachmans County, West Virtile I will conumente the disstream of any duties ander above
area, at which time and place
a and sead of you can attend and
seed and defend any talescand
as many hard the first of the
commissioner.

I. J. H. Patterson, Carle
the deferred payments, bearing
the first of countshoper.

J. H. Patterson, Carle
the deferred payments, bearing
the defend any talescand
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Notice to Tecapeanara.

All are hereby modified not to treaso on my fand in any my try buns
g fashing, searing stock on the
gramms or saking atock on the
number land belonging to the St.

wreness Company, which adjoins
y farm, and is now in my possess
to the try my, and that all
the my my try try to the prosecuted to
the tull extent of the law.

CINCA A SHYNKEREET.

COTTESSIONER'S NOTICE.

COLHESTONER 5 NOTICE.

ENTIREMON W. V.S., April 21, 1950.

J. William R. Morrison, says to the Washington Post, has spent a great part of his current in boths. The Committee of the University of of the Univer

ing this suit.

6th.—Any other matter deemed pertinent or required by any party in interest.

And if for any reason the said report shall not be completed on said day, the same shall be continued from day to day mutil completed.

Given under my hand this 23d day of April, 1895.

W. A. BRATTON, 8264

n264

Notice to Creditors.

To the Creditors of Andrew C. Wooddell, Deceased:

Weoddell, Deceased:
In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the Cooniy of Pocaboutas, made in a cause therein pending, to subject the real estate of the said Andrew C. Wooddell to the payment of his debts, you are hereby required to present your claims against the estate of the said Andrew C. Wooddell, for adjudication to W. A. Bratton, Commissioner, at his office in the said office and re-before the last day of Jane, 1895.

Witness, J. H. Patterson, Clerk-

William Was Right, But-

hills."

Just then Mrs. Morrisno for the first time glanced at her husband.
"You are right, William," she said,
"It is a grand thing to keep cool and act deliberately, but if I had been you I would have stayed in the room long enough to put on my trousers."

Tee estimated population of the world on Jan. 1, 1886, was 1,500, 000,000.

Twenty lives lie between the Empire of Germaey and the Brit-ish throne.

When Daby was nick, we gives her Custoria. When also was a Child, that cried for Custoria. When the became Him, she along to Custoria. When she had Children, she gave them Custoria.

Important to You.

Having resumed the practice of veter-inary surgery (limited) I will treat the following diseases in Pocahontas and adjoint-methodists with the first of the control of the control of the con-line of the control of the control in the control of the control of the guaranteed. I am also feneral agent for Edired's Liquid Electricity, which is a specific for all kinds of fevers, sore-tirout, cute, sprains, bruisse, bowel-troubles, and pains of every discrip-tion, external or internal. In timely use will prevent all kinds of contagious diseases. Address. Top of Alleghamy, W.V.a.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected.

Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Browns Iron Bitters

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Neuralgia, Troubles, Constipation, Bad Blood

What is

and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narsotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Caster Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoca and Wind Colle. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and borrels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castorin is the Children's Panacca-the Mother's Priend.

Castoria.

Controls is an excellent resolition for chil-free. Hothers have repostedly hold assert its good affect upon their editates... Dis. G. C. Pescon, Lovell, Nam.

"Customs is the best enteredy for children of which I am acquarated. I hape the day is not for dataset when constructed in the term of the dataset of the da

"Contoria is so well adopted to obdition that I recommend it as superior many prescription is success to suc."

H. A. ARONN, M. D., III St. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. T.

III Su. Orford St., Recottys, R. T.

Our physicians in the edifferent deparament have spoken highly of their expectace in their consists presented with Cantons, and although we only have along our noeleoid emplose what is known as requier proteiner, by at more free to confress that the mention of Castoria base were us to look with Carrier upon II.

Unityo Heerital and Devymany, Sendon Many Cantonia Canton

The Centaur Company, TI Murray Street, New York City,



CURES Colle, Crampa, Diarrines, Fiux,
Chelera Morbas, Nanses, Changes of Water, etc.
HEALS Cetts, Nurse, Brudese, Scratches,
HEALS Cotts, Nurse, Husbers, Scratches,
BREAKS UP 38d Colda, La Grippe, Influent
Sold Erestronce at 25c and 560 Per Bottle. No Relly, No Per.

BMELLS GOOD, TASTES GOOD.

50(0 EFFERWISE AT 25C ANS 500 FER BOTTLE. NO RELIEF, NO PAY.

HERB MEDICINE CO. (Ferrority of Weston, W.Va.) SPRINGFILLS, c.

Marerley ICYCLES.

Hre the Highest of Hill High Grades



Warranted Superior to Any Bicycle Built in the World, Regard-less of Price, or the Name of the Maker.

Read the following opinion of one of the most prominent: American dealers, who has sold hundreds of these wheels:

RICHMOND, VA., Oct 2, 1894.

Instance Biogeds: Company, Indianogalis, Indianogalis,

Steel Rims, Waverly Clincher, Detachable Tires, weighs 25 Re 805

Regular Frame, same

Ladies' Drop Frame, same weights and Tires . \$75

26 inch Diamond, Wood Rims, weight 21 ha . . 874

A - GOOD - AGENT - WANTED

In every town a splendid business awaits the right man. Get our Cutalogue "J." Free by mail.

INDIANA BICYCLE CO. "

The Confederate Veteran

Pocahontas Fimos. \$1.65.

* POCAHONTAS TIMES.

VOL 12, NO. 42.

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1895.

\$1.00 IN ADVANCE.

Official Directory of Possibosias, a ORDER OF PUBLICATION,

THE COURTS.

in April, third Tuesday in Start there is the Start Tuesday in October

LAW CAROL

N. C. MeNEIL

ATTORNET AT LAW, MARLINTON, W. VA.

L. M. MeDLISTIC.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. MARLINTON, W. VA.

practice in the Course of and satioining counties a newton & uzs of Appeals.

B. S. RUCKER.

ATIT, AT LAW & NOTARY FURLIC HUNTERSVOLLE, W. VA.

J.W. ARBUCKLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, LEWISHCEG, W. VA.

Will practice in the courts of Green-bear and Posahoutse counties. Prompt adjection gives to visites for collection in Posahoutas county.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MARLINTON, W. VA.

ANDREW PRICE. ATTORNEY AT LAW.

MARLINTON, W. VA.

BAR B. SCOTT, JR.

LAWTEH, MARLINTON, W. VA.

All legal business will receive prom;

PHYSICIAN'S CARDS

DR. O. J. CAMPHELL.

MONTEREY, VA.

THE J. H. WEYMOUTH. RESIDENT DESTINT.

REVERLY, W. VA.

Will with Pocabonius County every opening and fail. The exact date of walk tion will appear to The Times.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, MARLIETON, W. VA.

M. BRENKTT, M. D. HARLOCATED AT FROST, W. VA.

Calls promptly answered.

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, RIDAY, MAY 17, 1895.

SILOU IN ADVANCE.

Silou Of PAILLEATON.

The Warry Louis. At rice, a bid from her land the warry of the control of the cont

west Significal and Box of May 1835.

3th act containing 1623 acres, structed lear Big Spring on Elik, in said country, forfeited in the name of 16 and processes.

Commissioners software for the year 1891, and parchased by the State of West Virginia.

3th Act act containing 76 acres, situated on the waters of Knappe Creek, and joining the fands of 1. B. Neore and others, and forfeit. State of the name of Listing for the part of fazze thereof for the year 1802, and purchased by the State of West Virginia.

State of the name of Listing for the non-partment of fazze thereof for the year 1802, and purchased by the State of West Virginia.

Sta

In the sound of rushing waters, er made a trip В. ssed through FROST arlinton with John Williams was at Clover Lick Monday. finished mak-W. T. Townsend has returned Hively's. talking about from Virginia, where he has been reshing will for treatment. Mrs. Lida Hiner, who has been r Co. have complaining for the past week, idge across we are glad to say is much better. d will com-Mr. and Mrs. George Sharp. Mr. and Mrs. Summers Sharp and ver Lick, spent preparing to Mr. Smith of Marlinton, dined her friend, Miss with Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Sharp, g the d--l Monday. s part. The There will be a box supper at sed on them Bussard church Saturday night. would more Everybody come and have a good time. A large crowd attended the Brake Co. burial of John Andrew Moore at rst consignthis place Monday. He leaves a ctured Pathost of friends to mourn his loss. be seen at J. W. Grin Mrs. W. J. Pritchard, formerly avenue. of this place, but now of Warm Spings, and little daughter, Annie ome of the Lona, after spending three weeks town, Robvisiting friends and relatives at Miss Alma this place, returned to her home C. Johnson last Saturday. ony. L. N. Gibson of Kansas, is again with his daughter, Mrs. ector Sease Alice Sharp. on an inspec-Mrs. Susie Bussard is very much complaining at this time.

of Dunmore, spent M. Fertig's. Walter Grimes at

Sunday at W. A. I Mr. and Mrs. G Sunset, are gue

Mr. Shepp and Monterey, were buying cattle.

Willie ank Ar Cass, spent Sunda Miss Mamie Co

Mr. Hoover, o ty, has been vi J. H. Shrader.

Morgan Grin at this writing. Mrs. Hevene

dren and Miss tended the bu Moore at Frost

Mona Gale,

Marlinton one A. E. Smi

Brad Sharp Marlinton, We day on busines

Renick Ho Creek, as visi Mrs. Walter G

Mrs. David of Mrs. A. W. Paul Dilley i O III We are having very warm weather with conwhic siderable rain which makes the grass look fine in ston een this part. her TI Notwithstanding the steady down pour of rain as t han Sunday an immense crowd attended the Chilthe ade dren's Day services at this place, and every thing obje 10 went of quietly and enjoyable. mal Messrs, Austin and Littleton Bird, of Missouri, beir and Jno. W. Bird and Mrs. Cliff Matheney, of gas BOTT Highland, were visiting friends and relatives in ake sto this part this week. rst bui W. A. G. Sharp is in Marlinton this week atfa and tending County Court, far bod The Cove Hill school took up Monday with WO to Miss Aliue V. McMillion, of Friars Hill, Green-No brier county, as teacher. Miss McMillion taught nd vis a very successful school last winter, and the id. pupils are glad to have her back again. fre en ha While working at Hantley & Son's camp near hn Frost last week Ernest Sharp received a th painful cut in the foot, at this time we are glad th at to state he is getting along nicely. it. A. A. Sharp and wife returned from Jamestown cl n-Saturday. E 18 Pritchard & Townsend are doing a good aper-Xchantile business here now, and we hope to see ch our town build up. The Crumett Bros. have finished threshing 'in ry this part, and did excellent work. We hope to 18 have them back next year.

Dorse McCarty was up from camp last week making arrangements for garden making, etc.

Deputy game warden Earnest Sharp was called to look after a forest fire one

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Charles McCarty has moved into town.

Road working has begun in this section for which I suppose we will soon have good roads.

Mrs. S. H. Sharp and little son, from Marlinton, were visiting friends and relatives in this section last week.

Some of the boys attended the big show at Marlinton last Thursday and report a fine large time.

Quite a few of our farmers have contracted with the Marlinton Meat Co. to dispose of their wool for this season.

Earnest Sharp returned to Denmar a few days ago.

W. P. Starcher, a former school teacher here, has returned to his home at Ripley. Jackson county, after a short visit here with friends.

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day last week.

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Misses Margie Curry and Verna Kelley were visiting friends at Cloverlick some time ago.

Miss Grace Moore, of New Hope, was in town one day last week, she recently returned from Athens where she attended school the past term.

Early Dilley and Miss Lula Bussard attended the lot sale at Marlinton last Wednesdaysand report a nice time.

Seebert,

J. D. Payne & Co. have 10 teams on the road hauling lumber for their mill on Bruffeys creek.

We have several cases of typhoid fever in our town, Dr. Cole attending physician.

Mr. T. O. Sydenstricker was in our village Sunday.

C. F. Hull, of Huntington, is home on visit.

prosperous farmers in the county, died at his home at Frost, Tuesday, July 25th, aged 79 years. He had not been in good health all summer. Sunday he suffered a stroke of paralysis from which he did not recover but died two days later. He was married three times. He first married a lady in the west. She died leaving a son, George, now living in Highland county. He returned to this county and married Maggie Bird, a Highland county lady. she died some five or six years ago. About sixteen months ago he married Mrs. Harrict Trimble who still survives. He was buried at Green Hill cemetery Wednesday services being conducted at the M. E. Church at Frost by Rev. Charles Morgan. Mr. Ryder was a local preacher in the M. E. Church South, but so far as we can learn never had a circuit. "Even at his advanced age he frequently preached in his neighborhood. He was a good man and be will be greatly unissed in the com-

PANTHERS AND THINGS

Dear Editor:

As I read the many panther stories in The Times, I am reminded to tell my experience of fifty-two years ago, when I too almost saw a panther.

One of my cousins, W. H. Collins, who now lives near Durbin, and my-self hunted coons together. We were armed with an old army pistol. When the d gs would bark, one of us would buckle the old weapon around us and go up the tree. If we could seeat all we would bring the coops down.

We lived at Hosterman. There was a panther which stay d on Laurel Run on the east side of freenbrier River, right opposite Hosterman. We had a cornfield on that ide of the river, and one night my ousin and I went over there coon unting. We went around the field, ut did not strike anything until we are to the place where we entered he field.

There the dogs struck track, ran it about 400 yards on a hemlock ink, and began barking up a birch

ee on steep ground.

The night was very dark, so I bucked on the old weapon and up the se I went as far as I could get. I uld not see so I thought I would ake it out. When I tried to shake

e tree would just swing.

Mord, Fiorida

I said to my cousin there is someing on this tree larger than a coon. I cut a large sprout off of the tree, i began thrashing in the top of tree. The dogs were watching it to fall. It jumped out down hill among the laurels. It made owerful racket. Away went the about two hundred yards and ed again, but the dogs did not ow that it had jumped out. them on the track, and it ran a ert distance and treed again. It uld always jump out before we ild get to the dogs. After it had in treed several times it let some the awfulest yells you ever heard got excited and left there as lokly as possible. So I believe all at keps me from seeing a panther s that It was too dark. will come agian.

C. P. Collins.

DECLE JOHNNY

BENRY M. SAITH

Henry M. Smith was born in Green brier county Sept. 13, 1885 and departed this life Oct. 27, 1927 at the age of 42. Mr. Smith was an em ployee of the C. & O R. R. for many years and had charge of the station at Beard, W. Va., during the time that the lumber operations were going on at Denmar and Spice Run which made the office a very important one. He was very efficient and steady in his work and his close application to the duties of his office for so many years, no doubt brought on the ill health which finally resulted in his death at so early an age.

In the year Dec. 24, 1907, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Ethline Livasy of Frankford, W. 'Va and they set up housekeeping at Beard which was their only home until ill health forced him to give up work. There they made many friends and spent many happy years. During all these years it was my privilege and profit to know them and to rejoice with them in the happiness and prosperity which was theirs.

On Nov. 20, 1921 Mr. Smith united with the Presbyterian church upon prosession of faith and his pastor and all the members of the church were greatly encouraged to know that one who had always stood so well in the community and was so capable, had thrown his whole influence and example upon the side of the Kingdom of Christ. The grief and sorrow of all his friends can only be imagined when they learned that an insidious disease had attacked him and that he had to give up his position and removed to Frankford where for all these years he had lingered in gradual decline. The end came as a longed for release from a crushing burden. Eternity alone can reveal to us why one who was so well fitted to serve the Kingdom of Christ should be thus taken before he lived out half his days. But God in his infinite wisdom willed it so and we can only say. "It is the Lord, let

Him do what seemeth Him good."

There remain to bear the burden this grief, his wife and their children Lucile, Sterrill, Henry, Louise, Evis, and Hene, and two sisters Mrs. John Mauze of Williamsburg, Mrs. S. R. Neel and one brother Harper Smith of Marlinton.

The West Virginia Public Health

BUSINESS MEN

On last Friday night a mass meeting of the business men of the community was held in the dining room of the Marlin Sewell Hotel. The purpose of the meeting was to hear the report of S. B. Wallace, who has just returned from New York, where he had met with the directors of the United States Leather Company in reference to the matter of rebuilding their large plant at Marlinton.

White Mr. Wallace could not say that the Marlinton Tannery would be rebuilt, he did say the matter was still under consideration and definite decision had been posponed until

Tuesday.

The men present decided to organize a Business Mens' Cooperative Association of Marlinton. This was a wise move. If the tannery is rebuilt we will have an organization to cooperate with the big industry of our community. If the worst comes we will have an organization through which to work in seeking other industries.

S B. Wallace was elected president, and F. M. Sydnor, secretary A committee appointed for to draft and submit a constitution and bylaws

The following resolution was passed and signed by the business men of the town and mailed to the United States Leather Company.:

"Be it resolved by the Business Men's Co-operative Association of Marlinton, that it will at all times endeavor to induce industries to locate in our town, and that this Association will insist that all industries which shall locate in Marlinton, shall be treated fairly, and especially as to the matters of taxation, and necessary sewerage, and we assure the Union Tanning Company that if it shall rebuild its plant in our town that it will have at all times our most loya support,"

Before adjourning all the members of the Association by a standing yote expressed their appreciation of Mr. Wallace and his well directed public spirited endeavors for the up building of the county and commu

nity.

CIRCULAR ON SHEEP RAISING

A 52 page circular giving a comprehensive discussion on everything from the status of the sheep industry in this state, to the diseases of

THE POCAHONTAS TIMES

Entered at the Postoffice at Marlin on, W. Va., as second class matter

CALVIN W. PRICE, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1927

What was Glade Hill has troubled the thinkers of this county for many years. It is a ridge on the bottom of Galford's Creek near Dunmore in sight of the State Highway. It is about a half mile long and about seventy feet high and looked at from a distance appears to be a grassy railway embankment of glgantic propertions. But examined more closely it assumes the shape of an overturned boat shaped like a log canoe, broad in in the center and running to a peak at both ends. It is covered with a carpet of fine blue grass sod without a weed to mar the smoothness of its It is surrounded by rich farm coat. bottom land, some of the best producing land in the county. On the east side rises the Allegheny mountain on the other side is a limestone hill. Glade Hill is such a symetrical mound that many have thought it to be the work of man, but the presence on its top of round creek pebbles has stood in the way of that theory.

Here is another guess at the origin of Glade Hill, on J. N. Wilfong's farm in Green Bank district. It is the work of a glacier in the ice age. Such hills are classified in the geologies as eskers, which comes from the Irish word, easers, meaning a ridge.

In the northern states, especially in Maine they are more common than this far south and they have a great development in Scandinavia where they run for many miles. In this country it was warm for many

er than the spoken, for universal education to come impatient of me and prefer something or leave alone, like rea-

And all men of any understanding are geol a man to say that he about geology is not about and it is not tru their way about and th the formation of the they live and how to from the soil and th geology but practical s proud of not knowing be like the soldier wl from the camp during and exhibited an hono I think he showed it t was a member of the board for the soldiers, deal to do with then stated that he had not for further service on imbecility. I told him paper and keep it care account to show it to anybody asked for his him to me.

Men know the difference of the land whereon you can switch large enough to Tanning of the Shrew, where great trees greate ready to furnish convisions for the multitude.

Probably the reason gy of the book is unposed the strange and unfilike paleozoic, mesozoic Those are names for middle life, and modafter you get the har guage it becomes easier

All men know that riches land, that a san to build a chimney. at both ends. It is covered with a carpet of fine blue grass sod without a weed to mar the smoothness of its coat. It is surrounded by rich farm bottom land, some of the best producing land in the county. On the east side rises the Allegheny mountain on the other side is a limestone hill. Glade Hill is such a symetrical mound that many have thought it to be the work of man, but the presence on its top of round creek pebbles has stood in the way of that theory.

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In the northern states, especially in Maine they are more common than this far south and they have a great development in Scandinavia where they run for many miles. In this country it was warm for many years and then it got cold. The Ice Age set in. After a period when the whole world had been warm and rainy, it began to get cold, and all the animal land life in the northern parts of creation perished or fled to the south. Many are supposed to have crowded into caves and perished there Many of the species disappeared entirely, especially the huge overgrown animals which could not withstand the cold winds on their great bulks and which could not outrun the approach of the first winter, and which had no place to shelter.

Up to that time the great rainfalls and the floods as well as the winds and the suns had been shaping the mountains and the land into accepted form. A mountain newly uphear.

stated that he had not for further service of imbecility. I told he paper and keep it can account to show it anybody asked for he him to me.

Men know the diland whereon you coswitch large enough Tanning of the Shriwhere great trees are ready to furnish visions for the mult

Probably the rease gy of the book is un of the strange and like paleozoic, meso Those are names middle life, and nafter you get the guage it becomes e

All men know to riches land, that a to build a chimne burn. I never too story that is to be Mark Twain's book eer in the Appa who built his chill do not think it a any man ever made

And as to that I has to do with which I am trying as eagerly I one track, I reminded day that more me of fossils, than branch of industrand this is emine remember that or

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where they run for many miles. this country it was warm for many years and then it got cold. The Ice Age set in. After a period when the whole world had been warm and rainy, it began to get cold, and all the animal land life in the northern parts of creation perished or fled to the south. Many are supposed to have crowded into caves and perished there Many of the species disappeared entirely, especially the huge overgrown animals which could not withstand the cold winds on their great bulks and which could not outrun the approach of the first winter, and which had no place to shelter.

Up to that time the great rainfalls and the floods as well as the winds and the suns had been shaping the mountains and the land into accepted form. A mountain newly upheaved from the sea is a very crude affair. It takes the skilled hand of nature to smooth it into shape and trim it with leaves and flowers. In the years there had been laid down the big glade that was in time to be rich farms. It was in about the same shape that it is now, only it was about seventy feet higher, that is all of it was on the level with the top of the esker. It had been formed by the wash from the east, nobody knows how many miles away. Many of the stones had rolled on the bottom of the turbulent streams until they were round as balls. The surface of the bottom or glade was covered with them. Then the ice shut down on the world and some of the perpetual ice that the ineffectual summers could not melt, extended as far south and farther than Pocaliontas county. Anyway there is no ques tion but that the big glade on Galford creek, a branch of Sitlingtons

burn. I never took a story that is to be Mark Twain's books eer in the Appalac who built his chimil do not think it at any man ever made

And as to that par has to do with for which I am trying to as eagerly I once track, I reminded a day that more men of fossils, than or branch of industry, and this is eminent remember that coal

We have a lot of county but owing to dance of this source and power, in more of West Virginia, it we will see it develounderstand that we great renown annually dolph county had understand the work silence, and no one what that will me

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there had been laid down the big glade that was in time to be rich farms. It was in about the same shape that it is now, only it was about seventy feet higher, that is all of it was on the level with the top of the esker. It had been formed by the wash from the east, nobody knows how many miles away. Many of the stones had rolled on the bottom of the turbulent streams until they were round as balls. The surface of the bottom or glade was covered with them. Then the ice shut down on the world and some of the perpetual ice that the ineffectual summers could not melt, extended as far south and farther than Pocahontas county. Anyway there is no ques tion but that the big glade on Galford creek, a branch of Sitlingtons creek, was held firm by the ice for many thousand years.

It endured for a season, a geological season, and presently the the sun spot or whatever it was that caused the long cold spell got better and the ice began to melt and the streams came to life under the ice and commenced to wear away the surface and deliver the mud to the sea and this went on for a long time under the ice before the ice caps disappeared.

At Glade Hill, the bottom land was so broad that there was room for two streams to begin the cutting so one started on the west side of the level land and the other on the east side and it is the work of these streams ever widening and turning and changing their courses that ac count for the fine leve! fields on either side of the esker. For some reason or other there was a long winding strip of land on which the ice still held and as long as the freeze remain-

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After all is said : limestone that mean health and well bei than any thing else in has even added a cubi of men.

I have been seeing o with new eyes of tracing the cause of the I believe that it is that I learned to d good ford, and I ha drive to a distant again without an ol gan to study the hist try as shown by the From my earliest rec an archaeologis who studies the art an ancient people by t and relics, or in other hunter and collector heads and the like.

But historical ge acology beaten. Alor ber of the West Virg Survey and gave me thereby placed me obligations to him. Go so beneficial to one's honorable to oneself.

Hence this series of regret is that I do no eyesight of thirty y other day I was peerli along the roadside farmer came riding usual horse. He sale you doing? Hunting yourself with?" I ready for him, but came to me and th

the long cold spell got better and the ice began to melt and the streams came to life under the ice and commenced to wear away the surface and deliver the mud to the sea and this went on for a long time under the ice before the ice caps disappeared.

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The county road runs between the two, the gap being taken advantage of in the neighborhood road. The round creek bed stones on top of the ridge were not carried there from a lower level. They came from some

hunter and collector heads and the like.

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The county road runs between the two, the gap being taken advantage of in the neighborhood road. The round creek bed stones on top of the ridge were not carried there from a lower level. They came from some much higher point when the top of the ridge was the bed of the stream.

Here are some of the names given to heaps and deposits made by the ice in the ice age:

Moraines. Irregular ridges, when terminal, transverse to the ice flow.

Drumlins, ovate hills, elongate, parallel to ice flow.

Kames, round to ovate hills grouped transverse to glacier.

Eskers, winding, elongate, parallel to ice flow.

Frontal aprons, outwash plains beyond morainal deposits.

A most magnificent set of kames are to be seen in the same valley to the south of Glade Hill and on the other side of Sitlingtons Creek in the

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There is no do grow in every part the trees are con allowed to shine And we are in because the Big west side of the side is the favo does not account farms and pasture of the river and tion has shown the east side of complement of

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I have given you all a lot of geology lately and I have no apology to make strictly speaking, any further than is due for the presentation of thoughts in general to an unwilling world. The modern scheme of civilization demands it however, and it more and more tends to the printed word rath-

stopped with that it had we of that territoris plain to be hundred feet it must have top of the A rowed in shoad dition to that

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ITAS TIMES

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CE, EDITOR.

MBER 3, 1927

ll has troubled unty for many n the bottom r Dunmore in ighway. It is ng and about ooked at from e a grassy railgantic propermore closely it n overturned snoe, broad in ing to a peak vered with a sod without thness of its by rich farm best produ-On the east mountain on estone hill. triesi mound it to be the sence on its s has stood

er than the spoken, for in a day of universal education the people become impatient of much speaking and prefer something they can drink or leave alone, like reading.

And all men of any intelligence or understanding are geologists. For a a man to say that he knows nothing about geology is nothing to boast about and it is not true. They know their way about and they know about the formation of the land on which they live and how to wrest a living from the soil and that is not only geology but practical geology. To be proud of not knowing geology would be like the soldier who came from the camp during the late war, and exhibited an honorable discharge I think he showed it to me first for 1 was a member of the legal advisory board for the soldiers, and had a good deal to do with them. The paper stated that he had not been accepted for further service on the grounds of imbecility. I told him to guard that paper and keep it carefully but on no account to show it to anybody. anybody asked for his papers to refer him to me.

Men know the difference between county that land whereon you can hardly grow a Gap by way switch large enough to be used in the linton and Tanning of the Shrew, and the land Randolph of where great tress grow and which

is well spead of the mou able to make search of th shells all the the Allegha mark of the that has son lime that ancient life. in every pla well. On ! of the mour in above th haha Sprin place just house, at t Jake place Stony Creel up the fift between th the Greenb There

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I do not see & Cros a grassy railfrom the camp during the late war, and exhibited an honorable discharge antic properore closely it I think he showed it to me first for 1 overturned was a member of the legal advisory noe, broad in board for the soldiers, and had a good ng to a peak The paper deal to do with them. ered with a stated that he had not been accepted sod without for further service on the grounds of hness of its imbecility. I told him to guard that v rich farm paper and keep it carefully but on no best produaccount to show it to anybody. On the east anybody asked for his papers to refer ountain on him to me. stone hill. Men know the difference between ical mound land whereon you can hardly grow a to be the switch large enough to be used in the ence on its Tanning of the Shrew, and the land has stood where great trees grow and which are ready to furnish comfort and prothe origin visions for the multitudes. Wilfong's Probably the reason that the geoloct. It is gy of the book is unpopular is because e ice age. of the strange and unfamiliar names the geololike paleozoic, mesozoic, and cenozoic. from the Those are names for ancient g a ridge. middle life, and modern life, and especially after you get the hang of the lancommon guage it becomes easier. hey have andinavia

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All men know that limestone en riches land, that a sandstone will do to build a chimney, and coal will burn. I never took any stock in that story that is to be found in one of Mark Twain's books about the pioneer in the Appalachain mountains who built his chimney out of coal. I do not think it at all probable that any man ever made a break like that.

And as to that part of geology that

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And as to that part of geology that has to do with fossils, concerning which I am trying to find out about, as eagerly I once followed a deer track, I reminded a friend the other day that more men make a living out of fossils, than out of any other branch of industry, in West Virginia and this is eminently true, when you remember that coal is a fossil.

We have a lot of coal in Pocahentas county but owing to the great abundance of this source of light, heat, and power, in more favored sections of West Virginia, it is not likely that we will see it developed very soon. I understand that when a geologist of great renown announced that Randolph county had untold tons of New River coal, the word was received in allence, and no one seemed to realize what that will mean to that county.

After all is said and done, it is Imestone that means more to the bealth and well being of mankind than any thing e'se in the world. It

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Clifton Forge t while the engin colored man app bit of rough st was a lizard ab and said he w cents. The que was a fossil or the symposium were divided o very well conte for I thought is was well we collection, and was still more of art. years ago. I

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I have been seeing our great county

what that will mean to that county.

with new eyes of late years. In tracing the cause of this awakening, I believe that it is due to the fact that I learned to drive a rattling good ford, and I had an aversion to drive to a distant place and back again without an objective, so I began to study the history of the country as shown by the pieces of rocks. From my earliest recollection I have been an archaeologist, that is, one who studies the art and customs of

But historical geology has arch acology beaten. Along came a mem-

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is well spead out over the east side of the mountains. I have not been able to make any thing like a careful search of the county, but I find sea shells all the way down the slope of the Alleghany, and where there is a mark of the sea shell, there is a rock gists become that has some lime in it. It is the mention of lime that preserves the traces of Indians us ancient life. I have found shell beds I was righ in every place where I have looked these were well. On Stove Hill near the crest | sections w of the mountain, at a run that comes | centerin above the White place, at Minnehaha Springs, at Huntersville, at a No. place just below J. H. Buzzard's MOUCE house, at the mouth of a run at the Jake place, and at the mouth of Stony Creek. That just about takes up the lifteen miles of sloping land between the top of the mountain and good the Greenbrier River.

There is limestone, calcareous epted shale, and calcareous sandstone and ds of it all makes good land. This chert that that they have been putting on the on no highway is rich in lime and means If good land where ever found.

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Stony Creek. Inau just about takes dersigne e discharge ty will at the fe up the fifteen miles of sloping land first for 1 between the top of the mountain and l advisory the pur the Greenbrier River. had a good There is limestone, calcareous The paper shale, and calcareous sandstone and GI accepted it all makes good land. This chert Thornw rounds of Bartow that they have been putting on the uard that Frank. highway is rich in lime and means out on no Durbin good land where ever found. body. If Hoster I do not know of any better way to s to refer Notting see a cross section of Pocahontas Cass ... county than to travel from the Rider between Raywo Gap by way of Huntersville and Mary grow a Boyer. linton and Edray and Linwood to the Arbova ed in the Randolph county line. In that ride Greenb he land Dunmo of about forty miles you could see d which Silurian, Devonian, and Carbonifer. and proous formations, probably the most Stony ne geolodiversified array of interesting rock Clover because to be found upon the surface of names the earth. Onoto. enozoic. I remember my first experience Mace. . at life, with judging fessils. I was coming Brady. e, and through on the train and got down at Linwoo he lan-Clifton Forge to stretch my legs Slatyfo while the engines were changed. A one en Elk, Re colored man approached me with a will do Edray. bit of rough stone on which there Buckey al will was a lizard about six inches long Marlin in that and said he would sell it for fifty one of cents. The question was whether it HU e pion- was a fossil or a bit of carving, and Minnet untains the expensely m 4

life, and through on the train and got down at Clifton Forge to stretch my legs the lanwhile the engines were changed. colored man approached me with a estone en bit of rough stone on which there e will do was a lizard about six inches long coal will and said he would sell it for fifty k in that cents. The question was whether it in one of was a fossil or a bit of carving, and he pionthe symposium in the smoking room ountains were divided on the subject. I was of coal. very well contented with my hargain, ble that for I thought that if it was a fossil ke that. i was well worth the money for my ogy that Beard .. collection, and if it was a carving it ncerning was still more wonderful as a work about, of art. That was more than twenty a deer years ago. I know now that it was ne other carved but I have not regretted it. ing out other Longer ago than that a man *irginia* brought me a fossil shark's tooth nen you that he had found in the earth near Stony Bottom, and I gave fifty cents hontas for that and I have carried it ever abunsince. I had no trouble identifying heat. It as that of a prehistoric shark, but ections it now appears that while this is a ly that real fossil that it must have been on, I carried here, for this part of the gist of | country is very ancient as the ages in t Ranthe world go and that it was raised M New up out of the waters of the great red in deep long before there were any sublice. Sharke

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carried here, for this part of the country is very ancient as the ages in the world go and that it was raised up out of the waters of the great deep long before there were sharks with teeth like that. They belong to places like Florida which are comparatively recent compared to this the oldest part of the Ameri-

The only kind of sharks that eva swam in these waters were the kind that fed on shell fish and at county did not have teeth. They had ears. In mouths fitted up like a stone crusher. rakening, They would go into a shell bed like a the fact steam shovel and grind up a bushel rattling of shell fish at each mouthful.

By next year there will be a large nd back volume out on Pocahontas county by so I be- the West Virginia Geological Survey in which a complete study of the of rocks. geological conditions here will be a I have presented to the public. So I am

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The only kind of sharks that eva forid. It swam in these waters were the kind he height that fed on shell fish and they Positivel did not have teeth. They had at county on the lane mouths fitted up like a stone crusher. rears. In estate on They would go into a shell bed like a vakening, and adjoin steam shovel and grind up a bushel the fact Dilley, Sta of shell fish at each mouthful. rattling have been By next year there will be a large ersion to posted volume out on Pocahontas county by nd back Dilley, Er the West Virginia Geological Survey so I bein which a complete study of the he coungeological conditions here will be of rocks. presented to the public. So I am Notice n I have taking some slight risk in presenting t is, one sons havi my opinions and conclusions in adof the la stoms of vance But one of the first things numents the same that I learned in geology was that it a great the unde was too big a game for any person to an arrow persons become perfect in, and that it is of prepare all sciences the least exact. In fact has arch it seems to me that if a geologist e a memwere to accept as facts all that had eological been written on the subject, and do key, and no more, that he would be about the lasting most useless of men. It seems to me a science that while it is right to accept the y, and so writings as facts, that they represent bidden ! cles. My what has been discovered, and that on Mari the keen if the new man cannot add to these facts by insight, work, observation, go. The Charlest he stones and imagination that he will acan aged complish nothing. n the un-Undoubtedly there has been no What are science which has changed so utterly ck to hit as centage mittel

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become perfect in, and that it is of all sciences the least exact. In fact it seems to me that if a geologist were to accept as facts all that had been written on the subject, and do no more, that he would be about the most useless of men. It seems to me that while it is right to accept the writings as facts, that they represent what has been discovered, and that if the new man cannot add to these facts by insight, work, observation, and imagination that he will accomplish nothing.

Undoubtedly there has been no science which has changed so utterly as geology, within so short a time. And I am pretty well convinced that it is due to change still more in the next few years.

I am pretty well convinced from my reading that most of the geologists need a trip to Pocahontas county, on the roof of the world, and that a few weeks spent here would be equal to a liberal education and would open their eyes to the wonders that the Lord hath made.

My research has brought one petty triumph. Years ago a seeker after truth brought me stone beads which I pronounced to be Indian beads, and

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have it so, and declared that they were crinid stems, or stone lillies. And so the matter rested until I saw in a book the other day by such a great geologist that ordinary geologists become stratified at the mere mention of his name, that the Seneca Indians used crinid stems for beads. I was right in the first instance for these were crinid stems cut into little sections with a hole through the center.

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Notice to Tax-Payers

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Sheriff of Pocahontas Coun ty will attend in person or by deputy at the following time and place for the purpose of collecting taxes:

OPERNBANK DISTRICT

Green Bank District is the most northern district in the county. It is bounded on the north and north-west by Rendolph County, on the east by Pendleton and Highland counties, south by Huntersville and Edray Districts. The surface is broken and mountainous. The fountain streams of the Greenbrier river constitute the drainage system.

Among these are the east and west branches of the Greenbrier river, Little River, Deer Creek, North fork of Deer Creek and Leatherbark Creek.

The old mill which has been mentioned with the machine in connection with the making of tools and implements of iron and steel. This machine was used in drawing out and flanning large iron and steel for making wagon tires, horse shoes, shovel plows, bolts, nails and shaping out heavy iron work. The site of the old Mill and Tilt Hammer is on the land of Henry Wooddell, near Greenbank, in Greenbank District. The pit and embankments may be seen on the west side of the road between Martin Sutton's Blacksmith shop and Henry Wooddell's house. The old Mill race is now used for the county road. This mill was a great labor saving for the community and had its niche in the early development of the community.

Harman Conrad of Frederick County, Maryland, purchased the William Taylor Grant from John Brown, on August 3rd, 1799, and began to harness the water power of North Fork, which was called Cartmills Creek at that time. He built a Tub Mill or corn mill which was kept in running condition for ten or fifteen

years. His son, Solomon Conrad, who was a veteran of the war of 1812, after going through the war and being honorably discharged took charge of the home place and rebuilt the mill, which was made to grind buckwheat and wheat. About 1840, he built and operated an up and down saw mill, until the close of the Civil War. This mill, known as the Conrad Mill, was considered first class, making the very best corn meal, buckwheat and wheat flour in connection with the saw mill he had a dry kiln, and always had some of the very best white pine lumber to sell. In that day and time no log was sawed into lumber unless it was the very best.

The old mill site and the Solomon Conrad homestead has been the home of O. L. Orndorff, a grandson, who, in 1893, and Newton Ervin to rebuild the chimneys. This is the oldest house in the Greenbank community, having stood 115 years or and old time fire places and spacious mantels in a fine another century.

In the year 1822, Patrick Bruffey purchased from Jacob Gillispie and James Tallman, 134 acres of land, which was part of the Thomas Jarvis Grant of 400 acres. He built a grist mill and saw mill and carved a mill race out of the hill side in constant use for a period of 112 years and is still running. In connection with the saw mill, he established a wagon shop,

blacksmith shop, and supplied the neighborhood with wagons. The late William Sutton of the hill neighborhood, learned the wagon makers trade under Patrick Bruffey and carried on the work long after the Civil War. Patrick Bruffey was Magistrate in the community for several years and became Sheriff of Pocahontas County later.

The pioneer, Daniel Kerr, who, soon after the Revolutionary War, located on Deer Creek, now below the town of Boyer, established a grist mill, saw mill, blacksmith shop and managed a store and his place became one of industry for that part of the community. A lathe was installed at this place and was operated by Frederick Phillips, who was a wheelright, and made spinning wheels, looms, reels, spools, spool frames, and chairs. The site of this old mill may be seen on the north side of the creek near the east end of the nevener farm.

The pioneer Luday Taylor, who was a veteran of the war of 1812, purchased land from Solomon Townsend and others in 1819, and settled on Galford's Creek. He erected a grist mill and a saw mill. This mill was kept in running condition until about 1880, and had its niche in the early advancement and development of that part of Greenbank community. The old Luday Taylor homestead is now owned by Arch Galford.

Thus is noted some of the early developments of Greenbank District, Pocahontas County, which District now leads the County in industrial development.

Pessa & Excages

(Above information gotten from local sources)

Feb. 29, 1940

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Chapter 4 - Section 4 - Part a.

The Drinnons were the first settlers in the Edray Thomas Drinnon, son of Walter Drinnon of Ireland, settled in Edray about 1760. The Drinnon cabin stood Community. on the bank near the present graveyard. A spring under the bank has always been known as the Drinnon Spring. Not far from the cabin was a favorite camping place for Indians, and many stone relics have been found here. Other proof of the site of this cabin was an old apple orchard, and one tree remains to this day, over a hundred years old and known as the Drinnon apple. This field is known as the Wiold Orchard Field". A part of it belongs to W. L. Price and the other part to A. R. Gay.

Early records tell us that Thomas Drinnon was a soldier with General -ewis in the Battle of Point Pleasant. When he returned home, he found his cabin in ruins. His wife had been killed by the Indians, and his son Charles cerried into captivity. He was so broken up over his wife's death and the fate of his son that he returned to the army and marched beyond the Ohio River.

At the close of the war he returned to his mountain home, but there were no ties to hold him, and he resolved to journey to the west, and there among savage tribes search for his lost son. So with his rifle he pushed out into the wilderness. A year passed and there were no tidings of him. His friends believed that he had ralion a victim of savage The fact was that he had journeyed far to the . Northwest and found his lost son in posession of a trader

near Detroit. The homeward journey was begun, and at last both reached home and lived many years in what is now Pocahontas County.

Drinnon owned a large boundary of land, several thousand acres that extended from Indian Draft to Stony Creek. Drin-The Drinnons non's Ridge took its name from the old settler. left this section long ago and we know nothing of the descendants of these brave pioneers.

The settlers to follow the Drinnons were the Moores. About 1880 Robert Moore, Sr. moved to Edray from the Bridger place on Greenbrier River and settled on the Drinnon holdings. He and his boys opened up a fine farm and erected a two story brick dwelling --- the only brick dwelling in the community. Robert Moore and his wife lived and died in the "brick mansion". He was born in 1760 and died 1858 aged ninety years. grave was the first in the Edray Graveyard.

Robert Moore's farm was divided among his sons and one daughter. The names of the sons were: Isaao, James, William and Robert, Jr. Robert received the old homestead and lived there several years. In 1867 he sold the old home to J. W. Sharp.

Issac Moore settled in the woods just opposite the present site of the Edray Church. His home was a hewed log house about sixteen by twenty feet, two stories high, shaved shingle roof, chinked and daubed walls, one door and one window in the first story. In 1911 a fine frame house was erected on the site of this old log house by S. B. Moore.

About 1861 Edray Community swarmed with soldiers the march or in camp. Issao -core contracted camp fever and as he convalesced he was seized by measles from which he died.

He too was buried in the new graveyard by the side of his

father.

Colonel John Baxter was an early settler in this community. He came here about 1800, and is the first member of his family about whom any definite information can be found. Of his family about whom any definite information can be found. He was the first member of the Baxter family to settle in Pocehontas County. His home was at Sulphur Spring about three miles from the Drinnon cabin. He was the first Colonel of the 127th Regiment. In the organization of the county, he was a leader and he held a prominent place in the early history of the county. When the county was first formed, he administered the oathsof office to the other members of the first court in 1822. For many years he was a justice of the peace and a member of the Pocahontas County Court. He did much in framing business papers and frequently adjusted disputes out of court. His library was the largest and best in the county, containing over a hundred volumes.

About this time there became a popular demand for a Constitutional Convention and the Assembly in 1827-28 passed an act providing that vote be taken upon the question. This resulted in a large majority in favor of the convention and that body assembled in Richmond, October 5, 1829. This was the most remarkable body of men that had assembled in Virginia since 1788. There sat James "adison and "ames Monroe, ex-presidents of the United States and many others renouned for their wisdom and eloquence. The body was composed of ninety-six members and of the whole number eighteen were from the region now embraced in the limits or west virginia.

Among these was John Baxter representing Pocahontas County. Other early settlers were the Barlows, Smiths, Duncans, and Duffields.

The Edray Post Office was established about 1850 When and was the first post office in Pocahontas County. looking for a name, Mrs. Eliza Moore, mother of the late George P. Moore, being a great student of the Bible suggested a Bible name. She said, "Call the post office Edrei, leave off the ei and add ay making Edray the name". (Numbers 21-33). The name Edrei means a fortress. In Joshua it is stated that Edrei is one of the fenced cities, and that may have suggested the name to Mrs. Moore, for at a very early date this little village was a fenced clearing. George P. Moore was appointed postmaster in 1856 by President Pierce. He was only sixteen years of age when he assumed this responsibility. He served as postmaster until 1885. William Scott was appointed postmaster under President Cleveland for some time, and then George P. Moore was appointed again and served until his death in 1922. His service made him the oldest postmaster in the United States. He served sixty-four yrs.

In the early days mills were of great importance and we find that the first mill was built by Robert Moore, Sr. at the head of Big Spring. This house was a hewed log building, two or more stories high, equipped with a twenty root overshot water wheel and water trunk from the head of the spring. The inside equipment of the mill consisted of two sets of runners, both country made - one for grinding wheat and the other for grinding corn and chops.

The first saw mill of the community was built near the grist mill by Isaac Moore and got water from the same. These mills were used for many years and this spot was the most important business center of the community. source.

The first store in Edray was owned and kept by William Allen at the place where Elmer Poage now lives. Isaac McNeel, Amos and Henry Barlow, and George P. Moore had stores at this same location.

The first schools in the community were held in the settlers homes. The teacher received free board in the homes of his pupils and would spend a week in the home of one pupil and then move on to the next. The first real school ... house was near Mrs. George Baxter's home. The house was a round log structure with clapboard roof held in place by press poles. The fire place took up most of one end of the room. It was made of rough stone and the chimney was made of slats and mud. For light greased paper was pasted over the cracks. Seats were made of split logs, holes bored and pins put in for legs. The term of school was three months and the teachers salary one dollar a month for each pupil.

The first church in the Edray Community was built on Stony Creek and called Hamlin Chapel. It is a hewed log building, cracks chinked and daubed, shaved shingle roof, side gelleries, and for beseats long benches with slat backs. Some years ago the side galleries were taken out and the building ceiled. The benches were replaced with chairs. This church was built about 1835 and is still in use.

THE POCAHONTAS TIMES

Entered at the Postoffice at Marlin on, W. Va., as second class matter

CALVIN W. PRICE, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1928

On the Huntersville road as approach Marlinton, the boundary of town is crossed just round the sharp turn of the hill, and before there is any intimation that a town is any where near. The next turn shows a large, twenty acre, unfenced clearing on the prehistoric river terrace, some thing like a hundred feet above the level of Knapps creek. This is called the Hamilton field, and at the time the town was projected was a part of the A. M. McLaughlin farm. The field comes down close to the court house being bounded on that side by a beau tiful natural grassy bank. twenty acres will form the next important annex to the town. It is already encircled on half its boundary by a hard surfaced state highway, in other words, the Huntersville road.

It is in turn bounded by a higher terrace or flat of several hundred acres all of which is in the city limits and it would seem that it was the natural place for the center of the bown, but the fact that the railroad follows the river left to

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It is in turn bounded by a higher terrace or flat of several hundred acres all of which is in the city limits and it would seem that it was the natural place for the center of the town, but the fact that the railroad follows the river left it to one side of the court house while the building was done on the other or railroad There is another reason too side. why it was not built upon. It was reserved for the millionaire's row, and in those days when hopes ran high, it was consdered to be but a matter of time when there would be a millionaire set in town and so we determined to park them on the beautiful heights on the eastern border of the town. But the million aire did not materialize. The time came when the heighth of the aver age man's ambition was to have a car and a gallon of gasoline and the world was his'n. So it looks now as if the natural growth of the town would reach out and take in the Ham ilton field and that it would be occupled by the workers of the world, instead of the workers of their fellow men.

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On the terrace next above the Ham ilton field is the site of the farm once called the Powell place, now generally referred to as Cemetery Hill. It was the part of the plantation on which my father was born, and he rests within a few steps of his birth place.

The names of these fields are from the men who cleared them. I do not know who Powell was but the Ham ilton field was named for William Hamilton who married into the

community.

In 1855, while Sam Houston was still the dictator of Texas he moved to central Texas and was sheriff of Blanco county during its most terrible days, when the Comanche Indians went on the war path and carried death and destruction all through that part of Texas.

Sam Houston was born in 1793 in

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to central Texas and was sheriff of Blanco county during its most terrible days, when the Comanche Indians went on the war path and carried death and destruction all through that part of Texas.

Sam Houston was born in 1793 in Rockbridge county. Hamilton was born in 1811 and died in Blanco county, Texas, in 1894. Houston died in But Austin, the capital city, is next to Blanco county and Houston was governor of the state of Texas in 1859, and up to his death, and they must have been together a great deal. Houston was governor when the state seceded and he refused to sign the order, and the secession of the state broke him so that he died. Houston had worked for many years to bring Texas into the Union and he could not survive the action taken to secede

When the first company was formed for the confederacy at Huntsville, the home of Sam Houston, he was asked to review the troops. This he consented to do. He put on his big blue army uniform. He called

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Texas into the Union and he could not survive the action taken to secede

When the first company was form ed for the confederacy at Huntsville, the home of Sam Houston, he was asked to review the troops. This he consented to do. He put on his big blue army uniform. He called an imaginary roll of all those politi cians of the vicinity who had favored secession. None answered. he called the names of the sons of these men and none answered. Then he called the name of his son Sam Houston, Jr., who had enlisted as a southern soldier with his father's consent. Young Houston answered present. The old war horse said in the most impressive way:

"A striking thing it is that those who are most invincible in time of peace are most invisible in war.

The significance of this utterance ies in the fact that the seceders did not anticipate that they were bring ing on a war. They were relying on their construction of a point of law.

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When they put one of th national conventions in Texas this year and Clem Shaver went down there to plow the first furrow and break the ground for the great building is being constucted there which the throng is to Sn yip and yelp its tedious way through Ar a kind of a war dance, the minds of sel

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When they put one of th national conventions in Texas this year and Clem Shaver went down there to plow the first furrow and break the for the great building ground that is being constucted there which the throng is yip and yelp its tedious way through a kind of a war dance, the minds of the old timers went back to other days when the saying was that nobody went to Texas except for a cause, and they told a tale of the experience meeting in a tavern where the crowd agreed to confess what each had gone to Texas for. One said one thing and one said another and all had sufficient cause to move, until

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that is being constucted there which the throng is to yip and yelp its tedious way through a kind of a war dance, the minds of the old timers went back to other days when the saying was that nobody went to Texas except for live a cause, and they told a tale of the experience meeting in a tavern where the crowd agreed to confess what each had gone to Texas for. One said one thing and one said another and all had sufficient cause to move, until the last man said that the reason he had come was because he had refused to build a church. This caused ques tions to be asked, and it appeared that in some eastern community they has raised a fund to build a church and had made the immigrant the treasurer.

But that is all a figment. A lot of our people with the restless foot went there. My grandfather on my moth er's side went there with my grand mother, my mother a baby in the arms, and a negro man. They stayed about a year and the coloured

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the last man said that the reason he had come was because he had refused had come was because he had refused to build a church. This caused ques to build a church, and it appeared that in some eastern community they has raised a fund to build a church and had made the immigrant the

treasurer. But that is all a figment. A lot of our people with the restless foot went there. My grandfather on my moth er's side went there with my grand mother, my mother a baby in the arms, and a negro man. They stayed about a year, and the colored man died. My grandfather sat by his grave all night and the next day started back home. My stepgrand mother married as a widow Big Foot Wallace and he was a great hero. Once when captured by the Mexicans the order was death to one half of the prisoners and liberty to the other half to spread the news of the penalty It was to be determined by drawing beans from a bag, a black bean, death, white bean, liberty. Fout Wallace drew a white bean. One of his comrades who was in a sweat of apprehension begged for it and Wallace gave it to him. Then

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wallace drew another white bean. In after years he said that he had noticed the difference in the shape of the beans.

William Hamilton was certainly a good citizen and a worthy man. He married Medora Sabina Price, May 14, 1834, on the edge of his clearing, she being my great aunt. They lived in Bath county for a number of years and had seven daughters and three sons. Mrs. Hamilton died in Blanco county in 1882. I am trying to find out about this family. With those ten children there must be a won derful lot of Texans that date back to the sheriff of Blanco.

It was on Powell Hill that my great grandmother, Margaret Beard Price, lived. I am part Beard for there is where I get my disposition She was the widow of Thomas Price, who died in 1823. aged about eighty years. Margaret Beard was from Renicks Valley. She was much younger than her husband who had

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to the sherill of Dianeo. bu ing It was on Powell Hill that my he me great grandmother, Margaret Beard th he Price, lived. I am part Beard for H ed there is where I get my disposition pi ne She was the widow of Thomas Price. of who died in 1823. aged about eighty p ld years. Margaret Beard was from 2 se Renicks Valley. She was much p u younger than her husband who had ti is raised a large family by his first wife. ti 1-Elizabeth Taylor. At the time of the M death of Thomas Price, they lived in y V Botetourt county. a Thomas Price was one of the five d Thomas Prices who fought in the 8 Revolution. He was known as the C Thomas Price of Botetourt county. S This late marriage with Margaret C Beard puts me one generation closer d to the Revolution than most men of P my age, and gives me a great grand 8 father as a so'dier in that war K The record for the nearest to the la Revolution is held by Judge Lively, in of the Surrame court His grand

A HITTING This late marriage with margaret Coll Beard puts me one generation closer days vas the to the Revolution than most men of of the Plea silroad my age, and gives me a great grand and father as a so'dier in that war ne side Kin uilding The record for the nearest to the larg ilroad Revolution is held by Judge Lively, in t n too of the Surrame court His grand A It was father was a soldier of the Revolua m row, tian. His ancestor was Godrill Lively fatl s ran who was born in 1762. He entered chi but & the army from Albermarle county in Th ld be 1780, and served three campaigns, wh so we the last of which was for twenty two to 1 the months. rie bor-He was married in 1794, and Judge Ma lion-Lively's father was born in 1815, and to e time Judge Lively was born in 1864. The to 1 ver Judge's father fell dead of heart dis and Car ease while reading the dispatch that pily the announced the surrender of Lee at can W 85 Appomattox. sm own Margaret Beard Price was left with Ma Iam four children, the oldest being my Th ccugrandfather James A. Price. gra orld. married on the Marlins Bottom planden low tation and brought his mother and the sfte two full sisters to live here. A young am er brother, Thompson Price died in wer nce Botetourt county. pes alle

rn bor-He was married in 1194, and Judge Mar Lively's father was born in 1815, and nillion to e Judge Lively was born in 1864. The time to t Judge's father fell dead of heart dis e aver and ease while reading the dispatch that e a car pily d the announced the surrender of Lee at can low as Appomattox. sma town Margaret Beard Price was left with Ma Ham four children, the oldest being my Th occugrandfather James A. Price. He gra vorld, married on the Marlins Bottom plander wolls tation and brought his mother and the two full sisters to live here. A young aft Ham er brother, Thompson Price died in we once Botetourt county. bes raily In 1838, Margaret Beard Price dethi WAS cided to settle in the Levels. Her we hich daughter Medora had married Wiltin ests liam Hamilton and was living at he ace. Mountain Grove. Her other daughbr rom ter Virginia Agnes had married 23 not Nathaniel Kel'ey of Monroe county. am. There was four children and Nathanpe a m iel Kelley died a young man and his the Le widow with the four children came liv to Pocahontas to live with her WAS Hi mother. Abraham Seebert owned a red in couple of hundred acres of land I of in just east of Hillsboro and this rrithi

e Ham TITELL four children, the oldest being my There occugrandfather James A. Price. He grand world, married on the Marlins Bottom planden fellow tation and brought his mother and the 1 two full sisters to live here. A young after Ham er brother, Thompson Price died in were once Botetourt county. best erally In 1838, Margaret Beard Price dethat Was cided to settle in the Levels. Her well vhich daughter Medora had married Wiltim rests liam Hamilton and was living at hers lace. Mountain Grove. Her other daughbrai from ter Virginia Agnes had married gare not Nathaniel Kel'ey of Monroe county. S am There was four children and Nathaniam per iel Kelley died a young man and his the Lev widow with the four children came live to Pocahontas to live with her Was Hi] mother. Abraham Seebert owned a ved in t couple of hundred acres of land fof in (just east of Hillsboro and this rrithe he agreed to sell for eight hunans Kel dred dollars, with the stipulation fled abo that he would accept nothing but ugh Was hard cash for it. So they sent to him Lewisburg and got eight hundred in but silver dollars and it made a package WAS feat of about fifty pounds in weight. This uning was carried on horse back to the i in that seller and the deal closed

There was four children and Nathan-DEAL am period iel Kelley died a young man and his the Level widow with the four children came lived Pocahontas to live with Hill, 785 mother. Abraham Seebert owned a in th ed couple of hundred acres of land in or of just east of Hillsboro and this the ! rihe agreed to sell for eight hun-Kelle ns dred dollars, with the stipulation abou ed that he would accept nothing but Was gh hard cash for it. So they sent to him Lewisburg and got eight hundred but in silver dollars and it made a package feath 28 of about fifty pounds in weight. This ning : was carried on horse back to the that n seller and the deal closed. there Margaret lived at that place seven 0 desir years and the four Kelley children naut got the advantage of a splendid school Sì at Hillsboro under the instruction of one a Mr. Brown and later Rev. M. D show Dunlap, both noted teachers. My and father also attended school at the ber same time from his grandmother's sbo house Mrs Kelley only lived a year req at the Levels and the four children the were thrown on Margaret's hands, ing and the rest of her life seems to have

was carried on horse back to the ing at ied in that h seller and the deal closed. city, there Margaret lived at that place seven uston desire years and the four Kelley children as in nauts got the advantage of a splendid school they She at Hillsboro under the instruction of deal. a Mr. Brown and later Rev. M. D. one state show Dunlap, both noted teachers. the and father also attended school at tate bers same time from his grandmother's ston sbou Mrs Kelley only lived a year ing requ at the Levels and the four children uld the were thrown on Margaret's hands, ede ing and the rest of her life seems to have m. the been spent caring for them. She sold tsthe the farm in the Levels in 1845 to he gra James Lewis for eight hundred dol nis 185 lars and moved back to the house on nis ma Powell Hill, where she departed this bs co life in the spring of 1848, aged about ti sixty years. ed fu She made a will that was witnessed en de by her brother Josiah Beard and by of M Woods Poage. She was concerned n about the schooling of the Kelley m h children and mentioned the matter 8 in the will. 'S Like the Hamiltons, the Kelleys Bd scattered out in the wide world. in

James Lewis for eight hundred dol grad his 1858 lars and moved back to the house on his man Powell Hill, where she departed this led CO 11 life in the spring of 1848, aged about iti sixty years. ed full She made a will that was witnessed des en by her brother Josiah Beard and by of Ma Woods Poage. She was concerned en about the schooling of the Kelley had m children and mentioned the matter 8 8 in the will. r's Like the Hamiltons, the Kelleys ed scattered out in the wide world. in William Scott Kelley was the oldest. He was born in 1827, and was eightse een years old when Margaret died. of He got the gold fever and made it to California where he stayed a few years. He was next heard of as one d of the famous sporting fraternity on g a the steam boat lines between Cincin nati and New Orleans. But he seem ed from the first to have charged him self with the support and schooling of his two young sisters. He gave them both a most complete education Catherine was a graduate of Miss

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He got the gold fever and made it to ne of California where he stayed a few years. He was next heard of as one ance of the famous sporting fraternity on did the steam boat lines between Cincin ring nati and New Orleans. But he seem ron aw. ed from the first to have charged him self with the support and schooling nal of his two young sisters. He gave nd to them both a most complete education he Catherine was a graduate of Miss ng Maria Richard's school at the Warm rel Springs and she married Dr. W. N. 10 Snodgrass and settled in Missouri. h And the other sister went to the f school taught by the Misses Dangerfield at Hot Springs, Virginia, and married Dr. Charles T. Hart and lived in New York City. William Scott Kelley turned over a new leaf in the fifties, and graduated in medicine in Cincinnati in 1828, and located in Buchannon coun ty, Missouri. He was a friend of Gen. Sterling Price, and was appointed surgeon general of Price's army and

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William Scott Kelley turned over a new leaf in the fifties, and graduated in medicine in Cincinnati in 1828, and located in Buchannon coun ty, Missouri. He was a friend of Gen. Sterling Price, and was appointed surgeon general of Price's army and died during the war. Dr. Kelley stood high in the estimation of the people at the date of his death. left one child a daughter who married Geo. L. Rector of Arkansas and

T. S. McNeel F. F. McLaughlin

McNEEL & McLAUGHLIN

who was the mother of seven children so Dr. Kelley has many descendants in that state.

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Margaret was concerned about Sam uel Henry Kelley and provided for his schooling. But in 1348, he too got the gold fever and left for California, and after a considerable period he settled at Los Angeles and was keeping a store there in the year 1861. One night in the year 1861, a band of Mexican bandits attacked the store and the place was defended by the owner, but the store was broken into, Kelley was killed, and the store robbed, and the building burned. We do not know whether he left any descendants or not. But that fight was the forerunner of Hollywood and the western fight pictures.

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Hollywood and the western fight An or pictures. n C We hear that Margaret was not Th ie. popular and that she had a temper (ty and that she could not live with peo-W m ple. But a study of her life leads me th to a different conclusion. I think W d that she was a noble woman. She 0, was married as a girl of about twenty T 0 years to a man over sixty years of n age, and a man who had had a won derful war record as an Indian fighter 0 0 and soldier. He seems to have been ti è constantly on the fighting border for Y ià. something like thirty years, and you 1 can trace him through the Indian days of the sixties, and at Point R Pleasant, in the Virginia militia, and in the Continental army, and at | Kings Mountain. He had raised one large family and had a son who was in the 1812 war. After a few years of life married to a man old enough to be her grandfather she was left with four small

Kings Mountain. He had raised one for large family and had a son who was For the in the 1812 war. shu ely, After a few years of life married to tim and a man old enough to be her grandtho olufather she was left with four small thi ely children and no means to speak of. red There did seem to be some slaves an in who were kind and loyal and helpful ies ns, to her. Her oldest son having mar-CO WO ried into a land rich family here at W bo Marlinton gave her an opportunity ge ge to escape from Botetourt county back nd re to the valley in which she was born, he and here she saw her daughters hap lis n at pily married. But soon Virginia V at. came home a poor widow with four t small children and from that time on th Margaret lived for her grandchildren. ay There were ten of the Hamilton Ie grandchildren, but they were no burn. den to her, for William Hamilton, pr the land clearer, was able to look 19 after them The Kelley children in were smart and so she moved to the best school in the valley, the school 8that Greenbrier county patronized so

ee at came home a poor widow with four 46 small children and from that time on tk with | Margaret lived for her grandchildren. my There were ten of the Hamilton 1 He grandchildren, but they were no burden to her, for William Hamilton, lanthe land clearer, was able to look and ung after them The Kelley children d in were smart and so she moved to the best school in the valley, the school that Greenbrier county patronized so de-Her well. Then in a year after that time, Virginia Kelley overworked Vilherself at the washtub one day, took at brain fever and died, leaving Marghgaret-with her bright grand children. ied tý. Seven years seems to have been the nperiod that Margaret lived in the his Levels. Then she came back and me lived three years more on Powell ner Hill, on the Huntersville road. But da in that time she had her plantation and in order. She had a black man by his the name of Jerry. William Scott ın-Kelley pulled out for the setting sun on about the time she moved back. He ut

garet with her bright grand children. 17, ed Seven years seems to have been the day. ij. period that Margaret lived in the n-Hou is Then she came back and pub 1e lived three years more on Powell the ar Hill, on the Huntersville road. But res 8 in that time she had her plantation sto d in order. She had a black man by on S the name of Jerry. William Scott tit Kelley pulled out for the setting sun | uc 1 about the time she moved back. He t was undoubtedly gone for she wills Bo 0 him the money she had loaned him. but does not provide him with a e feather bed, underbed, and bed cloth S ing and bed linen, It is apparent e that he had lit out for a place where there were no feather beds needed or T desired. He was one of the Argo M nauts for the golden fl.ece. bo to She was careful to provide for each V one of her descendants and her will shows that she was mindful of each and every one of them. She remembers them all and goes into detail about her estate. She is careful to

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was undoubtedly gone for she wills Board of him the money she had loaned him. but does not provide him with a feather bed, underbed, and bed cloth ing and bed linen, It is apparent that he had lit out for a place where there were no feather beds needed or desired. He was one of the Argo nauts for the golden fl.ece.

She was careful to provide for each one of her descendants and her will shows that she was mindful of each and every one of them. She remembers them all and goes into detail about her estate. She is careful to require schooling, and in a few years the wild brother in the west is sending back great scads of money and the two girls were being schooled at the best of schools. Medora Kelley graduated at Hollins Institute is 1858, and was probably the first wcman college graduate of Pocahontas co inty.

In the will is set forth almost in full, Catherine's name, where she is described as Margaret Catherine Mary Ann M. Kelley.

At the time of her death, Margaret had horses, cattle, money, and a best

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ink She saddle, and another saddle and a clock.

The most illuminating article in the loom. The clock, and the loom and all its equipment is left to her daughter Mrs. Hamilton, as well as a feather bed.

Margaret lived twenty five years a widow and death and trials and tribulations were her portion. But she had a loom, and according to the way it is referred to in the will, it was in running order at the time of her departure. It was in the loom that women of that day and time wove and fastened securely all their troubles and worries. Here is what Senor Ovid had to say about weaving:

The piece prepare

And order every slender thread with care:

The web enwraps the beam, the reed divides,

While through the widening space the shuttle glides,

Which their swift hands receive, then poised with lead

wove and fastened securely all their ilding troubles and worries. Here is what ether Senor Ovid had to say about weaving: But The piece prepare er of And order every slender thread with fight care; The web enwraps the beam, the reed not divides, mper While through the widening space peothe shuttle glides, s me Which their swift hands receive, then hink poised with lead She COVE The swinging weight strikes close enty the inserted thread. s of Ovid wrote that before the birth Non Oxio of Christ, but he describes the loom hter tine that our mothers used a few short peen years ago. But Margaret also befor to t longed to the day when they spun the you dian wool and flax into the yarn that was oint used for the loom. Three yards of fine woolen or linen tia, dat cloth was considered a fair days work one for woman, or ten yards of carpet. Was For three yards of fine cloth the shuttle was thrown three thousand times, the treadle pressed three d to thousand times, the batten swung ndthree thousand times. nall It was very soothing to the nerves of.

was not temper ith peoeads me I think n. She twenty ears of a won fighter ve been der for nd you Indian Point nilitia, and at ed one O Was ied to randsmall k of. laves lpful marre at unity back orn,

The web enwraps the beam, the reed divides,

While through the widening space the shuttle glides,

Which their swift hands receive, then poised with lead

The swinging weight strikes close the inserted thread.

Ovid wrote that before the birth of Christ, but he describes the loom that our mothers used a few short years ago. But Margaret also belonged to the day when they spun the wool and flax into the yarn that was used for the loom.

Three yards of fine woolen or linen cloth was considered a fair days work for woman, or ten yards of carpet. For three yards of fine cloth the shuttle was thrown three thousand times, the treadle pressed three thousand times, the batten swung three thousand times.

It was very soothing to the nerves and the magnificent women of America are the fruit of the loom. They come from ancestry to whom weaving was as soothing to the nerves as honey to the bee. We may have to get back to some good healthful recreation like that.

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Oxide tine . to the

d one for woman, or ben yards of carpet. For three yards of fine cloth the o was shuttle was thrown three thousand times, the treadle pressed three ed to thousand times, the batten swung randthree thousand times. mall It was very soothing to the nerves of. and the magnificent women of Ameraves ica are the fruit of the loom. They pful come from ancestry to whom weaving narwas as soothing to the nerves as e at honey to the bee. We may have to nitv get back to some good healthful rec ack. reation like that. rn, This is a section devoted to the 8p memory of a good woman who had nia very little fun but who carried on to the end. Notice of Sale of School Property Notice is hereby given that the Board of Education of Edray District, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, pursuant to an order made and

entered on the 20th day of January,

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(Written by Enic herper)

In the eastern part of Poushontes County, heat Virginia, is madified and read model has its source in the Alleghany Mountains about five times above from . Its two branches unite at Frost from which place it continues to flow along the base of the montains to the place where it emities into the Greenbrier River, at Parlinton, a distance of almost twenty wiles from Frost. The East Fork of the Greek is fed by a stream which comes forth out of the rugged mountain side near Faidys Enob, a peak with an elevation of 4650 feet.

One of the principal tributaries of Knapps Creek of the Linehala neighborhood which carries with it the waters of Cochpans Creek. At huntersville Knapps Creek receives two other streams, Browns Creek from one side and Cummings Creek from the other.

an indication of purity. These help to make the creek larger. The first of them is a bold springgushing out from under a hill near the fine home of S. Sibson. Further down the valley we find the stream called hill num near 1. s. moore's which receives water from a number of springs within a half mile. Next is the hill num at b. W. Dever's flowing through his farm where fine cattle graze. From here we go on to W. G. Ruckman's where there is another stream of about equal volume. The source of it is also a magnificent never failing stream.

I st but no least is the famous linnehale Spring on the lockbridge property. The crystal vater of this spring is of a healing and medical nature. It has been shipped to various parts of the country.

Origin of Names - "The Hills is the hilly region in the northwest of the wells; .

There are very productive lands and are excellent for fruit and grazing. The were
et one time heavily timbered but now only small tracts remain unout.

The creek from which our good community takes its name was known as Ewings treek in the strifect land papers but was soon changed to haspes Greek in loner of a ten by the name of Enapp who came into the Valley from Virginia prior to 1749. are report of this country provedly 2nd partic and Sevell to make explorations in the pricedurer valle. At first the mane of the creek was spelled N-A-P-S, later it was already to NUAPIS.

Thile here knapp lived in a cabin on the west side of the creek about opposite the place where hrs. P. I. Cleek now lives. It is not definitely known what became of hir.

Indians. There are evidences that the indians once round through the thicz formests which covered what is now our beautiful section of country. Pieces of flint here seem found to our citizens which were no doubt used by the hed asce. There was an indian berial ground on a flat above the road a short distance up the valley from 1. 3. Poore's dwelling. Indications were to the older people that several Indians had been buried here. It has been said that a few relics were found in later years when some excavations were made.

Larly settlers. Michael Dougherty, a native of Ireland, settled in our walley near where W. S. Auckran lives about the year 1770. He was one of the first to occupy the Amappa Creek Region. The same year Moses Moore of Virginia came to Inappa Creek. It is interesting to note that he bought the land extending from J. L. Hereld's to D. W. Bever's for the consideration of two steel bear traps and two pounds of English sterling. One of the traps is in the possession of I. B. Moore at this writing. The original cabin of moses hoore was built on land now owned by its. Myrts Moore.

Ir. Loore was fond of numbing and would frequently spend several days in the region of the opper preenbrier searching for game. One Sunday morning while sitting at his compressing the bible he was surrounded and captured by five or six Indians the compelled him to march to Olio with them but through his cumningness he managed to escape and return to what is now Posshontas County.

It is believed that the pioneer, Felix Grimes and his wife selected a site for a home in the hills near the Lt. Zion Church at a date precedding 1800.

Old reports show that John Sharp, Sr., Christopher Herold, Henry Harper, and John Dilley settled in our community between the years of 1800 and 1825 inclusive. W

could else mention than lenty lockridge son thousel Gleck thre to the Wells, estil in

It was a test for the pioneers to clear the forest and build their bows with the poor equipment they had. They worked with a shop sade poll one. In places the thickets of white there and wild crab was almost impenetrable. Then a printive forest of white pine, sugar raple, and other trees of large size was out, a log-rolling was from in order and they were burned. Bears and wolves were numerous and sheep had to be penned near by the house to protect them.

Land. Name of those hardy pioneers were granted land by James Monroe, John Tyler, and other governors of Virginia between the years of 1500 and 1825. Some of ther rade difficult trips to Richmond in order that the title of the land where they settled might be made good. The value of the land was small in comparison with the cost per core now. Old land grants show that one conveyance of land max rade as late as 1557 at a little nore than one cent per sore. This was a tract of timber land containing 11,000 cores in the Alleghany mountains which extend over to make treek. The sum paid for it only sixty-seven years ago (1790) was \$150.00. Since that time it has been sold and resold and millions of feet of valuable timber has been cut on it.

Making of a Rifle - At one time a man by the name of Evick lived in what is known as the Evick Follow near Grover Moore's. He manufactures the Evick Rifle which was a famous gun in its day. We are told that one of these guns may be seen at the Focahontas Times office. There may be some other hollows along the mountain that received names from men who were not permanent settlers.

Timber and saw mills. A fine lot of white pine timber atood clong the foot of the Alleghany. Nearly all the good trees that grow on the level were destroyed because the settlers needed improved land more than timber. A number of augus groves were left for the purpose of making maple sugar and syrup. The mountain timber has been going on the market since land. The white pine was out first. The logs were peeled and floated down analys trees and the drechorier hiver to account to where they have manufactured by the St. Jaurence kanniscturing Company.

Capt. A. E. Smith and James Whiting, who did business under the firm mans of

er and belting, but ten militar feet of white pine but each year for a period of els or seven years.

At that time hardwood seemed to be of little value. During the past fifteen or twenty pasts it has been out rapidly, perhaps as much as one hundred and mit; to the hundred million feet have been taken from Enapps breek and Pouthards breek and some valueble tracts are still stending.

The first sew mills to dot this section were the up and down mills run by vater power. If we are nightly informed, there were three of these; one owned and operated by Moore's at a point about opposite Loore Schoolhouse, one was on the Lockridge farm where Douthards creek unites with Knapps Creek, and the third mill was built by Henry Harper and operated by him and his son Samuel, for a number of years. This last mill continued sawing until about 1890 and was the last mill of its kind to be operated in the community. Sometimes during the eighties P. M. Harper sawed lumber on this mill to build his house where Mrs. E. A. Pritchard now lives.

The first circular saw mill in this neighborhood was brought here from Augusta county, Virginia, for Rise Herold and I. B. Hoore. Many people visited the new mill to observe its working.

Grist will. The first will to grind grain was the one owned by micrael boundarty on the will now where he settled. Feter lightner, who was a well known citizen here in 1655, had a mill on the run at D. W. Daver's. Joseph Charp, a ploneer of Frost, had a mill constructed close where A. A. Sharp now resides, one-half mile from the willars.

Fenry Harper also had a grist mill which ground wheat, own and buckwheat. It was located on the farm owned by Harmon Shinoberry. In connection with the grist mill br. Harper had a saw mill which has already been mentioned, a tan-yard, and one of the old fashioned-tilthammer blacksmith shops. The tilthammer was run by water-power. The will for grinding grain crushed the kernels between two large revolving atomes which were brought from Rockbridge county, Virginia. It was not used longer than 1886.

The Civil War. No bottles of the Civil War were fought on the territory embraced within the Energy Greek Community but brave men who have lived here were in service.

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Page 5.

contractions. Square of Yankess frequently passed through this section and Demoral averil), a Union Commander, with his army, camped one night at Frost, marching on the next day to Huntersville.

Establishment of Post Offices - A post office was established at the village of Frost in 1853. Francis Dever was the first postmaster. In conversing with the oldest person in the community, i.rs. Ellen bussard, who was ninety-nine years of age on June 23, 1924, she says she does not remember how the name criginated, but the presumption is that the name frust was given to the office on account of the high altitude.

Early store meeters were Frances Dever, Stuart Wade, Saruel Gibson, and J. E. Fannah.

Before "Uncle Sam" favored the people with a rural free delivery route there was a post office on Emaphs Creek near the Mt. Carmel and Westminster Churches known as Sunset. Someone suggested this name because there was an office directly east of here in Batch County, Virginia, by the name of Sunrise. When mail was first carried to the early established offices it was only brought on Wednesdays and Saturdays. One of the early mail routes was from Euntersville to Mill Gap in Virginia.

Bonds. The people were very much handicapped in their efforts to travel. Like Daniel Boone when he went to Kentucky they had to make the roads when they came to the country. The first known road leading from what is now Virginia into the Anappa creek Valley came across the allegheny bountains just offosite the cla marper will. We find from the old land grants made by governors of Virginia, where corners were called for on this road which was then as Enaph's Spur, or the Spur wood. This name was likely rigen it because it was the road traveled by Mr. Enaph who will always be honored by the valley that has been maked for him.

While the road is now only a pathway and but little treveled in this age of sutomobiles it shows evidence of having been dup or graded in a few places where it leads up a ridge on each side of the mountain. For years the people of Back Greek

Chapter 7

and it is confine homospack to the Empreys ittless bringing their crish to be

The first wagon brought to Possbontas ocunty was brought over image's Spur Boad and was taken up the bollow where Westminster Church now stands and which was imove es the Ervine Hollow et that time, and on to Cloverlick where it was used.

At the valley improved the fields, fended the road was kept on the Alleghany side + the greater part of the may. On account of the shade and ice there in winter parts of it were changed from time to the until the entire road was made on the opposite sile of the valley. The last change was made about forty years ago by two colored men, Jacob Hernel and Andrew Daughtery of Prost. The state re-graded the road in 1923, making it much wider to accommodate the increased traffic.

Churches. In 1888 Lt. Zion Church in "The Hills" was built. It is a log structure out has been naterially repaired and is still used for a house of worship. Previous to the erection of It. Vernon Church the people of Upper Lampi Greek stiended services at Pt. Zion. Pany of then went horsebook across the country by way of the Mill Run at I. B. Moore's.

It. Vernoh thurch was erected in 1856. A noticeable feature of this building is the good quality of the lumber used. Scarcely a defective spot can be seen in the ceiling. John LoEleves and son did the curpenter work. All the lumber was planed by hand at a shop on the Jand owned by Moses Moore who was a noted Vigistian Character.

Trinity P. E. Church at Frost was dedicated in 1585. The opening prayer was offered by Nev. Wm. T. Price of Marlinton. The delicatory sermon was presched by Her. Mr. Miece of Monroe County. Rev. Seorge Spencer was, the prator in theree.

New Hope Lutheran at Dinnehala was built in 1883 through the efforts of Henry White, Sr., and his Sanity who can a to "outhard's creek in 1075. Defere militial the unurch that had occusional services by Lutheren pasters in their homes, in tearby oburches, and in school houses. For some years after the building of the church the congressation was supplied by ministers from the Start Branch Glarge of Eightend Comm., Wightie. Leter it had a paster of its own, but at the present

the agent applies by an occupient strictly rather. INTE 7 to the two pot towart of may high medical in our economity we then arith, for reason that the motilement is a scattered out, but we are prove of the source the valueds have tade since the eye of the log seport house. he are walle to any then the first school was nought at Proct. A person now ting hells on of our telms topics there in an old atoms building before the could be a later region a one more school house was built near the location of the present two record house. This was shandoned in 1912 and a modern school house the erected. They the Civil Wer began school was being taught by Miss Matthe Gum, the nother of the late George Ginger of Euspersville, in a log school house which stood as the most near L. S. Eively's residence. The next building used for school in the Server melphorh and ere on the hill not far from J. A. Cleeks. We are selected to key. To. P. Price for the history he recorded and left us. Passancer's Pines Sept. 25, 1970;

History of Marlinton

In 1751 General Andrew Lewis and Captain John Stuart came to Marlins Bottom and found Jacob Marlin and Stephen Seivell living here without families. Marlin and Seivell were of the Daniel Boone type who did not bother to take title to the land upon which they lived. So Lewis had the first go at surveying the land at this place and claiming it as his own grant. This survey was respected and the settlers who came in settled up Price Run or Stony Greek. But it is on the Lewis survey that most of the town of Marlinton is built, on theoldest and best title in West Virginia. The stump of the old corner oak marked by Lewis is still standing. This is the oldest land mark east of the Mississippi River.

Be it known that under the Albany treaty of 1722, white people had no right to survey on the western waters-that is Mississippi drainage-in 1751.

However, Lewis and others had a plan to colonize the Greenbrier Valley under the name of the Greenbrier Company, and this company fooled the King and Council into believing the Greenbrier flowed into the James River. Under this pretense, a charter was given to take up for settlement a hundred thousand acres of land in the Greenbrier country.

Now the question naturally arises why did not Andrew Lewis go further and include in his survey the fine bottom lands of the Fair Ground and adjoining farms. It is believed that Jacob Marlin laid claim to that part of the bottom for his own. The only basis for this belief is that twenty-five years later Lawrence Drinnon had his fort on the present Fair Grounds and his wife was Sallie, a daughter of Jacob Marlin.

As soon as Lewis and others began to survey out land on the Greenbrier River, the Indians through the Long House of the Six Nations began to send word to London about the violation of the treaty of 1722. Orders of the King and Council did not keep the Scotch-Irish back; they merely left their surveying tools at home. We know that Jacob Warwick's mother, Elizabeth Dunlap Sitlington, was living at Marlinton in 1765. They wrote a letter back to the folk in Ireland. The letter was from Greenbrier. The king got suspicious of the description of the land that lay north and west of Cowpasture River. According to his views it should have been limited to the Allegheney Mountains for its western boundary

In the meantime settlers who had come in here had stirred up trouble with the Indians and started the French and Indian War. After they had killed Braddock, the Indians

Nel e Y. Relaughlin
Earlinton, W. Va.

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aided Warlins Bottom and killed and captured 18 persons. This was August 12, 1755. Lewis had been here in a kind of fort called Fort Greenbrier just before and after

Braddock's defeat, but he had taken some Indian prisoners at this place and marched them to Fort Dinwiddle on the eastern side of the Allegheney.

Finally four years after Virginia had become an independent state and called herself the Commonwealth of Virginia, Lewis got his deed. Thomas Jefferson, Governor, reciting that Lewis had made composition with the commonwealth by the paying of two shillings, he was given a grant or deed for 480 acres of land at the mouth of Weings (knob) Creek by virtue of a survey made Oct. 11, 1751. This deed was given June 2, 1780. The Revolution had been about won by that time. The generals delay in proving up his land claims can easily be accounted for by the fact that he was bust with the affairs of the French and Indian War and he had been detained as a prisoner of war in Canada.

He came back from Canada in broken health in 1780, leaving a will by which he gage the 480 acres at MarlEns Bottom to his son John Lewis. John Lewis died the next year leaving the land to four of his children, Charles, Samuel, Andrew and Eliza. They in turn sold it to Jacob Warwick and Warwick signed the title bond to William Poage Jr. as a marriage portion. Poage was a Major in the war of 1812. He was one of the charter members of the court that formed Pocahontas County, and was shefiff of the county. He died in 1827 leaving the land to two of his children, Woods Poage and Margaret Poage (Mrs. James A. Price).

The next move in title was that Woods Poage sold his half of the land to his brothe in-law James A. Price, this gave the Prices 2,211 acres in and around Marlins Bottom. Later James Price sold the Woods Posge farm to Dr. George B. Moffett, who in turn sold one half of it to Hugh McLaughlin. When the town site was proposed in 1891 as the last of the Virginia Boom towns, the title was in the names of the following persons: William H. Ecclintic, William J. McLaughlin, A. M. McLaughlin, Samuel D. Price, William T. Price, James H. Price and Levi Gay.

These were all farms. There were no commercial activities whatever. Huntersville was town. Buckeye and Edray were the nearest stores

From: -- 1928 Blue Book by Andrew Price From: -- Pocahontas Times -- Dec. 24, 1936

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In December of 1890 an epoxh making snow fell, making it the winter of the big snow. While it lay on the ground to the depth of three feet or more, Colonel John T. McGraw of Grafton made a visit to this county and purchased the farms known as Marlins Bottom for a town site. The name of the postoffice had been changed in 1887 from Marlins Bottom to Marlinton. Mrs. Janie B. Skyles, a Maryland lady, was instrumental in bringing about the change. She objected to the word Bottom as not being a nice word. The old timess were horrified when they found thename had been changed, but the harm had been done and all appeal to congress failed to undo the harm. Mr. Skyles soon afterwards moved away but she left us christened with a new name.

The purchase of the town site by Colonel McGraw was the first intimation that the people had of the proposed railway developments. The plan was that the Camden System of railroads was to extend up Williams River, across the divide at the head of Stony Creek and to Marlinton. It was a part of the plan that the Chesapeake and Ohio would build an extension from Hot Springs to Marlinton to connect with the Camden. The railroad was not built at that time because of a money panic which came to the county. Colonel Mc-Graw, who had invested largely in lands elsewhere in the county, neger ceased to try to interest capitalists in this county and develop it with a railroad. His attention was called to the natural route for a railroad up Greenbrier River. He had a survey made from Marlinton to Roncevert at a cost of \$10,000, and it was on this location that the railroad was afterwards begun in 1899 and finished in 1901.

The town of Marlinton was laid off in town lots in 1891, and widely advertised as a place where a town could be built. The Pocahontas Development Company was chartered and took a deed for 640 acres on which the town was to be built. They put valuable improvement on it. An offer of \$5,000 to be applied on a new courthouse was made, if the people of the county would change the county seat from Huntersville to Marlinton. The election held in the fall of 1891 gave the county seat to Marlinton. At that time Marlinton had a population of about 100 people.

Marlinton began to improve as soon as the railroad was completed. It was incorporated at the April Term of Court, 1900, and held its first election on May 5, 1900.

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MARVIN CHAPEL AND COMMUNITY



MARVIN CHAPEC CHURCH, MILL POINT, W. VA

PRICE \$1.00

MARVIN CHAPEL AND COMMUNITY

MILL POINT, WEST VIRGINIA

1953-54

This church and community history was started in connection with the seventyfifth anniversary of Marvin Lappel Church. Due to requests for copies of this history it was decided to add more material and make copies available for those persons desiring them.

The profit, if any, above the actual cost of this work is to be given to the Marvin Chapel Church.

The sketches of the church were made by Wallace Gum.

The committee wishes to thank each person who helped in this work in any way.

The history committee:

F. Wilmer Ruckman, chairman Mrs. Boyd Dilley C. P. Pritchard Joe Kramer

MARVIN CHAPEL AND COMMUNITY PART I

The first white man that is known to have lived in what is now the Marvin Chapel neighborhood was Stephen Sewell. He lived in a cave near the site of the church about the winter of 1750-51, while hunting and trapping in the area. However, no permanent settlers were anywhere in the Little Levels until near or slightly before 1770. One of the best known incidents of the early days after settlers came was the killing of the two young men, John and James Bridger, by Indians in the last Indian raid in what is now Pocahontas County. This occurred not far distant from the site of the church, and is thought to have been about 1784, although 1778 is sometimes given as the date.

Marvin Chapel Church was built in 1878, but the church movement and organization evidently began over a hundred years ago. The earliest record found of such an organization is when the John H. Ruckman Class was reported in the quarterly conference in October of 1846. This area was then in the Huntersville Circuit, until the Little Levels Circuit was organized in 1852, according to the minutes of these quarterly conferences. One of the earliest places of worship was probably in the log schoolhouse, which was built before the Civil War, and is said to have been built by John H. Ruckman. This schoolhouse was near the Ruckman Cemetery, and near the old road that once went down through the "Flats". The Huntersville Circuit, which was organized in 1832, held a quarterly conference in this old schoolhouse December 20, 1851. This building was burned by the "Yankees" during the Civil War. The people of this neighborhood also likely attended church services at Hillsboro during that period of time.

Later, church services were also held in the first schoolhouse which was built on the present school grounds. The one there now is the third building on these grounds. As the first schoolhouse on these grounds was built about 1869, it was likely used about nine years for church services. Rev. C. A. Joyce was apparently the first minister to preach in the schoolhouse. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Bald* The War Between the States - if you prefer.

win, who is remembered as the one who prayed for rain one clear Sunday morning during a drouth, and before the service was over the rain was pouring down. Rev. J. R. yan Horn came in the spring of 1875 and was here when the church was built in 1878.

Before the Civil War, the site of the church was selected by John H. Ruckman, who owned the land before he moved away during the war. The idea of building a church was dispensed with during the war, but later the same acre of land was deeded to the M. E. Church South by Jacob F. Cackley and Mary his wife, February 17, 1877. (Deed Book No. 12, page 257).

It appears that the building of the church did not begin before 1878, other than sawing down some trees, or getting lumber. The foundation of the church was laid by yr. George Overholt, apparently during June of 1878. The actual building of the church was done by, or under the direction of, Mr. Clark Wooddell. The building was made thirty by forty feet. The seats are made of black walnut and pine. The Bible stand and alter are made of black walnut.

Some of the people of the neighborhood were members of the Presbyterian Church.

As these people were interested, and helped in the building of the church, it was agreed that they should have the privilege of having one service in it each month.

The people of the community helped build the church in many ways, such as by giving money, helping with the actual building, or giving things that might be sold or used as direct payment to the workmen or for materials. Mr. Joseph Smith was the secretary-treasurer for the building of the church, and his record book is now owned by his grandson, Joe Kramer. This record book is most interesting, and shows what each person gave and its value in 1878. A few things taken from this record are as follows: an average man's work was valued at from \$0.75 to \$1.00 a day, although the stone mason, Mr. Overholt, was paid \$2.00; plank lumber cost \$10.00 a thousand feet; 10,000 shingles were made for \$30.00; some of the things most frequently given were: corn @ 60¢ a bushel, wheat @ \$1.00 a bushel; bacon @ 10¢ a pound, also several sheep skins, and many other things were given.

TURN !

A strange incident occurred about this time, and is thought by most people to have taken place during the building of the church. Two workmen, Mr. Sam Gladwell

and Mr. William Griffin were sharing a bed at the home of Mr. Smith. One night during an electric storm, a bolt of lightning killed Mr. Griffin and left Mr. Gladwell unharmed.

The church was completed late in 1878, and was dedicated November 24 of the same year. "Marvin Chapel" was the name selected for it, and it is thought to have been named for a Bishop Marvin. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. J. R. Van Horn, a circuit rider who served this section at that time. His text was taken from Psalm XLIV (44), verses 1, 2, and 3. Rev. A. P. Boude, who may have been a presiding elder, was to have preached the sermon, but a flood prevented his getting here for the occasion. It is said that he came the following spring and preached in the church — probably the sermon that had been intended for the dedication.

CHANGES AND ADDITIONS TO THE CHURCH:

The bell tower was added to the church in 1910, and a dedication service for it was held in November of that year. A Rev. Mr. Cackley of Marlinton preached on this occasion.

Originally, there were two doors at the end of the church near each corner, and the aisles were along each side at the windows. It was the custom for the men to sit on the side toward Stephen Hole Run, and the women on the side toward the school-house. The two sides were separated by a low partition in the center, which also served as one end for the seats. These things, of course, were changed when the bell tower was built.

The present chimneys were built at the time the tower was added. Formerly, there was only one chimney. It was built on the inside and stood where the inside doors are now located. The two stoves were placed about as they are now, and the pipes extended along under the ceiling to the chimney.

The first organ, a reed organ, was purchased for the church in 1896, and it is said that it was used the first time for a service on the first Sunday of November of that year. The Estey reed organ, which is still in the church, was gotten a few years later. Although it does not seem to be known just when it was bought, there is a date stamped inside this organ which is November 1908. Before the church was

-3-

remodeled in 1910, the organ was placed between the altar rail and the end of the partition between the seats, and the organist faced the pulpit. The choir was nearby in the front row of seats. Since 1910 the choir has usually, if not always, been located in about the same part of the church which is still used for that purpose. The piano, made by the Price and Teeple Co., was bought for the church by the Ladies Aid Society about 1940.

The platform which is now in the church was put there in 1931. The old platform, or pulpit, did not extend across the entire width of the church, and the choir and organ were on the same floor level with the congregation. The original style was that of a large somewhat rounded platform with the altar rail near the outer edge. Another but smaller platform stood on, and at the back of the larger one, and the Bible stand was on this smaller platform. The minister entered at either back corner.

A new floor was laid in the church in November of 1953.

THE FIFTLETH ANNIVERSARY:

The Fiftieth Anniversary of Marvin Chapel was celebrated November 11, 1928.

The speaker for the morning service was Mr. John Sydenstricker, of Marlinton, who is a son of Dr. David Sydenstricker, the first Presbyterian minister to serve in the church. Mr. Sydenstricker's topic was "The Salt of the Earth". At noon a picnic lunch was eaten in the grove. In the afternoon there was a song service, followed by a sermon by Rev. S. R. Neel, a former pastor of the church who was then serving the Methodist Church in Marlinton. His text was "What hath God wrought!", taken from Numbers 23 and the 23rd verse. The guest singers for the afternoon were the members of the ladies' quartet from the Presbyterian Church at Marlinton. There

ORGANIZATIONS OF THE CHURCH:

1. There has, apparently, always been an active Sunday School at Marvin Chapel, although it did not always meet during the winter months during the earlier years.

mere have been about fifteen persons who have served as superintendents of the sunday School, so far as can be found in available records or remembered. One of the more recent ones who served for many years was hirs. W. A. Arbogast. She was succeeded by Mr. E. S. Newman, who is the superintendent at the present time.

- There is some record of a Missionary Society here. These records show that jas. Grimes was elected president of this society in 1887, and J. S. Smith was slected president in 1889.
- There was a very active Epworth League in the church about the turn of the century. In 1898 it had fifty-five (55) members, and fifteen (15) Junior League members. This was again organized about the 1930's when there were many young people in the neighborhood, and continued for a few years. In 1948 the young people organized in the Methodist Youth Fellowship, but are not having meetings at the present time.
- to the church. Mrs. Fred W. Ruckman was the first president of this organization, and served continuously for about twenty-seven years. She was succeeded by Mrs. Joe Kramer, who is the president at this time.
- 5. Marvin Chapel was well known a few years ago for its song services, which were held each third Sunday afternoon, for about 12 years, after being organized in 1928. During most of this time, Mr. Fred W. Ruckman was chairman of the organization, and Mr. A. M. Smith was song leader.
- 6. The Woman's Society of Christian Service was organized here August 6, 1952. Already, this organization's influence can be noted. Mrs. E. S. Newman is president.

FIRST TRUSTEES; MINISTERS; SONS OF THE CHURCH; ETC:

A COUNTY

The trustees for the church at the time the deed for the church lot was made in 1877 were: Joseph S. Smith, Wm. H. Overholt, Granville McNeel, Henry N. McClure, Thos. I. Courtney, Isaac B. Smith, George Hill, Michael Scales, and Wm. Clendenen, Sr.

According to the number of names that have been found in the records, there were apparently about fifty members of the church near the time of the dedication in 1878. This included all those who became members between 1850 and about 1879. A record of 1906 shows a membership of eighty-three. In June of 1953 there were one hundred nineteen (119) members of Marvin Chapel.

Some of the ministers who served here before the church was built are as follows: Enoch G. Jamison, 1850; J. S. Gardner, 1858; J. P. Etchison, 1858; A.A. P. Neel, 1864 (the grandfather of Rev. S. R. Neel); P. S. E. Sixeas, 1865; C. A. Joyce, 1869-1873 (spelled "Joice" in some records); a Mr. Baldwin; and J. R. Van Horn came in 1875. The dates given merely indicate that a record was found of their being here at that time, but does not necessarily mean that is the only year they were on this circuit.

Since the church was built there have been at least thirty-three (33) Methodist ministers, and four, or more, assistants, who have served here. During the same period of time there have been eight (8) Presbyterian ministers who preached regularly here.

Pearl S. Buck, the famous author, is a niece of David S. Sydenstricker, D. D., the Presbyterian minister, and his brother Christopher Sydenstricker, the Methodist minister. Both of these men served as pastors at Marvin Chapel.

The Methodist Ministers who served in the church since it was built in 1878 are as follows: (The dates are only approximate in some cases)

J. R. Van Horn	1875-1878	Charles Lynch	1902-1905
V. W. Wheeler	1878-1881	C. F. McClintic,	
S. Townsend	1881-1884	assistant about here.	
A. O. Armstrong L. H. Graybill	1884 1885	assistant	1904
W. E. Miller	1886-1889	J. M. York	1905-1908
		L. B. Atkins	1908-1911
C. Sydenstricker	1890-1894		
A. C. Hamill	1894-1896	S. R. Neel	1911-1913
		C. C. Lambert,	
John H. Dills	1896-1900	assistant	1911-1914
W. J. Whitesell	1900-1902	A. L. Goodall,	
mit south	-	assistant	1912

Marvin Chapel has been on the same charge with Wesley Chapel, the Methodist Church at Hillsboro, except between 1916 and 1934. During that time the parsonage for Levelton Charge was at Seebert. The first minister to live in the parsonage at Seebert apparently was Rev. W. I. Hanna, and the last one was Rev. John H. Light, who lived there before moving to Hillsboro when the two charges were reunited in 1934.

The ministers of the Oak Grove Presbyterian Church of Hillsboro who preached at Marvin Chapel are as follows:

David S. Sydenstricker, D. D. Jacob C. Johnson	1878-1905 1905-1928	
Meade R. Atkinson Marlin B. Curry	1929-1932 1932-1936	
Joseph E. Knight John K. Fleming	1936-1940 1940-1948	(Now in Louisville, ky.) (Now in Greenville, W. Va.)
Drury L. Jones Roger B. Gardien	1949-1952 1952-	(Now in Philippi, W. Va.)

Those who went out from Marvin Chapel as ministers were:

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M. Cont.

- 1. Charles Ruckman (1821-1872) should probably be considered a son of the early church organization here. He is known to have been preaching in Ohio about the time of the Civil War.
- 2. T. Wellington Hogsett was a member of this church at the time he received a license as a local preacher about the year of 1900.

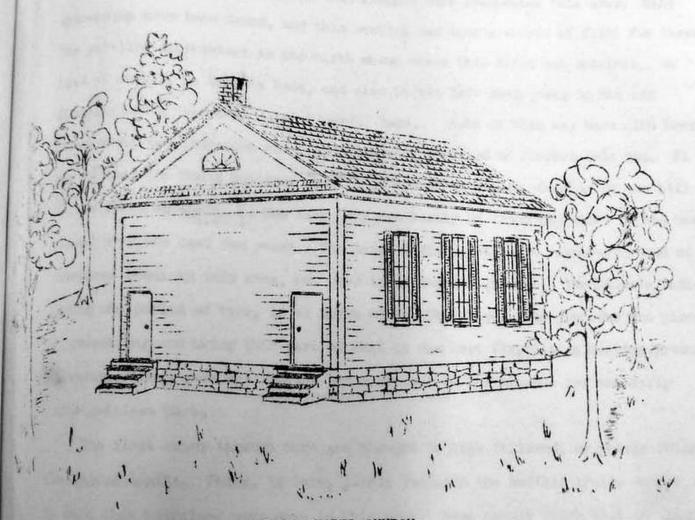
- 3. Lee V. Ruckman received his local license in 1904, and was admitted into the Baltimore Conference April 5, 1911. He is now serving in the Virginia Conference.
- 4. Quade R. Arbogast was admitted into the conference in 1937. He is in the West Virginia Conference, and is now stationed on the Richlands Charge near Lewisburg.

There have been many revivals held in the church since it was built seventyfive years ago. Among the apparently more outstanding ones are these: in 1913,
when Rev. W. F. Lowance was here, most of the men of the neighborhood were converted
and in 1919 Rev. Wm. Waters conducted a great revival here. Others, of course,
could be mentioned.

It might be of interest to note that the church caught afire in January of 1889. Some damage was done and no services were held for at least one Sunday, at that time. In 1901 the church was closed for five weeks before Christmas on account of smallpox.

It has generally been the custom for the Methodist minister to preach twice each month, and the Presbyterian minister to preach once each month. At the present time the Methodist minister, Rev. Frank A. Johnson, preaches each second Sunday morning and each fourth Sunday afternoon. The Presbyterian minister, Rev. Roger B. Gardien, preaches each first Sunday afternoon. Sunday School is held each Sunday, and prayer meeting is each Thursday evening.

Marvin Chapel is situated in a large oak grove, on U. S. Route 219 near Mill Point, West Virginia. It has been the religious center for the surrounding area for seventy-five years. Through the years the church has been the scene of many joyful and sad occasions. No written record can fathom the individual experiences in the minds and hearts of those who have lived under its influence. On the other hand, many of the experiences and memories are shared by each of us. Therefore, a history of the church is not just scmething written on paper, but is something that



MARVIN CHAPEL CHURCH as it looked when built in 1878 until about 1910

MARVIN CHAPEL AND COMMUNITY PART II

INDIAMS, EARLY SETTLERS, ETC:

There is plenty of evidence that Indians once frequented this area. Many arrowheads have been found, and this section was once a source of flint for these. The pit-like depressions in the earth shows where this flint was obtained, as back of Mrs. T. L. Beard's home, and also to the left when going up the old Stamping Creek road near John Wimer's barn. Some of this may have also been found about the limestone caves and cliffs at the head of Stephen Hole Mum. It may be that the Mound Builders once lived here. An Indian mound is on the hill and in the field on the C. E. Gum farm, but can barely be found now since it has been plowed over the last few years. The later Indians, at least, supposedly had no permanent homes in this area, but used it as hunting grounds. The Shawnee Indians, during one period of time, lived north of the Ohio River, and preceded the pioneers in possessing and using this part of what is now West Virginia as hunting grounds. Therefore, these were the Indians who made most of the trouble for the early hite settlers here.

The first roads through here are thought to have followed, or partly followed, the Indian trails. These, in turn, likely followed the buffalo trails — yes, it is said that buffaloes were once in this area. Some people think that an Indian trail, or branch of a trail, care through the Bridger Gap and around the mountain past the old A. E. Boblett home, continuing around the natural "benches" of the Gillilan Liountain, on around the mountains and through the Cranberry region.

There seems to be a little controversy as to whether a trail went along the tops of these mountains and through the High Rocks.

Knapp Gregory explored and spent some time about Knapps Creek, and his report to some people in the lower Valley of Virginia caused Jacob Harlin and Stephen

These two men could not get along, due to some religious disagreement, so Sevell came to the cave near the source of Sterhen Hole Run, as it has since been called. (752; 105-106)* Only two men in the entire county and they could not get along—maybe we do pretty well after all! It has already been mentioned that Stephen servell was the first white man to live in the Marvin Chapel neighborhood, so far as is known. This was about the winter of 1750-51. Stephens Cave apparently coes for quite a distance under the earth, and must have once been the subterranean cource of Stephen Hole Run. Some parts of it are quite small, while some sections and was supposedly killed by Indians there. (Since Marlinton was named for Jacob Marlin, it seems rather strange that the name is so often incorrectly pronounced with a "g" included).

The first permanent white settler in what is now Pocahontas County was John McNeel, who lived about where Dick McNeel now lives. He came there alone about 1765 (7:136), but would hardly be called a permanent settler until he married and brought his wife there sometime near 1770. The McNeel Gemetery was started, according to tradition, when John McNeel's wife buried her first child there. Her husband was away with General Lewis in 1774, when the Battle of Point Pleasant was fought, so she alone had to dig the grave and bury the child.

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No one seems to know who was the first permanent settler in the immediate Marvin Chapel neighborhood. John Swinler and John Poage had land surveys about Stephen Hole Run in 1774 (3:23), so it may be they were the first settlers here.

^{*(7:52; 105-106)} This indicates the source of information as it is listed at me end of this history. Number 7, the first number in the parentheses refers distorical Sketches of Pocahontas County, N. Va. by William T. Price. The Mormation from this book immediately precedes the notation, and is on the pages wen. (Much of this history is a summary of many source materials, and no tempt is being made to show them in many cases).

The people here now do not seem to have heard much, if anything, about these two men. Pocahontas County was not formed until 1821, and when these surveys were made this state was, until 1863, a part of Virginia. Thomas Cochran must have been among the first settlers in the Marvin Chapel neighborhood. He owned a great deal of land, and have the big log house which later became the Ruckman home when David L. Ruckman cought part of this land and moved here with his family in 1832. The remains of this old house can still be seen near C. E. Gum's home. The Gillilan* family lived, at an early date, on what is known as the Gillilan Mountain, and likely in the old house that once stood near the end of the "top meadow" on the fred Ruckman farm. This house stood where some rocks may be seen near a small spring. A Kinnison family once lived where Boyd Dilley now lives, and a Burgess family lived in a house that once stood on the Hogsett farm.

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Fort Day was located at Mill Point. (It has also been called Fort Beckley and Fort Price (3:26)). The exact spot is not known, but was quite near where J. Lanty McNeel's home now stands. The "Bridger Boys" were going to this fort when killed, and supposedly scalped, by Indians in the vicinity of Bridger Gap on the Auldridge Mountain. Some Indians were hidden about where the gate is now located that enters the old field nearby. Two shots rang out and John fell, but Jim was not touched, and ran on through the gap. He was shot in the back by a pursuing Indian near the bottom of the mountain where there was a straight section in the path. They had left a party of people who were also going to the fort, in order to take the short cut across the mountain. Nathan, a colored man, was with them, but escaped unhurt as he had stopped to fasten his moccasins. The others were at the Waddell place when they heard the shooting. Shortly after the shooting they heard the whoops of the Indians in the vicinity of the gap. These were answered about the Gillilan Mountain, and later were heard about the head of Stamping Creek. This could Indicate that a trail went through about the head of Stamping Creek. Nothing more as seen or heard of them as they probably saw that the settlers were banding to-*Gillilan - usually pronounced Gil-li-an

13.

Arrangements were soon made to bring in the bodies of the two who had been kill-John Cochran had brought an old, gentle horse and a "half sled" to the fort. me sled was taken to where Jim Bridger lay, and remained there until John was carried down from the gap. The mark of the Indian's heel could be seen where he had halted to deliver the fatal shot that killed Jim. They were taken to the fort, and buried in one grave "...on the knoll overlooking Millpoint;" (7:558-560) No one inclus just where this grave is located, although some of the older people thought it it may be in the field back of McNeel's house and barn - or possibly near where some other graves are located on an opposite hill.

This Indian raid, which took place somewhere near 1784, was apparently not a large one, and not more than twenty-three Indians were actually seen at that time. The Bridger home was on Dry Creek in the Buckeye neighborhood about John McNeill's.

The people on the way to the fort stopped and urged Mr. Waddell, who lived about where J. S. Cook now lives, to hurry and go with them. He refused to go until he had hidden his hogs in a pen in the woods. He said that he would about as soon be dead as to not have any "hawg" meat. Another incident of this same Indian raid was that a Bill Ewing, who lived about the McClintic farm, left the fort to go back home to see about a prized "bull-tongue" plow that he was afraid something would harm. He was looking at the plow when he heard the click of a rifle. He discovered two or three Indians in the nearby woods, and had been saved by the rifle's failing to fire. He pretended not to see the Indians and gradually got out of their sight before starting to run. He eluded their pursuit by leaving the trail as it crossed Rush Run. He maded up the stream some distance and hid behind a tree, later returning to the fort by keeping away from the usual trails. (These two incidents were related by Dr. G. D. Welleill*, who also supplied other information concerning the early history of the community).

Along about this time Hugh McKeever was killed by Indians on Stamping Creek. It is said that he was scalped and left in a sitting position against a big log in that is known as the "Huey field" on the Sharp farm. This log was not far from the cemetery, and was on the rise back of and to the right of the barn. (This in-

^{*}Dr. G. D. McNeill is one of the two residents of Pocahontas County who was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D.). He received this from Davis and Elkins College in 1951. The other is Dr. Calvin W. Price, who received his Segree from West Virginia University in 1942.

tident was mentioned by G. D. McNeill, and the details of it were told by E. H.

(Newt) Landis). (Also see page 27)**

ASHOP FRANCIS ASBURY:

pishop Frencis Asbury, first bishop of the methodist Church in America, made of his trips through this area in 1788. He followed the trail through Monroe and Greenbrier Counties and rode up the trail through the Locust Creek area. It is said that he stopped and preached at the Jordan home, which is now owned by J. L. wolled. He then came on to John McNeel's home, arriving there Tuesday, July 8, 1788. In his journal of daily events he wrote, "Reached M'Neal's, on the Little Levels, where almost the whole settlement came together, with whom I found freedom on Matt. XI, 28-30. Our brother Phoebus had to answer questions propounded to him mutil evening." (4:33) It might be supposed that he preached in the White Pole which John McNeel built, at an apparently unknown date, about the vicinity of the McNeel Cemetery. The next day Bishop Asbury continued his journey toward clarksburg, spending that night at Clover Lick. He must have passed through on the old road near the site of Marvin Chapel.

THE STORY OF THE BEAR:

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The story of the bear carrying off a small child is supposedly based on truth, although it is seldom heard the same way twice. Some say it all happened about little Mountain; or that the body of the child, with its head crushed, was recovered by clubbing the bear as it crossed the fence; and sometimes the name of the family is given as "Little" or some other name. Of all these various versions, one of the more commonly heard ones will be given here. A family by the name of Naylor as living about the top of the Gillilan Mountain, and their house stood on the Mamping Creek side of the field where the Early Ruckman barn now stands. The other being sick, the father took the child out in the field where he was plowing, at left it on a stump or about the furrow. He later was horrified to see a bear anying away the child. The alarm was screamed over the mountain side to the

DE RUCKIAN CEMETERY:

The Ruckman Gemetery is said to have been started when John H. Ruckman buried the first of his children who died when he lived in this vicinity. He then owned the land in that area, and it is said that the grave could then be seen from his how on the opposite hill in what is now J. L. MicNeel's field. As he came here hout 1845 (7:162), it may be that the graveyard was started soon after that date, but certainly before the Civil War as he moved away about the time of the war. John H. Ruckman is not an ancestor of any of the Ruckmans now living in this area, lithough he was related somewhat to the ones who remained here. It appears that the milest Cemetery was the burial place of most families here before the Ruckman Cemetry was started.

MIS E. A. GIBBS:

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James E. A. Gibbs invented, or was the co-inventor of, the chain-stitch sewing schine while living about the mouth of Stamping Creek. It seems that at that particular time he owned no land there and was boarding at a home while working on his invention. He apparently was successful with this machine and accumulated some may from it. It is said that he sold each sewing machine for sixty-five dollars. It may be that this machine was invented sometime before the Civil War. (see p. 28)

DINHO FOUGHT IN THE CIVIL WAR; GEN. LEE; FIGHTING IN THIS AREA:

This list of those who fought in the Civil War was made some years ago by Miss wie Ruckman and J. R. Ruckman. It apparently was written, for the most part, only the more immediate neighborhood in mind. The rank held is not shown for the of these men, so this can not be given for the most part. Most, if not all,

Ruckman; Capt. David Bird Ruckman - killed in battle; Michael Scales; Wil
Baddler; Allen Kinnison; William Kinnison; Hezekiah Kinnison; Franklin Cochran;

Barman; James W. Ruckman, adjutant - died while a prisoner of war; William H.

Birde John Auldridge; Issac B. Smith; and four sons of John H. Ruckman whose

Birde Schey; Charles; James A.; and Samuel Ruckman. (This list was made awail
Be at this time by Mrs. C. E. Gum, who has also given considerable other informa
for this history).

peneral Robert E. Lee came through this area, and camped overnight near Will wint, about September of 1861. Mrs. William T. Beard, who lived not far distant, at a fine breakfast to him. He declined to eat it since he could not be sure who that be his enemies in this section. There was once a marker on an oak tree that and the camp site. This was on what is now the John Wimer farm, at the right of the old road that went up Stamping Creek, and on the rise just beyond the ping that is at the left side of this old road.

There was some fighting across the valley about Mill Point on the morning of patter 5, 1863, the day before the Battle of Droop Mountain. The Confederates are retreating toward Droop Mountain, and the "Yankees" were advancing in that dimition after coming down the Beaver Creek road and also the regular road. It is all that the Confederates had also managed to delay them somewhat at Stephen Hole in The people here at that time were, of course, subjected to some looting by the soldiers. This would be by, or mostly by, the Union soldiers as most of the male here were on the opposite side.

General Echols was in command of the Confederate forces, and General Averill win command of the Union forces during the battle of Droop Mountain. It might that since the Confederates had the advantage of being on top of Droop Mountain, and many of their men were familiar with this section, that they could have better stand that day. It is said that one of the captains did try to warn upperior officers. Anyway, General Averill pretended to attack from another

and surprised them by sending some troops up by way of Caesar Mountain.

then sent his forces up Droop Mountain after detecting the confusion of the Conberates caused by being attacked in an unexpected quarter. About all that the Conberate soldiers of this area, who were in the battle, could later brag about was
well they ran that day. One man is reported to have later wondered how, after
seins down the mountain, he had crossed the Greenbrier River without getting his
set well. This battle was fought November 6, 1863. It is said to have been the
seriest battle fought in West Virginia, so far as the number of men involved is
second.

FOINT - MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS NOT MENTIONED ELSEWHERE:

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The elevation of Mill Point is given as 2217 feet above sea level (6:472). gould seem that Mill Point has long been a place where people could get needed onlies, and it is quite likely that the early settlers could get some of these the old fort there. No one seems to know why this fort has been known by three es (see P. 13), but likely due to some reason such as the name of the man in ange at a certain time, or as to who had it built or made improvements on it. The at Beckley name, which is sometimes given, should most likely be Fort Keckly, acunding to Dr. G. D. McNeill. The name Keckly was the original German name for the wkley family, and came to be spelled as it is now by the way it was pronounced. McCackley family settled at Mill Point about 1773 (7:197). Members of this family am owned a great deal of land in the Mill Point area. They built the first grain alls at Will Point, and these two mills were located about where the present ones Ind. They also had a tannery, a store, and possibly the post office. Since Valthe Cackley, the pioneer, probably lived within the limits of the fort (7: 200), it reasonable that it may have once been called Fort Keckly, although it is now mly referred to as Fort Day. At any rate, Mill Point was once called Cackley

People can remember Nicholas J. Brown, who came from Washington, D. C., was in the store at Mill Point. The building, which was on the McNeel land 18.

was destroyed by a flood in 1935. It had not been used for a store for many years, the building standing across the road from the mill was used for a store after the other building was abandoned for this purpose. The present building was erected by these were later carried on by R. H. Auldridge, a son. This store and post office are now under the management of Winters Hefner.

Joseph Cackley owned the first upper mill, and sold to Sampson Mathews (7:199). The land there was later bought by Isaac McNeel, who built the present upper mill somewhere near 1868. The first lower mill was erected by Valentine Cackley (7:199). It would seem from the reading of this account that this was Valentine Cackley, Jr., a son of the pioneer already named. The more recent lower mill, which has not been used for many years, was apparently built somewhat later than the present upper mill. There was also a wool carding machine at the lower mill, and once years ago there was a still in that area. There were, in somewhat more recent times, as many as two blacksmith shops in operation at the same time at Mill Point.

J. L. McNeel remembers of having heard, although he had not checked it further, that Mill Point is the second oldest post office in the county and that Edray is the oldest. (Mr. McNeel has given considerable information for this history).

The famed Cranberry Glades are only a few miles from Mill Point, as well as the High Rocks - those high cliffs on the mountain top, from which the persistent hiker can be rewarded for his climb, on a clear day, by the grandeur of the view before him. Also, two well-known landmarks on the mountains surrounding the immediate Marvin Chapel neighborhood are the Pinnacle Rocks and the Cap Rocks.

Mill Point, and the surrounding area, has certainly had its part in the formation and history of not only West Virginia, but America itself. It was here that the early settlers came for protection from the Indians. Later, people came many miles to get their grain ground - the mills often running day and night. There was considerable activity at Mill Point during the great lumbering days, and it is here that the people have long come to get their mail and to buy their supplies.

ROADS; LOG DRIVES; RAILROAD; SAWMILLS; ETC:

The old road that came down through the "Flats" can still be seen in places, as below the present road on the J. S. Cook farm, along the edge of the Dolan farm, and through the woodland and continuing beyond Stephen Hole Run on the Burrell Arbogast farm. On the latter farm it turns more to the right and does not go quite to the Ruckman Cemetery. It continues over the bank and follows a creek a short distance before crossing Stephen Hole Run, and then can be seen a short distance as it goes sharply to the right and up the steep bank there. At a certain place along this old road on the Dolan farm, there is a sand bank that was a source of sand for concrete mixing. This old road has apparently determined the back boundary of the small farms, which are now on the right of the present road, between the church and the top of the hill toward Buckeye. These were apparently sold off after being severed from the original farms by the newer road.

The road was probably put in its present location about 1854, when the Lewisbur; and Marlinton Turnpike was built (7:74). This also appears to be indicated when J. R. Ruckman wrote, "...since the pike was built in the fifties." (8)

Some changes were made in the road when it was graded by the Echols Construction Company a short time before it was hard surfaced, as on each side of the hill between Stephen Hole Run and Mill Point. The road between Marlinton and Mill Point was hard surfaced about 1924-25. The section between Mill Point and Buckeye was contracted by the R. G. Hill Construction Company, who got the limestone rock from the quarry at about the head of Stephen Hole Run. They had their camp on top of the nearby hill on the F. W. Ruckman farm.

It is said that the first hard surfaced road in Pocahontas County was that between Hillsboro and Mill Point - and also that probably no other road needed a hard surface worse than this one: During the period of about 1906-08 a sixteen-foot "traffic bound" rock surface was put there. It was rebuilt about 1913 with a water bound macadamized surface. (The information about the building of this road between Hillsboro and Mill Point has been written here as remembered by Richard McCarty).

The road between Richwood and Mill Point (W. Va. Highway 39) was first graded and then hard surfaced during the period of about 1935-43. This road was partly made along the old log train grade, and at Big Fill it went directly over the

period, and prison labor was used in part of the road construction.

The Greenbrier Division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway was commenced in June, 1899, and the first operation of trains over this branch in Pocahontas County was in December, 1900 (6;2). This was completed to Durbin somewhat later.

and Huntersville. Huntersville was the first county seat of Pocahontas County.

(7:586) (In 1891 it was voted to change the county seat to Marlinton, which at the time had a population of about one hundred people.(7:619). By starting early in the morning, the mail could be taken from Huntersville to Lewisburg in one day and the return trip made the next. Thomas Hogsett, who lived in this neighborhood, once had the contract for carrying this mail, but apparently did not carry it himself unless it was when he was younger. It is said that Clint Kellison, also of this neighborhood, was once a carrier on this route. The merchants of this area would send wagons to Ronceverte to get their supplies. John A. Sydenstricker remembers that a stagecoach came through on the same route about 1883-86. It had a regular schedule, and Hillsboro was a station for getting fresh horses. A man by the name of Flack was the driver, and he blew a horn before arriving so the horses would be ready.

During the period of about twenty-five years before the railroad came, in about 1900, a great amount of timber was floated to Ronceverte on the Greenbrier River.

The walnut and cherry were taken out by rafting (7:621), whenever there was a "rafting flood". Also during this period there were the great "log drives" on the river during the spring floods. It is said that there were probably two to three million board feet of lumber in each of these drives. Most of these logs that were floated in the river were white pine, although there was an occasional drive of spruce or hemlock. The last log drive, which was white pine from the Knapps Creek area, went through Warlinton March 17, 1907. (This date was given by Dr. Calvin W. Price, who has also given other information and suggestions for this history).

This area has had, at various times, many sawmills busy at the job of sawing

the abundant supply of timber. During the period of about 1905 to 1914 there were two large lumber companies located on Stamping Creek, and these contributed a great deal to the material growth of the community. The coming of the railroad had made this, as well as many other things, possible. Work was plentiful, and the average laborer got about \$1.50 for a ten or eleven hour day's work - which was considered good wages then. The Warn Lumber Company came near 1905, and built Warntown and its big sawmill along Stamping Creek some distance below Mill Point. This company got its timber mostly from the Cranberry area, bringing the logs to Warntown on their log trains. The sawed lumber was then taken out on their railroad to where it joined the Chesapsake and Ohio near Seebert. John Raine and Company came shortly after the other company came, and got timber mostly in the Stamping Creek area. This company built Rainetown quite some distance above Mill Point on Stamping Creek, and sawed their lumber there. They took their lumber out over Warn's railroad. It is said that the Warn Lumber Co. completed their job slightly sooner and sold their railroad to John Raine and Co.

A sawmill that is now in operation on Stropping Creek, along W.Va. Highway 39, is that of the W. W. Harper Lumber Company, which located there in October of 1939. Since that time it has been destroyed by fire and rebuilt.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER, TELEPHONES, ETC:

"The first newspaper to be published in this county was the Pocahontas Times, founded in 1882 at Huntersville, and moved to Marlinton in 1892" (7:620).

^{*}The word "community" is used throughout this history with the intention of including a larger territory than when the word "neighborhood" is used. Also it must be remembered that it would be difficult to establish definite boundary lines for these. The natural geographical boundary of the neighborhood can not always be used as this may not include people who are considered in the neighborhood because they have attended church or school here. This has also changed through the years since other schools and churches have been built. For example, some who were once thought of as belonging in this neighborhood might now be in the Seebert neighborhood, as Seebert grew up after the coming of the railroad. Also, many people from Stamping Greek came to Marvin Chapel before a church was built there.

The Bank of Marlinton went into business in 1899, and was the first bank in the county. Special messengers carried in large sums of money over lonely roads from the nearest express stations, for more than a year. (7:620).

The first automobile in the neighborhood was a Ford gotten about 1913 by Dr. I. C. Smith, who then owned and lived at what is now the E. S. Newman farm. Soon afterwards another Ford was gotten by Fred W. Ruckman.

Radios were beginning to be owned by a few people in the neighborhood about 1924. These had a set or two of earphones which had to be passed around rather oft a the family - and neighbors - could hear some of the things that came in on the then strange invention. The earphones were soon replaced by a big horn which sat on or near the radio. Television began to be in the area somewhere near 1952, and this too, they do say, has a certain drawing power on the neighbors.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES:

At various times there have been some small tanneries, or tanyards, in the neighborhood. There was one of these operated by a Dorman family on what is now the Fred Ruckman farm. This was about the spring at the corners of the C. E. Gum and W. A. Arbogast farms. Another of these was near the mouth of Stephen Hole Run and was owned by Isaac B. Smith, who also had a gristmill there. There was a tan-Yard owned by Edgar Smith, at his home on a hill overlooking the Greenbrier River. This was rebuilt about 1920, and used for some years. Another of these was owned by Joseph S. Smith. A tannery that was started in more recent years is the one built by Benton Smith in 1935-36.

At one time, probably near 1890, William (Willie) Hogsett had a small bed opings factory in a building near Stephen Hole Run, about where Burrell Arbogast to lives. Some of these bed springs are still in use in the neighborhood. This neighborhood is primarily a farming and stock raising area. However, many

live here have other jobs - some of whom farm on a part time basis.

There are two service stations in the neighborhood. Lloyd D. Wilson built his garage and Esso Service Station in 1930-31, and Benton Smith built his Gulf Service Station in 1935-36.

NOTES ON A FEW INDIVIDUALS:

Rev. James E. Moore (1611-1890) became a member of Mervin Chape), by Certificate, May 21, 1886. He came here from Edray, and lived his remaining years on the farm now owned by Wilbur E. Moore, a grandson. He probably had no regular charge after moving here. He was a local preacher of the highest type. He was converted at a camp meeting near Hillsboro in 1831, licensed to preach by the quarterly conference of the Huntersville Circuit in 1837, ordained local deacon in Baltimore by Bishop Waugh, and ordained local elder in 1869 by Bishop Wightman. Rev. Wm. E. willer, in writing his obituary in 1890, wrote, "He married and buried more people, baptized more children, and was instrumental in the conversion of more souls, than any other preacher that ever lived in his county."

In the past this community has been fortunate in having medical doctors available. One of these was Dr. Matthew Wallace (1822-1897), who lived at Mill Point.

Another was Dr. H. W. McNeel (1872-1948), who was born and reared at Mill Point, and lived at Hillsboro many years while practicing medicine. Both of these men were outstanding country doctors. Both rode horseback many, many miles, often through bitter cold weather - day or night, to be at the bedside of the sick.

Pearl Sydenstricker Buck was born at Hillsboro, June 26, 1892, at her nother's old home - the Stulting home. This is now the home of George P. Edgar. Her missionary parents, Rev. and Mrs. Absalom Sydenstricker, were then on leave and took her back to China with them when she was four months old. She was educated in the United States, but China continued to be her home until 1933. She taught there in Several universities. She acquired a knowledge of China which she incorporated in books that were to make her famous. In 1938 she was awarded the Nobel Prize in

HISTORICAL PAGEANT:

on a Saturday night, October 1, 1938, the community relived its past history in the pageant "Time Turns Back". This was presented in the amphitheater-like field on the Fred Ruckman farm, and was complete with "Indians", horses, covered wagon, log cabin, and the portraying of various historical or fraous persons. Where possible the descendants or relatives took the part of these persons. J. L. McWell acted the part of John McWell, the pioneer. John A. Sydenstr. oker, a cousin to Pearl buck, acted the part of Hermanus Stulting, her grandfather. G. D. McWell was the announcer. Slaves at play around the camp fire were portrayed by the colored folks of Watoga. The veterans of World War I had a part in the finale. The band from Union, W. Va. furnished the music. Barbacued beef was an added attraction, and was expertly carved by J. L. Murrell, the jovial Negro postmaster of the village of Watoga.

SCHOOLS, ORGANIZATIONS, AND MAIL ROUTE:

The history of the earliest schools in the neighborhood is rather vague. So short terms of school may have been held in any available building or home. It is said there was once a schoolhouse on the hill in the vicinity of J. L. McNeel's barn. This was back to the left of this barn and in the little valley where a small stream of water comes down from the mountain.

The log schoolhouse about the Ruckman Cemetery was used for some years until it was burned during the Civil War. It is known that sometime after this building was burned that school was held in a building rented from William T. Beard. This was on top of the hill beyond Mill Point, and across the road from Mrs. T. L. Beard's home.

The present school lot was given by Col. John W. Ruckman and wife in June, 1869.

(Deed Book No. 9, page 123). Philip Hetsell contracted the job of putting up the building, and Cornelius Stulting was the first teacher. This was the first free building, and Cornelius Stulting was the first teacher. This was the first free schoolhouse built in the Little Levels District, and was always known as Number 1 - schoolhouse built in the Little Levels District, and was always known as Number 1 - buckman. (8) This building was replaced in 1913. The second building burned before thickman of 1914, but was not considered a great loss by some of the local citizans Christman of 1914, but was not considered a great loss by some of the local citizans as it had been built from, or partly from, old materials. The present building 25.

was built during the latter part of 1915. The school term probably opened late that fall with un enrollment of 44 pupils. Daketa Kirk (Mrs. C. W. Hill) was the first teacher in the new building. The last term of school in this building was taught by Annas Cole in 1942-43. The school opened for the next term, but it was decided to take the students to Hillsboro, and this has been done every year since that time The school building and grounds have since been used as a community center.

The Farm Women's Club of this neighborhood was organized December 4, 1945. presidents of this arganization, in the order of their service, have been as follow. Mrs. E. S. Newman, Mrs. W. O. Ruckman, Virginia Hayes, Mrs. Merritt Turner, and Mrs. Boyd Dilley. This organization has made various improvements at the Community Center, and at this time is planning for outdoor fireplaces and picnic tables.

The 4-H Club in this neighborhood was organized in 1947. The first president was Ray Kramer, and he was succeeded by John Dilley, the president at this time. Those who have served as adult leaders are Mrs. Merritt Turner and Mrs. Joe Kramer.

The mail route, R.F.D. No. 1 from Buckeye, began in May, 1946, and has continued since that time. The first mail carrier on this route was Jim McNeell, and he was followed by C. P. Pritchard, the carrier at this time. Mill Point had always been the post office for this neighborhood before this route was established.

SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN WHO WENT FROM THE MARVIN CHAPEL NEIGHBORHOOD:

Those serving in WORLD WAR I were: Elbert Messer (Gold Star), Ben F. Kellison, Fred R. McClure, Sherman H. Moore, W. O. Ruckman, and Fred J. Waugh.

Those in service during WORLD WAR II were; John J. Dunn (Gold Star), Argile C. Arbogast, Richard Auldridge, Jack Bostic, Price Boblett, Harper Dever, Warren Deve Wallace Gum, Alfred Gum, John Hayes, Charles Kramer, Joseph Kramer, Herbert McClure, Lloyd McClure, Morgan McClure, Norman McClure, Minnie Pritt - WAC., Oliver Pritt, Amon Ray, Jack Ray, Arthur Ramsey, Ben Ramsey, Johnny Ramsey, F. Wilmer Ruckman, Forrest Scott, Denzil Totten, Elvern Totten, Dale Turner, Raymond Turner, Dwight Waugh, Beecher Wilfong, Earl Wilfong, Fred Wilfong, and Lee Wilfong.

Those in service since World War II are: Richard P. Arbogast, Clarence Bostic,

playd Copen, John Copen, Robert Dolan, Letcher Landis, Roy Lee Landis, Forrest Mc-

MEATHER:

the "deep snow" is said to have fallen December 16, 1890.(8) A few years ago there was quite an argument about what year this occurred, and this was carried on the pocahontas Times. It apparently was not noticed that the date of pecember, 1890 was recorded in the history of the county.(7:618) The snow seems to have been around three feet deep. It is said that it stayed on the ground for a great while that winter, and after it settled and crusted over the people could travel on top of it.

The summer of 1838 was so dry that swamp deposits could burn; and there was a killing frost June 5, 1359.(7:46) About 1924 there was a late killing frost, and some people planted their corn again while others let it grow up again from the top of the ground - getting fair results. It is said that 1880 was a dry year. It is known, of course, that two very dry summers were those of 1930 and 1953. Some of the winters with subzero weather were: 1917-18; 1926-27; January 1936; and January 1940. Several inches of snow fell in late April of 1928.

In the late afternoon of the first Sunday of July in 1935 there was a severe flash flood in this area, and seemed to be mainly near the mountains between the Stamping Creek and Buckeye sections. The next day the men began to repair fences and other damage caused by the water. As they worked one neighbor said to another, "I flood like that never happens but once in a lifetime!" But, of all things, before the day was over another flood came, destroying all results of the day's work. This second flood was similar to, and at about the same time as the one on the previous day. These occurred July 7 and 8, 1935.

MUDITIONAL NOTES, AND A SUMMARY OF THE COMMUNITY HISTORY:

It may be of interest to some to mention that a brief account of the killing of high McKeever (see page 14) is given in a history (10:292). This book gives the

name as "McIver". One story is that the Indians captured McKeever's wife, while another is that she, not being warned of the danger of an Indian raid, had gone to the fort that day for supplies and was there when the Indians killed her husband.

James E. A. Gibbs (see p. 16) bought about one hundred and twenty acres of land (Deed Book No. 8, p. 93), on the Greenbrier Piver below the mouth of Stamping Creek in May, 1860. In December, 1863 he and his wife, Katharine, sold this land back to the man from whom it had been bought - John H. Ruckman. (Deed Book No. 11, p. 181)

This section of Pocahontas County was once a part of Bath County, and that can be varied, in one way, by some old deeds. Some people think that this area may have once been a part of Greenbrier County, but nothing definite has been found at this time to verify this.

This area was once called Union Township, according to the deed for the Ruckman School lot, which was made in 1869. (Deed Book No. 9, p. 123).

A few notes are written here that are taken from the booklet West Virginia, the Wonderland That's Real . (1:12, 18, 26-27) These notes, used by permission, are: Greenbrier County was formed soon after the Revolution and extended to the Ohio River and nearly to Parkersburg; "Jim Bridger, noted scout and Indian fighter in the northwest and from whom Fort Bridger in Colorado took its name, was born in Pocahontas County."; the Cranberry Glades have created much interest due to the plants which grow there that are found usually in only northern areas near the Arctic Circle. They have been referred to as the "naturalist's paradise".

It is most likely that many of the earlier people of this neighborhood attended school at Hillsboro, and educational opportunities were increased when the Little Levels Academy was established there. "This institution was established in 1842 Under a charter granted by the State of Virginia." (2:55)

It is said that the Greenbrier River is the longest river wholly within the state.

The days of the road building through the neighborhood near the early 1920s

had many attractions for the children. However, even the giant steam shovel and other equipment could hardly dim the wonder of the huge southern Negro at Hill's comp who could carry a big bucket of water on his head!

It is amazing when we stop a moment and think of the many, many changes that have taken place in such a comparatively short space of time. Perhaps it is good to occasionally look back into the earlier days of our community, for we may gain a little more appreciation and understanding of things as we now know them - maybe even of ourselves and of our neighbor. Is it any wonder that we sometimes seem confused and hardly know which way to go or act? After all, we have no time-tested precedent to follow since all these many changes have taken place so rapidly in our modern world.

The Indian no longer jealously guards his hunting ground. Stephen Sewell might recognize the swamp in front of his cave if he could once more gase out upon it on an early morning, but as the fog would lift he could no longer see the great trees that once grew over the countryside. He would surely wonder what had taken place could he see and hear the early morning traffic of cars, trucks, trailers, buses, and the tractors with their various types of farm equipment attached.

Gowe are the days when each family made their cloth for clothes; made five to six hundred pounds of maple sugar each spring for their year's sugar supply; and seldom do we now see apple butter being made out in the big copper kettle; or strings of dried apples and other dried foods hanging over the kitchen stove. The gristmills are now silent (Oh well, not everything is silent - the good ladies can still do a good job of talking! The men can too, but we won't admit that, so look out for the rolling pin - or is that a museum piece also?)

The ox teams have long been gone, and now it would seem that the horses are about to follow them. No more do we see the buggy or the surrey in use - and even the day is gone when the good folks wondered if it was alright to use the family car on Sunday. Anyway, it was soon decided that it would be alright to go to church in it, and well — since it was out it would be a good time to visit a friend or two!

It is, of course, alregat to use the car any time now - we hope!

Gone are the mud heles from the old turnpike; the candles and kereseve lamps axcept when the power is off; the fleas and bedbugs (never heard of them) - if
ppT is used; and gone is the fear of some of the old diseases such as smallpox and
others. Even the rats, those agelong pests of mankind, are receiving a staggering
blow from the use of Warfarin. So maybe the world is getting better, with all our
problems gone - that is except some things such as: getting old; the hydrogen bomb;
not having a job that can adequately support our automobile; the shortage, in some
places, of school teachers (bless them); awaiting your turn to see a doctor - better
learn to knit or take a good book along; the high price of coffee; and the worry
about who will win the ball game and by how many points.

If we continue to add them to the list it may look like a lot of things from past are gone. It is going to be up to us to decide whether there are some things that we want to keep, such as — well-l-l, maybe some of the old customs such as sitting up all night with a sick neighbor, or helping dig a grave.

Many of the things we say are gone are not gone - not really, but have become a part of the new. The early pioneers who blazed the trails had an important part in bringing about our present way of life. And can't you hear the sounds from the old blacksmith shops? They were not just forging a bolt or a plowshare, but a beginning for a whole new way of life. So when we talk about things being "gone" we may not be using the term as we would for some extinct ancient city. From the pioneer we have inherited a love of the mountains, a love of freedom, and, we trust, a sense of direction that will guide us in blazing the new "trails" that lie before us today.

There will be times when we will, at least in our own minds, evaluate our community, and sometimes it may not be placed very high. But there will be other times, when using a long range view, that we may come up with an answer just a little like that of a former local farmer-citizen who was putting some of his own variety of very fine but nameless potatoes on the market. Suddenly facing the need of a name for them, he said with inspiration, "Call them Best Every".

BARLY MINISTERS; PRESIDING ELDERS:

It may be that John Smith was the first, or one of the first, of the circuit riders who came through this area. He was appointed to the Greenbrier Circuit in 1787, which was the first year there was a Greenbrier Circuit. The work that was done in the Greenbrier area previous to this was apparently done by circuit riders in the Sedford Circuit, and by local preachers among the settlers. "When his year ended in 1788, the Greenbrier Circuit extended over portions of Pocahontas, Greenbrier, and Monroe counties in West Virginia—as well as portions of Giles, Craig, Botettourt, and Alleghany counties in present—day Virginia." There were no conferes held west of the mountains until the spring of 1788, when John Smith was elected to deacon. He was the first Methodist minister ordained west of the mountains, and was ordained by Bishop Asbury on July 6, 1788. (9:5;16)

Since Fart I has been written (see p. 6) some additional names or dates have been found concerning the ministers, or circuit riders who served here before the church was built. These are: J. M. Clarke, 1847-49; John W. Start, 1849-50; E. J. Jamison, 1850-52; T. F. McClure, 1852, P. S. E. Sixeas, 1865-166; S. P. Hyde, 1868, a brief time - year was completed by J. H. Meredith, and James E. Moore.

Some of the presiding elders of the Lewisburg District, according to a clipping from an old <u>Pocahontas Times</u>, are as follows: J. H. Waugh; J. K. Gilberts; 1873-74; W. D. Coe, D. D., 1874-77; Adam P. Boude, 1877-79; John C. Dice, 1879-83; David Bush, D. D., 1883-87; Hamilton W. Kinger, 1887-90; S. G. Ferguson, 1090-92; W. G. Hammond, 1892-96; J. D. Martin, 1896-99; J. S. Hutchinson, 1899-03; and Geo. T. Tyler, 1903. (This list was made available at this time by Mrs. Eudora Pritchard).

EARLY MEDIERS OF MARVIN CHAPEL:

The original church membership records do not seem to be in existence now, but copies of these are available, although this could be a source of error in some cas. The first record apparently begins in 1850, although many dates are not shown, and this list is an attempt to include all members up to about 1879 - that is those who were members before, or near the time the church was dedicated November 24, 1878.

The early members of Marvin Chapel, according to available records, were:

(EARLY MEMBERS OF MARVIN CHAPEL - CONTINUED)

Joseph S. Smith, 1850; William H. Auldridge; Effic L. Auldridge; Michael Scales, 1858; Abigail Smith, 1865 - by certificate; Martha E. Auldridge; Cora Lee Hoover; John S. Moore, 1877 - by certificate; G. L. Auldridge, 1877; E. L. Smith, 1877; Irene Scales, 1878; Joseph Pennell, 1878; Mary E. Cline, 1878; Joseph Pennell, 1878; Eliza Ruckman, 1878 - by certificate; M. F. Ruckman, 1878; Nancy Hanna Abrick, 1878; Henry McClure; Martha McClure, 1879; J. M. Auldridge; Mary Adkison; Cornelia Adkison; Labina Atkison; Virginia Burgess; Martha Clendenin; William Clendenin; J. Barnett Grimes; James B. Grimes; Martha Hogsett; Lydia McComb; Lucy M. Nottingham; Rebecca Overholt; Francis Pennell; Houben Pennell; Lorena Smith Clark; Caroline Scales; Robert D. Silva; Martha E. Silva; Sarben Silva; Russell Silva; John Silva; Marie Selavens; Joseph A. Thorpe; Felicia Seldomridge McCoy; Ruhama Cleek; Lina L. Cochran; Mary Bartlett; Boyd Bartlett; Elizabeth Bartlett; Clara Bartlett; Mary Bartlett; Elizabeth E. Moore; and Samuel Auldridge. (It is possible that an occasional name could have belonged at a slightly later date than 1879).

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS; TRUSTEES OF THE CHURCH AT THE FRESENT TIME:

Sunday School Superintendents that are remembered, or a record has been found of their serving, are as follows: S. A. Shiftlet, 1884; Joseph S. Smith, 1885; John S. Moore, 1386-90, 1895-97; Frank Moore, 1898, 1901-02; John Cleek, 1900; M. F. Ruckman, 1890, 1903; Lee Moore, 1912, 1916; E. S. McClure, 1913-15; E. P. Kramer, 1917-18; Fred Waugh, 1919; H. F. Arbogast; Mrs W. A. Arbogast, 1926-32, 1937-50; Richard Auldridge, 1934; Mrs. Wilbur E. Moore, 1935-36; and E. S. Newman is the superintendent at the present time p April, 1954. (The dates shown may indicate only a part of the term, or terms, served by some of them).

The trustees of Marvin Chapel Church at the present time, April 1954, are: W. A. Arbogast; C. W. Auldridge; Boyd Dilley; Joe Kramer; C. P. Pritchard; and W. O. Ruckman.

Some miscellaneous things concerning the church are: a bride and groom attending the dedication of Marvin Chapel in 1878 were Mr. and Mrs. Millard F. Ruckman; the first marriage in the church was that of Mathews Ruckman and Mary L. (Mollie) Hogsett, January 20, 1881 - only about six or seven marriages have been in the church; the first funeral was that of Orin Slaven, April 13, 1898 - previous to this, it did not seem to be the custom to have a funeral, or memorial service, until sometime after the person had been buried. This custom probably arose from the fact that the circuit-riding preacher only came around at certain times of the year.

According to the record of John S. Moore as secretary of the Sunday School, the problems of the Sunday School in 1884 were not too different from those of to-day. His advice to young men was not to let a little rain scare them into staying at home, and he deplored the fact that so many teachers were often absent without leave. He also asked people to remember that Sunday School started at 9:30.

Other miscellaneous items are: Lee V. Ruckman was president of the Epworth League in 1899; the woodhouse was built in 1915; some of the dates that the church was painted were 1878, 1898, about 1926, about 1938, 1953, and perhaps others; the interior was papered in 1915, 1930, and about 1946; money was raised in 1930 to fence the church lot; electric lights were put in the church about 1931, by Paul Simmons.

During the days of the song services it was not unusual for the Marvin Chapel choir, male quartet, and "string band" - all made up mostly of the young people - to visit other churches having similar services; the young people of Marvin Chapel had a musical at Hillsboro in the spring of 1934 - proceeds for a sink in the parsonage at Seebert, and to buy hymn books for the church; it was recently noticed that the plastering lathes of the church were split rather than sawed, and it has been recalled that oxen were used when hauling the pine lumber from Cummings Creek when the church was built. Preaching service was held in the Ruckman Schoolhouse November 8, 1953, as the new floor in the church was being finished. (Many of the

things concerning the church have been done during the month of November).

Can you imagine the Marvin Chapel neighborhood if there was not the mingled, pleasant fragrance of pine and hemlock at the cemetery; or you attended a church service and no one would speak to you; or at Christmas time you could not hear the old favorite hymn, "Ring the Merry Bells"?

THE SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERS ARY CELEBRATION:

The Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the building of Marvin Chapel Church was celbrated November 29, 1953. The weather was cold, the temperature being down near zero in the early morning, with some snow on the ground. The early part of the day was clear, but later it became cloudy. A rather large congregation attended although the church was not filled.

The church was beautifully decorated with flowers which were brought in memory of some of the first trustees of the church. These were furnished by their descendants. A baptismal bowl was later given in memory of one of the trustees whose de-

The occasion was considered to be quite a success. This was due in part, at least, to the exceptionally fine cooperation and planning of the various committees and of the people in general under the leadership of the pastor, Rev. Frank A. Johnson.

The speaker for the morning service was Rev. T. E. Painter, a former pastor of the church. His subject was "Seventy-five Years and Beyond".

At noon a most bountiful dinner, including hot tea and coffee, was served in the schoolhouse. The anniversary cake, brought by Mrs. Lloyd D. Wilson, was cut by Mrs. Carrie Patterson of Marlinton, and Dr. Marvin C. Smith of Hillsboro. These two were the only ones attending the anniversary celebration who had been here when the church was dedicated in 1878.

In the afternoon service the history of the church was read by F. Wilmer Ruckman. A short letter was read from Rev. Lee V. Ruckman expressing his regrets at peins unable to attend the anniversary celebration, and a short talk was given by Rev. Quade R. Arbogast. Both of these men are sons of this church. The main speaker of the afternoon was Rev. C. C. Lambert, who had served here in former years. His subject was "The Garden of Memories". He read from the forty-eighth chapter of genesis, and took his text from Proverbs 10:7 - "The memory of the just is blessed".

The occasion could not fail to bring back memories of other years, and of those who were no longer here to take part in the fellowship of the day. However, we must not continue to look to the past other than as a guide to the future. The keynote for the present and future was sounded in the closing hymn of the day - worker'd Christian Soldiers". We should each strive so that in 1978, the time for the hundredth anniversary of Marvin Chapel, it could well be said that the last twenty-five years have been the greatest of them all!

----- THE END -----

TISTORY OF MINNEHAHA SPRINGS COMMUNITY

(Continued from last week)

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The Minnehaha Springs M. E. Church, South

(Mrs. Elmer Moore)

apt. This church was built in 1926, being formally opened Sunday October 31, of the same year. Rev. Mack Thomason was the pastor at the time. The opening day services coneti- sitsted of an all day meeting, with im- dinneer on the ground. Rev. J. W. Leggett of Vinton, Va., a former paster, preached the first sermon at eleven o'clock, and Rev. F. B. Wyand, of Monterey, Va., preached at 2:30 P. M.

1bment on the Huntersville charge in a 1915, under the pastorate of Rev. J. W. Leggett. The place of worship was transferred from Browns ar Mountain school house in building the worship was held until

This was made a separate appoint-

he the completion of this church. ld

The church building was begun some time during the year 1923, while Rev. Palmer Eubank was the pastor. He was very faithful in all

ce his labors. In the first place, two lots were donated by Mr. and Mrs. Amos McLaughlin as a memorial to their son, C. C. McLaughlin,

died from wounds received in battle in France during the World War.

These lots were later exchanged for two lots nearer the parsonage for the reason of better location.

P. A. Rexrode donated the timber for the frame work for the outside of the building. Quite a lot of free labor was given. June 5, 1924, was bet apart for the excavation, the men

doing the work, and the ladies serv-

ing a tree diffinet at the All denominations gave quite liberally in this community and adjoin-

and J. ing communities and also in the town of Marlinton. Tthe largest money donations were made by Elmer Moore, Effie Campbell, Mrs. Sidney Wilson, Dr. H. S. Jones, Mr. W. H.

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Schools of Minnehaha Community

(Mamie White)

We do not boast a high school in our community for the reason that the settlement is a scattered one, but we are proud of the progress the schools have made since the age of the log school house.

When the Civil War began, school was being taught by Miss Mattie Gum, the mother of George Gingar, of Huntersville, in a log school house which stood on the knoll near L. R. Hiveley's residence. The next building used for school in the Sunset neighborhood was on a hill not far from J. A. Cleek's. The last term taught here was by Enoch H. Moore, in the year of 1876 and '77. By the next winter a new building had been constructed at the present location. This was destroyed by fire a few years ago. The building now in use was located on the site of the old one.

The very first school at Minnehaha Springs, then Driscol, was taught in a dwelling located on the bank above the

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Y OF MINNEHAHA RINGS COMMUNITY

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Springs M. E. Church, South

Elmer Moore)

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Octave Alderman donated on which the first school Douthard's Creek was ered school was known as "Lor School." Miss Lillie Fri Hannah, Gilbert Alderr Moser Herold were teach present Douthard's Cre house was built in 1910. boasts of having more and women enter the ter fession than any other so community. Nine from were teachers, four bein family of B. F. White. ard's Creek school buil used for preaching servi day School.

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> became necessary to have a larger building, and in 1915 a tworoom structure was erected. W. L. Herold was the contractor.

THE PARTY. Austin Dearman, Mis (now Mrs. D. C. Adk teachers who have school. It is thought that

once stood where residence now sta late Henry White a here from Virginia dents of the comm this particular ho House Hollow." men were excavati ing of the residen chimney were pails, knives, for which evidence les that several years had been located

COUNTY

Camping time of the moon are nac says that th weeks in July a for the club men We are planning good times toget selves and our county. As we

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built about 1900 or 1905. J. A. Reed and J. G. Sharp were the contractors for the construction.

Octave Alderman donated the land on which the first school house on Douthard's Creek was erected. The school was known as "Lonely Dale School." Miss Lillie Friel, Boud Hannah, Gilbert Alderman, Moser Herold were teachers. present Douthard's Creek school house was built in 1910. This school boasts of having more young men and women enter the teaching profession than any other school in the community. Nine from this school were teachers, four being from the family of B. F. White. The Douthard's Creek school building is also used for preaching services and Sunday School.

The first school known on Brown's Mountain was held in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Amos McLaughlin about 1895. Miss Nora Riley was teacher. The next year the school was taught in Mr. and Mrs. Mack Ervine's home. Miss Lillie Friel was the teacher. Then a school building was erected and at the present, school continues in this building. Miss Anna Lee Ervine, Miss Clara Palmer, (now Mrs. G. O. Wade), Austin Dearman, Miss Ethel Correll chool house (now Mrs. D. C. Adkison) are noted near L. R. teachers who have taught in this

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It is thought that a school house once stood where H. Lee White's residence now stands. When the H. Moore, late Henry White and family moved 77. By the here from Virginia in 1876, the resig had been dents of the community referred to t location. this particular hollow as "School fire a few House Hollow." Then when worknow in use men were excavating for the building of the residence the remains of a chimney were found; also, tin pails, knives, forks, spoons, etc., which evidence leads one to believe that several years before, a school had been located on this site.

COUNTY 4-H CAMP

Camping time is here. The signs of the moon are right and the almanac says that the third and fourth weeks in July are auspicious ones for the club members in the county. We are planning for two weeks of good times together for good to our-

The History of Sweet Springs Monroe County, West Virginia

By Barbara Ruth Kidd

I

Discovery And Early Owners

The healing miracle of the Sweet Springs was a legend before William Lewis, the first Springs owner, was ever born. The first stories tell of an Indian who was wounded by some early white traders and left in the swampy waters to die. The next morning he felt so rejuvenated he hastened to join his companions, already some distance from the Springs. Imagine their surprise when their "dead" comrade rushed in among them. Another story similar to that tells of an early white settler who hid from pursuing Indians by submersing himself in the waters up to his waist. Like most pioneers he suffered from acute rheumatism, and the next morning he was surprised to feel relief from his ailment. So, the story goes, he began to bathe in the swamp waters and was cured. This same story with only the variation that he discovered himself cured after the first night is told of William Lewis.

The importance of the frontier springs, of which Sweet Springs was one, was evident to the Tidewater residents of Virginia at an early date. On June 27, 1751, the Virginia Gazette at Williamsburg carried the following interesting item:

The Honourable Lewis Burwell Esq., President of this colony is returned from the Medicinal Springs on the Frontiers, where he has been some Time past for the Recovery of his Health, and we hear he has received much Benefit by the Waters, —He is now at his Seat in Gloucester County.

The same newspaper in 1768 advertised "a Scheme of a lottery for raising the sum of nine hundred pounds, to make a road over the mountains to the warm and hot springs in Augusta County." It listed the prizes as follows:

Works Progress Administration, The Springs of Monroe County. Frances Logan, The Old Sweet, p. 12.

1 prize ...

1000 pounds

2 prizes of

500 pounds

121

5	prizes prizes prizes	of	100	pounds pounds pounds
	Total			pounds
62 6000	prizes tickets	at 20 shillings		blanks pounds
15%	to be	leducted from prize.		

James Moss, the first known settler at the Sweet Springs area, was probably a squatter. At any rate, he disposed of his rights to the land to William Lewis, brother of General Andrew Lewis, about 1774. William Lewis was given a land grant by King George III for the Sweet Springs area, which was probably part of the 8,000 acres which was his share of the estate of Colonel John Lewis, his father³. For some unknown reason he did not seem to be able to make the grant permanent until 1774. He moved his family there in 1784. After that he was known as "William Lewis of Sweet Springs" because there was always more than one William Lewis.

It is not known exactly when the Springs first began to operate as a resort. The first record of a visitor to Sweet Springs bears the date 1790 and is not a flattering one. Archibald Alexander, a prominent theologian at the time, wrote with disgust:

... A Company of gamblers never intermitted their games day or night, Sunday or workingday ... sometimes come out to the fountain, adding not a little to the horrid symphone of oaths. They strove to out do one another in the rapidity of their profane expressions! . . . 4

Until about 1792, there was probably nothing on the grounds to resemble a resort except a few scattered log cabins. About that year a log hotel, the first, was erected. It was a long rambling structure with a porch extending along its full length. However, in 1791 a Virginian writing from the resort to a friend in England described the resort:

. . . Our lodgings was in Logg [sic] Cabins and mattresses and some beds to lay on. I suppose you do not know what kind of a house is meant by logg cabbin [sic], therefore I must describe it to you. They are generally about 20 feet long and about 16 feet wide, with . . . round logs piled upon each other

Lyman Chalkley, Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlements in Virginia, Vol. I. p. 213.

*James W. Alexander, The Life of Archibald Alexander, D.D., LLD., p. 78.

*Logan, op. cit., sketch, p. 3.

like"... a pan, and after they get them about seven feet high they keep laying them up and drawing them in, which forms a roof after this they cover it with slabs or boards of about four feet without the help of a nail.

Then they lay a plank floor and then they sop the body of the house between the loggs [sic] with mud to keep the air out. After this gets dry they generally whitewash the whole house inside and out, in each of these Cabbins [sic] there's generally about three people lodges and thus we are accommodated at the Sweet Springs.

According to Mr. Butler, there were two reasons for the poor accommodations at the Sweet. One was the fact that until about 1790 the mountain roads were too dangerous to travel because of Indians; the other was that the land and springs belonged to one person. This latter reason gives rise to the speculation that perhaps William Lewis did not care whether he operated a resort and so was little inclined to make any improvements on the facilities at the Springs. However, a ray of hope for the future is expressed:

I expect it will be better in a few years as there's a petition drawn up to be handed to our next General Assembly praying for a Town to be laid off. If that should take effect we shall have many Inns which will make it much more Comfortable to Visitors.⁷

The town he spoke of was planned by William Lewis to be called Fontville. It was to have covered thirty acres of Lewis's land, divided into half-acre lots, and sold at public auction for the best price. Unfortunately, Fontville never became more than a "paper town." Although the exact location of the Fontville acreage is not known, it is likely that some of the houses of the village of Sweet Springs are located on the Fontville lots.

Whatever the inconveniences, guests continued to visit the resort, and one man criticized the use of the unfinished court-house (district court was held at Sweet Springs for a few years) as a dining room and the log cabins which leaked during hard rains, but thoughtfully added that

. . . each of us have a small cot bedstead, a mattrese [sic], sheets, blankets, etc. I have slept very comfortable on it and

^{*}Laurence Butler, letter to Mrs. Anna Chadoik, Cumley House, near Harbarough, April 25, 1791.

^{*}Gren F. Morton, A History of Monroe County, West Virginia, p. 202. *Samuel Coale, Journal, June 21, 1793.

find one blanket very necessary. Our table is well supplied with provisions that suit both invalids and healthy persons. . . ?

William Lewis, the owner and originator of the resort idea. was the son of John Lewis, Irish immigrant and early prominent settler of Augusta County. As early as 1754 Andrew and William Lewis were exploring the banks of Dunlap Creek near Sweet Springs.10 The Sweet Springs site was chosen for the home spot by 1760, but the Lewises did not move there until 1784, or thereabouts. William Lewis lived there from then until his death in 1811. He was said to be as brave as any of his brothers, but less disposed to seek fame by killing." He was considered handsome, muscular, and very pious.

The first Lewis home at Sweet Springs was a large log cabin located near a mill at the Red Sweet (now Sweet Chalybeate). about one mile from the location of the present buildings at Sweet Springs.12 Later he built a stone house which stood at the rear of the site on which the brick mansion, Lynnside, stood.13

One rumor has it that Sweet Springs was bought by men from South Carolina, about 1796, who planned to erect several commodious dwellings in the neighborhood. Whether these dwellings were to have been on the Springs property proper can only be guesswork, for apparently the deal did not materialize.14 The Sweet Springs land remained in the Lewis family hands for many years to come.

William Lewis apparently had turned over the Sweet Springs property to his son John before 1805, because in that year John Lewis leased the Sweet Springs property for a period of eight years to Robert and George Turner. They were to pay an annual rent of \$2,000. This lease became effective January 1, 1807. The Turners agreed to keep the courthouse and jail in good repair and not to permit timber to be cut nor to allow any tenants on the land.15 In leasing the property, Lewis agreed

oMorton, op. cit., p. 25.
IJames A. Waddell, Annals of Augusta County, 1726-1871, p. 126. The other brothers were Thomas, Andrew, and Charles Lewis. Andrew is noted for his exploits as an Indian fighter and for his participation in the Battle of Point Pleasant. Charles was killed at Point Pleasant. Thomas was the first surveyor of Augusta County, Virginia.

12 Morton, op. cit., p. 370.

13 Lynnside was burned in 1932 or 1933. At present only a shell remains of that

once magnificent mansion.

*Isaac Weld, Travels in Virginia in Revolutionary Times, no page.

Sweet Springs District Court Record Book, pp. 172-175.



Copy of painting of "Lynnside," home of Lewis Family at Sweet Springs, West Virginia. Destroyed by fire in early 1930's. Painting owned by Miss Coralie Lewis, Sweet Springs.

not to put a tavern on what was known as the Mill Place. since it would be detrimental to the Sweet Springs property. under the management of the Turners. The location of the Mill Place is not known; however, since a number of mills probably operated along Dunlap Creek at various times, it could have been at almost any place on the creek. William Lewis had divided 436 acres of the farm between the Sweet and Red Springs between his sons John and Charles Lewis on October 25, 1804. It is quite likely that the Mill Place was part of this farm.16

James Moss, the squatter on the Lewis property in earlier days, was still a landowner in the Sweet Springs area in 1807. On April 7 of that year, Moss gave a deed of trust to John Lewis for a debt of \$230.64. Charles Lewis was made trustee and was to sell the land at public auction if the debt was not paid within one year.

No change in ownership of the property was made until John B. Lewis, grandson of the first William, gave a deed of trust to the property to one Laurens through his trustee William E. Haskell for a debt of \$10,000.17 It was to be paid off in ten years, but there is no evidence that Lewis failed to meet the obligation.

John B. Lewis's brother, William L. Lewis, in 1842, apparently took over a portion of the debt and received a deed of trust for 1,000 acres of the Sweet Springs property as security for \$9,000.18

In this same year John B. Lewis found himself embroiled in a large debt which gave to various men deeds of trust for much of his property, including that at Sweet Springs. The reasons for this debt are vague. Three years previous he had built a new and grand hotel, and it could be that he was unable to finance the venture. Also local tradition and family legends hint that he might have lost it at the "gaming table." The debt incurred by Lewis amounted to the magnificent sum of \$34,555, excluding a debt owed by both John B. Lewis and

^{**} Ibid., pp. 150-152.

** Monroe County Deed Book, Vol. L. p. 348 (February 9, 1837).

** Ibid., Vol. N, pp. 211-212 (February 24, 1842).

James L. Woodville of \$4,526.25.10 The following is a list of Lewis's creditors:

Thomas P. Lewis Bank of Virginia Wm. B. Phillips James L. Woodville \$16,000.0020 8,500:0021 5,535.0022 4,520.0023

\$34,555.00

[There also was another debt for which the sum is not given.]

In the case of all these debts the same security was put up: Sweet Springs and all the rest of Lewis's vast holdings in Monroe and Alleghany Counties. Also if the debt were not paid within a specified time, all of the lands were to be advertised and sold at public auction. They were to be advertised in the National Intelligencer, Washington; Richmond Whig, Richmond Enquirer, New York Courier, New York Enquirer, Western Whig of Lewisburg, Fincastle Democrat, and Lynchburg Virginian. However, Lewis was permitted to remain in residence until either the debt was paid or the land was sold. A debt of \$4,526.25 incurred by both Lewis and Woodville is not clear, but in all probability it was connected with the mysterious debt of John B. Lewis.

At any rate, Oliver Beirne became a purchaser of the Sweet Springs tract when it was put on sale by Commissioners John Echols and Samuel Price on August 18, 1852. He executed his four bonds with Allen T. Caperton as his security. Each bond was for \$13,637.50 payable in one, two, three, and four years. On October 14, 1852, at circuit court a decree was entered:

... The commissioners Price and Echols aforesaid having made their report of the sale of the lands aforesaid to which there was no exception, the same was confirmed, and it appearing that Oliver Beirne became the purchaser of the Sweet Springs and adjoining lands, and has executed bonds with security for the purchase money which are filed with said report. . . .

The court ordered that George W. Hutchinson make a deed of conveyance for Oliver Beirne "for said lands at his cost."24 A

¹⁹Ibid., pp. 255-256. Springs, together with his personal property such as all his hogs, horses, eattle, sheep, plantation utensils, wagons, carts, and numerous other personal

²¹ Ibid., pp. 221-222. 22 Ibid., p. 223. 23 Ibid., p. 248. 24 Ibid., Vol. T, p. 80.

few weeks later Beirne sold half of the property to Allen T. Caperton and Christopher J. Beirne, giving them each onefourth of it.25 These three men constituted the Sweet Springs Company. Then on October 12, 1858, Allen T. Caperton sold to Oliver Beirne the land at the headwaters of Dunlap's Creek known as the Sweet Springs tract and containing several tracts, one of them 184 acres on which the hotel buildings stood and another 219 acres and also 245 acres, both of which joined the first. Oliver Beirne, Allen T. Caperton, and Christopher J. Beirne bought this in 1857. Caperton also sold his interest in a sawmill, apparently on one of the previously mentioned tracts of land.26 A few days earlier Christopher Beirne sold to Oliver Beirne his interest in the same lands for \$45,000.27 Christopher Beirne also sold his rights and interest in 480 acres on Dunlap's Creek very near the Sweet Springs tract which had been purchased that same month by the partners from A. A. Chapman, commissioner.28 And thus the Sweet Springs property remained until after the Civil War.

Sweet Springs was always crowded in the early days. Sometimes visitors arriving as late as July had the difficult problem of finding sleeping room for themselves. Some slept on the barroom tables and on the benches of the old courthouse, at that time the church for the Springs. Or, if one had influential friends, one might be able to squeeze one more cot (this is absolutely the very last one!) into one of the log cabins. There would probably already be five or six cots in the same cabin.

However, nearly everyone admitted the accommodations at the Sweet Springs were nearly always good, the fare excellent. Of course, the dining room had not been built with the idea of so many guests as were there in 1834. One could always set up additional large tables in the barroom. What an alluring prospect this must have held for some of the guests.

By 1834 Sweet Springs was considered by some to be as beautiful as White Sulphur Springs, but one visitor said of it:

... Nature has perhaps done as much here as at any watering place among the mountains; but I do not think the improvements or the arrangements of the buildings at all equal to

¹⁴fbid., pp. 79-82. 14fbid., pp. 312-313. 17fbid., p. 308. 24fbid., p. 310.

those at the White Sulphur Springs. The extensive undulating lawn, the grove of noble oaks-the cottages on the open green or peering from amidst the trees do indeed, present a beautiful scene. But the latter are scattered in rows or groups over the ground without any regular order, and the lawn has never undergone any of the operations of art. The springs rise under the piazza of a low and long house, at the foot of the hillock on which the tavern stands, and in a hollow formed by this with the small hill on which the cabins are principally built The reservoir is a circle of about five feet diameter, surrounded by a railing two or three foot high. Great quantities of carbonic acid gas are constantly emitted, which come bubbling up through the water, giving it somewhat the appearance of boiling.29

He might have been a little kinder to the buildings had he known what was to come. The same year Peregrine Prolix described his surroundings with a great deal of enthusiasm:

Four hours were taken to reach the Sweet by coach, one of the most ancient and celebrated places in the United States. The aspect of the place is lovely, the harsh and rough features which belong to more recent clearings have been mellowed and moulded into symmetry by the gentle touch of time, that great innovator; and in Virginia mountains, almost the sole improver, because nobody else has capital enough, and time is a capital fellow for time is money.

You drive into a spacious green undulating area, shaded here and there with trees, and surrounded by motley groups of frame buildings of all shapes and ages, and you see in front of you, raising behind a row of modern cabins, a remarkably beautiful rounded hill, whose tree-clad top seems to lead by a gentle acclivity to the mountain range which bounds the view.

In a little valley on your left is a frame building containing two large and separate baths for the two sexes, and under its piazza is a famous spring, sweet in name but slightly acidulous in taste, sparkling and spirit, stirring like champaigne [sic], and ever copiously flowing like the stream of time. This sends forth a power of water, and it fills two large plunging baths, which are very agreeable from the sparkling transparency and high temperature of the elements.30

Both of these gentlemen would have been surprised if they had seen the buildings at Sweet Springs four years later. The

^{29&}quot;Visit to the Virginia Springs During the Summer of 1834," Southern Literary Messenger, 1835, p. 613.

30Peregrine Prolix (pseudonym) Letters Descriptive of the Virginia Springs, the Roads Leading Thereto, and the Doings Thereat, p. 59.

"inestimable Dr. Lewis" had been later in beginning an expansion program for his resort than had the other spas, but it was generally agreed by even the most fastidious that he had outdone them all. In place of the crude frame cabins, had arisen a brick hotel of proportions such as were not to be seen anywhere else in the mountains, not even at White Sulphur! The whole width of the two-story brick building was 250 feet and it was an astounding forty-eight feet deep. The second floor consisted of thirty-six bedrooms, each about four-teen feet square. The dining room on the first floor was 160 feet long—one end of which was a ladies' drawing room and at the other end a room reserved for dancing, each forty by forty-eight feet. If the inside was astonishing, the outside was awe-inspiring.

The piazza, seventeen feet wide, ran the whole length of the building and stood on brick arches reached by three sets of black walnut steps. These steps were the width of each of three porticos, by which the front of the building was ornamented. The basement was used for a kitchen, bar, bake and store rooms, and offices.³³ There were also two reception rooms in the basement, one for ladies and one for gentlemen.³⁴ Dr. Lewis, or some of the former owners of the Springs, must have had this hotel in mind or plans drawn for it for several years because it is rumored to have been designed by Thomas Jefferson.³⁵ In fact, the whole thing was so magnificent that at least one person wondered how it would be paid for. "Poor fellow, I'm afraid his means will fail," said Miss Elizabeth Van Lew in a letter.³⁶ His "means" must have failed, for in a few years John B. Lewis was forced to sell Sweet Springs for one reason or another. No

The person of Dr. Lewis is somewhat of a mystery. Some writers refer to him as Dr. Benjamin Lewis, but the only Benjamin Lewis this writer has been able to locate was dead by 1838. John B. Lewis, grandson of William Lewis, seemed to be running the resort at this period. Perhaps the B. is for Benjamin.

T. H. Perkins, Springs of Virginia, reprinted in Biennial Report of the Depatrment of Archives and History of West Virginia, 1940-1942, pp. 34-42.

Jibid., p. 41.

William Burke, The Virginia Mineral Springs, p. 179.

Jibid., p. 41.

William Burke, The Virginia Mineral Springs, p. 179.

Jibid., p. 41.

William Burke, The Virginia Mineral Springs, p. 179.

Jibid., p. 41.

William Burke, The Virginia Mineral Springs, p. 179.

Jibid., p. 41.

William Burke, The Virginia Mineral Springs, p. 179.

Jibid., p. 41.

William Burke, The Virginia Mineral Springs, p. 179.

Jibid., p. 41.

William Burke, The Virginia Mineral Springs, p. 179.

Jibid., p. 41.

William Burke, The Virginia Mineral Springs, p. 179.

Jibid., p. 41.

William Burke, The Virginia Mineral Springs, p. 179.

Jibid., p. 41.

William Burke, The Virginia Mineral Springs, p. 179.

Jefferson, and several other architectural technicalities are the same in both. The building resembles in the finest detail an unidentified sketch by Jefferson at present that the original plans for the building as drawn by Jefferson of the Lewis family until about 1900.

Their location at present is not known. These plans were definitely labeled as having been drawn by Jefferson while the sketch in the Alderman Library is not identified, but is said by Jeffersonian experts to be lettered in the hand.

Princapeth Van Lew, letter to Charles I. Richards, dated August 2, 1838.

wonder, for the entire structure cost \$60,000 and as late as 1850 the guests were still eating in an unplastered dining room.37

In the years immediately following the purchase of Sweet Springs by Oliver Beirne and his friends, the Springs enjoyed a greater reputation of grandeur and expansion than at any other time. On July 14, 1855, Beirne acquired an immense tract of land, near Gap Mills, known as the Lewis Place from his brother Andrew in acknowledgement of a debt Andrew owed. Apparently Andrew was never able to pay because the property stayed in the Oliver Beirne family for many years.36 Vast herds of horses from the Springs were wintered on the Lewis Place and returned to the Springs in the summer for use of guests during the busy season.

During the Civil War the resort did not appear to operate, nor was Sweet Springs the scene of any important battles or raids. General Averell did go through Sweet Springs on his way to the Salem Raid, and he had intended to return the same way, but due to enemy action he returned by way of Covington instead.39 Also, following the Lynchburg Raid the Federal troops returned to Charleston, West Virginia, by way of Newcastle, Sweet Springs, White Sulphur Springs, and Meadow Bluff.40 Both expeditions caused the usual military depredations on the valley of Sweet Springs, but miraculously the resort buildings themselves were not damaged. Lewis family traditions say that General Hunter gave orders for Lynnside, the Lewis home, and Sweet Springs to be destroyed, but Mrs. Lewis was able to persuade General Averell to place a guard at both places.41

II

Post-Civil War Ownership

Although the resort reopened shortly after the Civil War, patronage of the Springs was greatly reduced in some of the years following it. For instance, on July 27, 1885, there were

^{**}Perceval Reniers, The Springs of Virginia, p. 151.

**Monroe County Deed Book, Vol. S. pp. 210-212. This may have been his uncle, Andrew, Only 1,016 acres of it were actually called the Lewis Place, but there were 1,400 acres near-by and various other tracts in the vicinity.

**Frank S. Reader, History of the Fifth West Virginia Cavalry, Formerly the Second Virginia Infantry, and of Battery G. First West Virginia Light Artillery, and of Battery G. First West Virginia Light Artillery. pp. 222-223

2. J. Sutton, History of the Second Regiment, West Virginia Cavalry Volunteers,
During the War of the Rebellion, p. 135.

only seventeen guests at the Sweet. Beirne may have been discouraged with his resort because on that date he offered it to the State of West Virginia for the proposed second hospital for the insane, which the legislature was expected to authorize. The complete property was offered to the State for \$250,000, about half of its original cost.⁴² For some reason, perhaps through lack of funds, the State failed to authorize the proposed hospital.

At the time of his death in 1888, Oliver Beirne was recognized as one of the richest men in West Virginia. Besides his vast holdings in West Virginia, which amounted to about 8,031 acres, he held land in Virginia and Louisiana. He probably paid more in taxes than all the rest of the community put together. The land book of 1886 shows that the Sweet Springs land was worth \$75,000 and the total for the buildings and land was \$83,568. This is the evaluation of the property for tax purposes and not the sale value of it. However, by 1892 the total evaluation of the land and the buildings decreased to only \$75,200. Apparently the heirs to whom the property passed after Beirne's death could not or did not desire to keep up the resort. It was kept open to the public during those years with the help of managers.

The heirs to Beirne's property were his daughter, Nannie Van Ahlefeldt, and his grandchildren, the children of William Porcher Miles. Thus, all the property except Walnut Grove, the Beirne home at Union, Monroe County, passed into the hands of the grandchildren. Mrs. Von Ahlefeldt got Walnut Grove. Executors of the will were Hugh Caperton, W. G. Caperton, and William Porcher Miles, Beirne's son-in-law.

On January 14, 1895, the executors turned over the entire estate to the heirs, the grandchildren. From that time forth the property was gradually sold, including the Lewis Place which was sold in 1922 to John and Grover G. Mitchell, Charles E. Lynch, Lon Talbott, C. Thomas Sibold, and Sam A. Lynch. 43

On December 15, 1903, the property at Sweet Springs was sold to the Old Sweet Springs Company headed by Charles C. Lewis, Jr. This included all personal property at the hotel and

^{***}Sorder Watchman, July 27, 1885.
***Monroe County Land Book, 1888. Sweet Springs constituted 408 acres of this.
***Monroe County Will Book, Vol. 12, p. 424.
***Monroe County Deed Book, Vol. 57, pp. 184-186.

the farming implements. With it went some land in Alleghany and Craig Counties, Virginia, including the stable at Alleghany Station. The whole purchase included some 1,2181/4 acres of land and was to cost the company \$35,000 plus interest." If the payments were not completed by December, 1913, the heirs could sell the property by law.47

The records show that Lewis was notified in July 1909, that he had not paid his corporation taxes for the year, and in August he was notified for a license for his golf club, both by the State of West Virginia. The club license was \$15.00 and the taxes were \$55.00 including a \$5.00 penalty for not paying on time.48

Charles C. Lewis, Jr., apparently said little or nothing to his father concerning his business dealings with Sweet Springs. for the elder Lewis was constantly writing letters that he knew nothing of certain debts about the resort but that payment would be forthcoming. Oddly enough, the debts were never specific.

The deed of 1903 had stated that if the corporation containing Charles C. Lewis, Jr., and others did not pay for the resort by 1913, the Beirne heirs would get the property back. Apparently the corporation did not meet their financial obligations and the Beirne heirs repossessed it. On December 11, 1916, Charles C. Lewis, Sr., brought suit against the Old Sweet Springs Company with William P. Miles, Jr., and others, the Beirne heirs, with W. M. LaFon (lawyer from Union, West Virginia) as special commissioner." On February 6, 1917, John D. Lewis bid in the resort for his father for \$60,000 on which C. C. Lewis, Sr., made the final purchase April 20, 1917, when Lewis, Jr., went to Union and turned over the check to LaFon. Then Lewis, Jr., became president of the corporation.

The following year C. C. Lewis, Sr., died, and his wife, Bettie, and the Kanawha Banking and Trust Company of Charleston sold the resort to their son, John D. Lewis. The sale included the 1,2181/4 acres, including land in Craig and Alleghany Counties, Virginia. She also sold 570 acres on Cover Creek. She also sold a stable situated in Alleghany Station on

^{**} Bid., Vol. 38, p. 87.

**Monroe County Trust Deed, Vol. 5, p. 61.

**Letter from Lewis Collection.

**Monroe County Deed Book, Vol. 50, p. 463.

the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway in Alleghany County, together with all of the rights previously held by the Old Sweet Springs Company in the lot on which the stable was located. All personal property of the resort was sold with it.⁵⁰

From that year forth the resort changed hands even more rapidly than previously. In 1920, John D. Lewis sold 610 acres to C. H. Paxton for \$69,727.60 in cash. Paxton got all personal property, real estate, and improvements on the property. Lewis reserved the right to cut and remove timber from the sold land to build stables and other buildings such as may have been needed by him for his tenant houses and other outbuildings. Apparently there were no buildings on the land which he kept. Lewis also reserved the right to move certain buildings which were located on the sold property.⁵¹

After that sale the status of the resort became more and more vague. It was still operating for the season of 1924, for the Monroe Watchman reported:

Old Sweet Springs, owned and operated by Chas. H. Paxton, an experienced hotel man, will open the middle of this month for the 1924 season. Mr. Paxton has had a force of men employed for some weeks getting the building and grounds in order for the hundreds of expected guests. . . . Mr. Paxton is looking forward to a large number of guests during the summer months and it goes without saying that they will be well provided for by the management. 52

In December of the same year it was sold again, this time by Mrs. C. H. Paxton, apparently a widow, to W. E. E. Koepler, R. B. Parrish, C. O. Stahlman, and O. J. Wilson of Bluefield, and C. C. Morfit of Welch. A cash payment of \$2,500 was made at the time of the sale with a second payment of \$17,500 to be made February 1, 1925. If the payment was not made, the buyers lost their right and forfeited the cash payment. A third payment of \$20,000 was to be made April 1, 1925, with smaller payments to be made over a period of years until the resort was paid for. There is no mention made of the actual selling price of it. The buyers planned to sell \$100,000 of stock to be sold at \$115 per share and use the money to improve the property. As usual, the owners planned a glorious future for it. 32

^{**}Thid., Vol. 55, pp. 269-272. **Thid., Vol. 54, p. 15. **Minerue Watchman, June 15, 1924. **Thid., December 4, 1934.

Then the position of Sweet Springs for the next few years became even more vague. About 1920, it was sold to Senator N. B. Dial and others who never operated it. In fact, the resort closed as a hotel in either 1926 or 1928. Little can be said about it until August, 1938, when it was sold by Dial to D. M. Taylor of Roanoke for \$30,000. The sale was forced by the Finance Company of Roanoke, Inc., because of debts owed them by Dial and Company.⁵⁴

On August 18, 1941, the Beckley Post-Herald carried the following headline: "Old Sweet Springs Will Be State T. B. Sanitarium." The State of West Virginia had bought the resort from Taylor for \$150,000. A sum of \$40,000 was paid in cash, and the remainder was paid by the following October. The Post-Herald's story gave the best description of the resort and the reasons for the State's purchasing it:

Negotiations in Charleston have been completed whereby the State of West Virginia takes over the historic Old Sweet Springs for a tuberculosis institution, relieving the overcrowded conditions in various state institutions.

The Old Sweet, with an altitude of 2,125 feet and an available acreage of 610 acres of valley land, and a housing capacity for 500 patients offers an ideal location for a tuberculosis hospital. The fact that immediate occupancy for a limited number of patients is possible is also in favor of Old Sweet, as is the fact that it has an abundant water supply from an artesian stream.

The present owner and manager, D. M. Taylor of Roanoke, Virginia, has for some years been reclaiming the old resort, and making livable a large portion of the buildings. At present the ballroom building has about 75 modern sleeping rooms, each beautifully furnished and equipped with bath, eight cottages have already been completely renovated and are serving guests; and the swimming pool stands ready for service with a 60 foot square pool of constantly flowing crystal water.

The visit of Governor Neely and members of the State Board of Control on last Saturday was very timely. The Old Sweet, stood at its best, and opened for the first time since 1928, was alive with a host of week-end patrons, a fact that attested to its popularity. Those in the governor's party were W. S. Wyseng, W. C. Cook, State Road Commissioner Ernest L. Bailey, Dr. Carl M. Frasure of West Virginia University; Dr.

ashforroe County Deed Book, Vol. 70, pp. 146-148.

G. C. Robertson, Dr. C. F. McClintic, State Health Commissioner; Hon. Lon H. Talbott of Union and Senator H. S. Ellison of Union.

On August 21, 1941, the Monroe Watchman speculated on the benefits the proposed sanitarium would bring to Monroe County:

The people of this senatorial district, and of Monroe County in particular, should indeed be grateful to Senator H. S. Ellison for his devoted efforts to bring one of the state's major institutions here—efforts that culminated successfully with the purchase by the state last week of the Old Sweet Springs property. . . .

In this effort, which resulted so successfully, Senator Ellison was ably assisted by another state official, Honorable L. H. Talbott of the Road Commission.

It is too early to predict what changes the creation of a large tubercular sanatorium at Sweet Springs will bring to life in Monroe County. Undoubtedly it is one of the biggest developments here in the county's history.

The housing of some 500 to 700 patients at Sweet Springs, together with the staff necessary to care for them, will doubt-lessly mean the growth of a fair size town in that community in the course of a few years. Property values will rise, there will be an enlarged market for farm produce of many varieties, and numerous employment opportunities, both on new construction and in the permanent operation of the sanitarium, will be created.

The agreement between the state and the resort's owner, D. M. Taylor, provides for an outright purchase of \$155,000, the proposed provision for a year's lease having been eliminated. Mr. Taylor expects to give possession soon after September 1st, the leases on some of the cottages expiring on that date. All personal property at Old Sweet Springs passes to the state except the furnishings which Mr. Taylor has brought here for use in his own cottage, and the cattle being grazed on the farm.

The facilities are being surveyed this week by the State Board of Control engineers preparatory to drawing up plans for alterations, for renovation of some sections not ready for immediate occupancy, and for the construction of a boiler house from which steam will be piped to the various buildings for heating purposes. Final purchase by the state is now subject only to examination of the title and other legal details.⁵⁶

Monroe Watchman, August 21, 1941. See also Monroe County Deed Book, Vol. 10, p. 201. The recorded deed gives a complete description of the property included in the sale.

It may be noted that there is a discrepancy of \$5,000 between the amount of money quoted in the Deed Book as being paid for the resort and what the Monroe Watchman reports. It could be a typographical error.

Unfortunately for the community, the operation of the Springs as a sanitarium was not successful. There seems to be no official reason for this, but one might guess that the valley in which the spring is located is much too damp for tubercular patients, or perhaps the reason was a lack of funds from which to run the two institutions for the same purpose. At any rate the state legislature ordered the institution closed in 1943.

It was opened again in 1945 as a guest home for the old people of the State of West Virginia. It is being used today in this capacity. It is called the Andrew Rowan Memorial Home after the man who carried the message to Garcia during the Spanish-American War. It was opened to its first guest in July, 1945. In 1947 an appropriation by the legislature enabled some improvements to be made on the grounds and buildings, but the biggest aid came in 1949 when the Jefferson Building was renovated.

By the summer of 1952 there were about 400 guests there. Of these, approximately half had aid from the Department of Public Assistance, thirty percent were mildly senile, and eighteen percent came from the Welch or Fairmont Emergency Hospitals.57 About two percent paid their way. As can be seen, most of the guests came to Sweet Springs through the Department of Public Assistance and were completely provided for by the State.

III

Description of Old Sweet

As stated previously, in the beginning the resort was nothing but a collection of log cabins. Even the old courthouse was used to house the guests. The grand hotel (the Jefferson Building) was built in 1839, but the real expansion did not begin until Oliver Beirne became the owner of the resort.

His original idea, thwarted by the Civil War, was to make a semi-circle of buildings in the area, with the bath house some-

⁵⁷Sixteenth Report of the West Virginia Board of Control, 1948-1951.



Dr. B. L. Traynham of Sweet Springs marks the spot where Anne Royall's home was located at Sweet Springs. It is on the land now part of the State Old People's Home. (1952).

where near the center of it. He built five brick cottages in a where it which he also built and alling toward the central Building which he also built and which was actually the last structure to be erected. He had planned to build another row of five cottages on the other side of the Central Building with a second great hotel completing the semi-circle. Thus, the Central Building would have really been the central structure of the semi-circle. Directly behind this building stood a brick building originally used as slave quarters but later as bachelors' quarters.58 Beyer's painting of Sweet Springs as published in 1857 gave a preview of Beirne's plan. The Beyer picture of the Old Sweet showed the semi-circle completed. It could well be that the owner convinced Beyer that the plan was so far advanced that it would be best to show Sweet Springs as it would be in a few years.59 The brick bath house, built some time during this same period, is a rather formal looking building about two hundred yards from the main hotel, of quadrangular shape, with two high towers. Graceful curved stairways led to upper rooms in these towers where the bath man and bath maid slept. Looking from the porch of the hotel, the ladies' entrance was on the right and was made more exclusive by a boxwood hedge, and the gentlemen's was on the left. A high brick wall divided the pool into two sections.60

As late as 1890 guests were thrilled by the beauty and grandeur of the great hotel. Visitors, alighting from the stage, entered the west end of the hotel into a room covered with velvet carpeting and set with carved sofa and chairs. Draped damask hung from brass cornice. Up a few steps was a narrow corridor extending the entire length of the ground floor along which were shoe-shine parlors, barber shops, flunkies' quarters, and the like. The bar, which adjoined a large game room, was brick paved, with arched brick columns, and two huge brick fireplaces in which cord-length logs glowed constantly. Here also were two very handsome billiard tables, comfortable settees, and chairs for men only.61

August 24, 1952.

**Edward Beyer, Album of Virginia (unnumbered).

**Letter by Mrs. B. L. Traynham in Works Progress Administration Collection.

A winding stairway (since removed) just outside the ladies' reception room in the corridor led to the next floor. The parlor, dining room, and lobby, occupying the entire upper floor, opened through deep hand-carved doorways onto the pillared porticos.⁶²

Supper in the spacious dining room seating 1,000 was a stately affair. With great dignity the head waiter escorted one to his place. Crystal chandeliers and soft candlelight added charm to the diners. The balls, held in the grand ballroom, were supposed to be among the finest anywhere in the South. At least one visitor regarded the ballroom itself as one of the three largest and most beautiful in the Old South. 63

Music for the balls was furnished by a string band which sat on a raised dais at the upper end of the ballroom. Directly in front of this sat the chaperone "whose approval or frown decided your social status." ⁶⁴ Long mirrors reflected the dancers. The crystal chandeliers were made for candles, but were later wired for electricity. ⁶⁵

Across the hall that led to the ballroom was a lovely reception room, in the center of which stood a mahogany table. On this table was a generous-sized punch bowl from which the guests regaled themselves at intervals during the dance. Abutting this room was a wide veranda, sheltered only by swaying branches of age-old trees.⁵⁶

The bedrooms were furnished with old English chintz curtains, and the spool beds were sheeted with linen; dressers matched the beds, and the rooms were lighted by candles in brass candlesticks or small glass lamps. Each room also had a chest of drawers and a rocking-chair.

The resort was operating again in 1867, but little is known of it until June 9, 1876, when the Border Watchman, the Monroe County newspaper, ran the following article clipped from the Richmond Whig:

⁶³Ibid 63Ibid 64Ibid

as Ibid.

o'Mrs. William Peters. Interview.

"The Old Sweet"—Among the many resorts in the mountains there is not a more pleasant or picturesque one than the famous "Old Sweet Springs." It is here that the elite withdraw from the bustle and jar and surfeit of the metropolitan "White," while for the pure enjoyment of that quiet and repose which are so necessary in the recreation of tired or exhausted nature. The grounds, and waters, and baths at the Old Sweet are all famous, while the menus is [sic] celebrated for its excellence throughout the land. The scenery too is the most sublime in the entire range of the Blue Ridge. It is easy of access, being only ten miles of staging from Alleghany Station, on the Chesapeake and Ohio road, and the very best people are always sure to be met with at this resort. Thus speaks the Richmond Whig, and we think it is about right.

Two years later, on July 7, the Border Watchman had this to say:

This justly celebrated summer resort was opened the 15th ult., under the supervision of the prince of caterers, Capt. Jno. H. Freeman. "The Sweet," in point of comfort and neatness in its appointments and arrangements, is equaled by few, and unsurpassed by none, of the various watering places. We are informed that there are now about fifty guests at "The Sweet."

Thus, the flow of guests might be somewhat reduced by the late war, but the glory of "The Old Sweet" continued to attract those who could affort the luxury of the place. Indeed, Sweet Springs must have been the most comfortable of the resorts, if we are to believe one writer who said that Sweet Springs was the only spring measuring up to comfort by Northern standards.⁶⁹

Near the close of the season of 1877, one writer waxed somewhat poetic when he wrote:

Mr. Editor: . . . I cannot but wonder what ecstatic delight his (Sam'l Johnson) great soul would have felt during such a ride as I last week enjoyed from Second Creek to the Sweet Springs and back. . . . Dinner over, we paid a visit to the Springs. Mr. Beirne did not seem in the least excited over our distinguished presence. Nevertheless, we rolled on his ten-pin alley, . . . admired his beautiful place, and felt thankful for a man who can devise and carry on a business that affords pleasure, employment, and profit to so many. Some forty summer swallows were still flitting about the grounds. 70

[&]quot;The Nation, September, 1877. "A Weekly Journal."
"Border Watchman, September 28, 1877. Letter to the Editor. (Writer not identified.)

By the 1880's most of the guests from the South came as far as Alleghany Station by train and were met there by the stage from the hotel. Good stage horses were required for the service and in 1881 Oliver Beirne placed the following advertisement in the Border Watchman:

Notice—I wish to purchase 12 good stage horses, 15½ to 16 hands, of good action, kind to harness, from six to seven years old, for which I will pay a fair price in Cash, at the Sweet Springs, Monroe County, W. Va.

There was no signature; one simply knew it was Oliver Beirne.

The year following the purchase of Sweet Springs by the Lewises, an electric light system was installed in June by John L. Livers of Woodstock Virginia. Ed Zimmerman of Lewisburg was to be in charge of the plant. The system included not only the hotel but also the grounds and other buildings.71 Later that summer, a new steam laundry, complete with all attachments, was installed for the convenience of the guests.72 The first long distance telephone from Alleghany Station to Sweet Springs was built at the same time. Undoubtedly, both the addition of electricity and a new laundry was meant to be an added inducement to guests, both to encourage more guests to visit the resort and an attempt to keep those who came. It was already hinted that the spas were not as popular as they once had been. The reason for the somewhat sudden decline of the resorts has been discussed to and fro by the experts for the last half century. Some blame it on the automobile, some on the Civil War, and some on improved sanitary conditions in the cities during the malaria season. All of these conditions probably had much to do with the decline of the spas. I do not believe that any one particular condition contributed completely to the demise of the resorts. Times have changed. Things move faster, more people go more places, but few stay very long at any one spot. The movies, and more recently, television, have provided entertainment at home. Home is more comfortable even in the hot and humid summer.

By the summer of 1906 West Virginians were dominating the hotel at Sweet Springs:

Filliance Watchmen, June 16, 1904.

The Old Sweet Springs closed a most successful season. Up to the middle of August the Richmond colony was the most numerous, but at that time the influx of West Virginians was so great that Charlestonians carried off the palm, for numbers and also proved the most lavish entertainers.

Actually this notation is a little misleading. West Virginians and near-by Virginians had dominated the scene since the Civil War. The few remaining hotel registers of that period point up this fact.

The following summer the Sweet Springs Golf Club was formed. It was a small course—about nine holes—but those who can remember say it was a good one. The stockholders were C. C. Lewis, Jr., W. D. Payne, J. F. Bouchelle, Berkeley Minor, Jr., and C. A. Sullivan, all of Charleston. The capital stock was \$1,000 and the corporation was to expire fifty years after the issuance of the certificate of corporation. The stock was divided into 500 shares with a par value of two dollars each. The club had a cafe and sold supplies to its members."

The desperate effort to attract patrons continued well into the season of 1909. On July 13 of that year, C. C. Lewis, Sr., general manager of the resort, wrote to one F. Zerban Brown of Philadelphia—possibly an insurance man:

There are 1825 acres in the whole tract, something like half of it under cultivation.

The Grand Hotel is brick 263 feet long and 67 feet wide, dining room in same is 157 by 39 feet in the clear, ladies parlor and sitting room each 49 by 39 feet. Two ordinaries 55 by 12 feet, besides kitchen, bakery, closets etc. on the first floor, with forty six rooms for guests and six water closets and toilet rooms each. In the basement there are numerous rooms for Pool, Billiards, Bar etc. Adjoining and connected is a large Ball Room with twenty six rooms for guests.

The Central Building, brick contains seventy two rooms, three floors, with toilet and hot and cold baths on each floor for gentlemen and ladies. There are also five brick cottages containing eight to fourteen rooms each, total fifty six besides a number of frame cottages giving a total capacity of about 800 guests. Also one large three story brick and frame building of about the same size for servants with toilets, built last year.

Monroe Deed Book, Vol. 40, p. 618, July 10, 1907.

[&]quot;SIbid., September, 1906 (condensed in "30 Years Ago" column, September 3,

About \$8000.00 was invested last year in beds, bedding, silver and queensware, kitchen ware, etc. besides a new Gas Machine costing over \$1000.00, making a total of over \$5000.00 expended in the place last year; all of which including livery and everything to be included in the One Hundred and Seventy Five Thousand Dollars. . . . ⁷⁵

There seems to be no clear reason for this letter. Probably Lewis hoped to borrow money from Brown for improvements, or he might have been hoping to sell it to him. He might also have been interested in obtaining insurance on the resort. This letter seems to be the last description of the resort for many years. Because of the constant change of ownership and the rapid decline and final closing of the spa about 1928, D. M. Taylor found a staggering amount of repairs to be done when he purchased it in 1938.

After extensive repairs to the resort, approximating \$97,000, Taylor opened a tea room about 1940 or 1941. Facilities at that time included swimming, croquet, badminton, and a rough golf course. The alterations included replacing the old wooden porch of the Jefferson Building with concrete, a bath with each room, changing the pool from wood to concrete but leaving the floor gravel as that is where the water rises, and elaborate redecoration of the ballroom to be used for special occasions. In the spring of 1942 the building and furnishings were valued by an insurance company at \$67,000.76

The Monroe Watchman on July 3, 1941, announced the opening of the resort in the following manner:

For the first time since 1928 the famous Old Sweet Springs is now open for the entertainment of overnight guests. For several years past the grill has been open each summer in the basement for serving meals, but sleeping quarters have not been available for visitors.

Fred Taylor, a son of D. M. Taylor, owner of the famous old resort, was serving as manager. In a brief announcement he stated:

The Old Sweet Springs will be open for a limited number of guests from July 3 until Labor Day. The swimming pool, a croquet, badminton and rough golf course are included privileges.

Filester from the Lewis Collection, West Virginia University Library, Fersonal interview with Thomas Taylor, son of D. M. Taylor, at Roanoke, Virginia, July 1, 1962.

Sleeping quarters beautifully furnished with antique furniture, are available in the old ballroom building, which has been divided into guest rooms, and in four cottages. Meals will be served in the grillroom, of which Mrs. Annie Rumbold Thompson, a matron of Augusta Military Academy, is manager.

None of the remainder of the main building is open, however, except the reception room, which has been entirely redecorated. The floor of the great dining room has been smoothed and polished, and Mr. Taylor plans to use it for special occasions.

However, the opening of the resort for a social season must have been a failure or at least not a resounding success, for on August 18, 1941, the Beckley *Post-Herald* noted that the Old Sweet was to be sold.

IV

Social Life At Sweet Springs

In the early days, people visited the Sweet Springs for the purpose of drinking the waters. However, it soon became apparent that there was more to visiting the springs than drinking the health-giving waters. For once one was there, what was to stop one from gambling, drinking liquors, cavorting about with one or more of the beautiful, if unhealthy damsels there, and generally making merry?

The ample and tasty fare at the Sweet Springs, like the other spas, was one of the main recommendations of the place. Laurence Butler, in 1791, commented that he did not think the accommodations were as good at the Sweet Springs as at the Hotel de York in Paris (perhaps in jest), but that there was "plenty of good eating." There are no specific records as to the kind of foods served at Sweet Springs in those early days, but one can imagine that it was very much the same as that served at White Sulphur Springs and the other leading resorts.

In the early fall of 1794 there came to Sweet Springs one James McHenry, a physician and personal friend of George Washington. McHenry, also something of a geologist, took a dim view of most of the goings on at the Springs, and he left for us an excellent picture of the eating hours of the guests: .

Monroe Wetchman, July 3, 1941.

Laurence Butler, letter to a friend, April 25, 1791.

kept the appetite on the rack for an hour before. About eleven o'clock you review your potion of water (the first drink came at seven in the morning); make little riding or walking excursions, visit Beaver Dam, or sit on benches or chat till three o'clock when everyone is anxious to hear a loud blow which is the summons to dinner. From six to eight o'clock there is a little more water drinking after which those who chuse [sic] coffee, tea, bread and milk or rye must eat supper, and in a general way thus begins, proceeds and closes the dismal occupations of the Sweet Springs.⁷⁹

This is an interesting comparison to the eating hours of the resort in the late nineteenth century. A list published in a petty ledger for guests dated 1872 states the dining hours as follows: Breakfast, 7 to 10 A.M.; Dinner, 2 to 4 P.M.; and Tea, 7 to 9 P.M. Children and servants were served at seven, one, and six. Guests having friends to dine were to notify the office beforehand and meals or lunches served in rooms, or taken from the table, were charged extra. It was also noted that any inattention of the servants would be promptly remedied if reported to the steward.⁸⁰

The meals in the early days of the Springs probably were fairly simple. Breakfast may have consisted of meat, bread of some kind, probably hot, and a beverage. The big meal of the day consisted of several kinds of meat, such as venison, mutton, beef or pork, and whatever vegetables may have been in season at the time. It seems doubtful at this period that there was a farm solely devoted to the raising of vegetables for the guests. However, as the fame and prestige of the resort grew so did its menu. For one thing, a farm was instituted for the sole purpose of supplying the guests and the hotel employees with a plentiful supply of fresh vegetables such as only the mountains could produce in the hot summer weather. Rich pastries and an almost complete list of liquors added a final touch to the grandeur of spa living. Wines and other liquors early became a part of the daily routine of living at the resort. In fact, there were some, like the theologian, Archibald Alexander, who thought that all some of the guests did was drink intoxicating spirits! There is no remaining evidence of the adequacy of the hotel wine cellar during the early days, but at least one list remains from the later period. The hotel was open-

James McHenry, letter to Mrs. McHenry, September, 1794.
September, 1794.

ed for the first time following the Civil War in 1868, and the list of liquors printed for the guests of that year was probably a new one, since it was not likely that there was anything left from the years before the war.⁸¹

Wine List

Champagne	0+	
L. Roederer, carte blanche	Qts.	Pts.
pooderer imperial	5.00	\$2.50
Puinart Pere & Fils, La Marechale	4.50	2.50
Ruinart Pere & Fils, carte blanche	4.50	2.50
Ruinart Pere & Fils, verzenay		2.50
Piper Heidsieck	4.00	2.50
G. H. Mumm's verzenay		2.50
Moet & Chandon verzenay	4.00	2.50
Moet & Chandon green seal	5.00	3.00
Bordeaux (red)		
St. Estephe	1.00	
Medoc		
St. Julien, 1861	2.00	1.50
St. Emilion	3.00	
Chateau Leoville	2.00	
Chateau Larose		
Chateau Margaux	5.00	
Chateau Lafitte (white)	5.00	
Sauterne	2.00	
Haut Barsac		
Chateau Yquem		
Burgundy (red)		
Beaune	2.00	
Pommard	3.00	
Chambertin		
Romanne		
Glos de Vougeot (white)		
Chablis		
Montrachet	5.00	
Rhine wines		
Niersteiner	3.50	
Rudesheimer	3.50	
Hochheimer Berg	3.50	
Markobrunner Cabinet	5.00	
Schloss Johannisberg	6.00	
Snorbling II	3.50	2.00
parkling Hock		2.00
Sparkling Mossel	3.00	

This list is found pasted to the back of a blotter for 1868 in West Virginia

Sherry, Madeira & Port	***
Table	
Harmony Pale	2.50 1.50
Harmony Topaz	2.50 1.50
Imperial Amontillado	3.50 2.00
Payne's Madeira	4.00
Table Port	2.00 1.50
Victoria Port	
Cordials	A second
Old Cognac	5.00
Old Jamaica Rum	
Old Bluegrass Whiskey	2.50
Kirschwasser	
Curacoa	4.00
Marachino	3.00
Anisette	3.50
Malt Liquors	
Muir's Scotch Ale	
Jeffries' Ale	
Yonger's Ale	
Bass' Ale	
London Porter	
Guiness' Porter	.00
	.50

Genuine Selters Water

The known records of Sweet Springs are few and far between for the first fifty years of its operation. I have been able to locate only one record book for that entire period and that bears the date June, 1943. It is not by any means a complete record, but it does serve to remind us of the prices of some of the following items:

Venison	~~!	140	4 64
Butter	21/2	cents	per 1b.
	10	cents	per 1b.
Eggs			per doz.
1 Pheasant			The second secon
2 Turkeys			whole
Honey	\$1.00	whole	e
8 Ducks	8	to 10	cents
The state of the s	1.00		

Prices varied. For instance, in July venison sold for 2½ cents per pound and in August for 4 cents per pound. The number of guests at the hotel might have had something to do with the price. The more guests the higher the management paid for the meat, because there was less chance of its spoiling. August was the peak month for visitors. The main course of meat was

either a wild meat such as venison, turkey, pheasant, or local domesticated meats such as chicken and ducks. Beef was also important and near the turn of the century caviar was imported. However, vague the records, the food itself must have been pretty good because at least one guest wrote that, "We found an abundance of clean and good provisions, venison, mutton, good bread and butter, and excellent milk; the pastry was also good and abundant. . . ."53

Any indications of the costs of living at Sweet Springs are also vague. The amount of board and room one paid must have been set according to the amount of money or influence the guest could muster because some paid \$1.72 per day, some \$2.00 per day, and some as low as \$1.50 per day. One man even paid \$1.50 for two days' board! This price included meals and room. It is also possible that these prices varied because of the different types of rooms provided. In fact, the only set price at Sweet Springs seemed to be the bath. It remained 25 cents from the earliest records until the resort closed. The monthly bills varied, too. One woman paid \$100 per month while another paid \$150. Still a third paid only \$50 for the same thirty-day period.64 Some of the difference may also have been because of the size of the family in question. The guest books merely list "Mr. and family," seldom mentioning the number in the family. Children, of course, cost half price in nearly everything. Servants also were half price. With all this variation in board it is interesting to note that in at least one journal the statement was made that board per day would be \$3.00, per month \$75, for more months \$60 per month.85

Laundry in the early days and as late as the turn of the century was done by hand by the hotel help. It could be priced anywhere from 50 cents to \$4.00. The cost of laundry varied, too. Sometimes it cost more to have one piece done than it did to do a whole laundry. This was probably due to the difficulty of it more than to the amount.

The resort was closed during the Civil War but reopened in 1867. On September 4, 1867, General Robert E. Lee is quoted

Sweet Springs, Cash Book, June to September, 1843, found in the hotel at Sait Sulphur Springs, Monroe County.

**G. W. Featherstonhaugh, Excursion Through the Slave States, Reniers Collection.

^{**}Sweet Springs Journal, June 20 to October 6, 1880.
**Petty Ledger for Guests, 1672.

as having a washing done for 35 cents. This is probably true since he was known to have visited the Springs regularly for a few years following the war. He made his headquarters at White Sulphur and toured the near-by springs at which he was wined and dined. There is no record of his paying any board at Sweet Springs. He probably did not, since other Confederate leaders who came to the Springs did not. Lee seemed to have been fond of Beaver Dam Falls, about four miles east of Sweet Springs, which he visited regularly and of which a young lady artist sent him a sketch.

From time to time the hotel made inventories of most of the items used for the convenience of the guests. However, no existing list is complete. The information does give one an idea of what the hotel had. A Blotter for the year 1868 lists the number of chairs in the hotel as 1,692 and broke them down into the following kinds:

Split	T-1-2-2-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	965
Windsor	7410000-05320417-05444-05-0554-04-05-05-05-05-05-05-05-05-05-05-05-05-05-	353
Cain [sic]	THE TAXABLE BURNEY IN SECURIOR	320
Cushioned	***************************************	54

An account book for 1871 gives the hotel credit for the following items:

Tea spoons	28
Table spoons	18
Large and small knives	10
Forks	47
The state of the s	30
Salt Spoons	- 8
Sugar Spoons	_ 1
Sugar tongs	_ 2
Sugar bowls	-
Butter knives	
mustaru spoons	
egrap pitchers	100
Cream pitchers Cups and saucers	3
Cups and saucers	3
Cups and saucers Plates and dishes of assorted sizes China candlesticks	18
China candlesticks Dust pan	157
Dust pan Goblets	3
Ciphlate	
Finger bowls	-
Several water	. 32
Several water jars, butler stands, ice bowls, trays, etc	
etter to the same of the same	2

estletter to Lee's daughter-in-law, Mrs. William Harrison Fitzhugh Lee, March 1, 1803. Quoted in the Mouroe Watchman, September 14, 1833.

This could not possibly have been a complete list of the hotel tableware since any resort the size of Sweet Springs is bound to have more than 18 cups and saucers or 30 forks. However, a tableware inventory of 1909 is more complete and even adds:

Napkins	200
	50
Kitchen Hand to	35
New dish towels	25
Class towels	24

It also offers a list of all the new silver in the resort:

Knives 16 doz Forks 15 doz Table spoons 18 doz Teaspoons 29 doz Ice teaspoons 7 doz Sugar spoons 2 doz			
Forks 15 doz Table spoons 18 doz Teaspoons 29 doz Ice teaspoons 7 doz Sugar spoons 2 doz			
Table spoons 18 doz Teaspoons 29 doz Ice teaspoons 7 doz Sugar spoons 2 doz		055/00	
Teaspoons 29 doz Ice teaspoons 7 doz Sugar spoons 2 doz	. an	d	8
Ice teaspoons 7 doz			
Sugar spoons 2 dox			
Juga1	. ar	nd	7
After dinner spoons 3 do	. ar	nd	1
Sugar tongs 2 do			
Fruit knives 2 do	. aı	nd	9
Nut picks 2 do	z. aı	nd	9
Nut crackers 2 do	z. a	nd	2
Butter knives 5			

A list of old silver included 105 forks, 53 knives, 74 tablespoons, 5 teaspoons, 7 butter knives, 3 nut crackers, and 12 dozen unused new cheap silver teaspoons.⁸⁷

Likewise, an inventory of the Ladies' Bathhouse would seem to be incomplete since it lists only 13 looking glasses, 2 glass tumblers, 29 reams of water closet paper, 1 broom, and 1 bucket. A survey of the Gentlemen's Bathhouse produced almost the same results with the addition of 6 combs and 5 hair-brushes. The most plausible explanation for this incompleteness would be that the guests preferred to carry their own paraphernalia.

The children either had a dining room of their own, or a portion of the large dining room was designated for them, because an inventory of the same year 1909 lists the following items found in "closet in Children's Dining Room."

Water	bottles	21
Sugar	bowls	. 49

^{**}Sweet Springs Register, 1920, 1969. (These books usually carry more than one date.)
**Elbid_July-September, 1883.

Small hand trays	17	
Small hand trays Large butler's trays	24	
Crumb pans	19	
Racks	24	
Tables	34	
Chairs	160	
Finger bowls	24	
Pepper	50	
Oil and vinegar	17	
Water glasses	15	doz.
Ice tea glasses	2	doz.
Crumb knives	12	
Vases about	32	
Crumb brushes		
Salt cruets	50	
Ice bowls	2	*
Hair brooms	2	

There were 100 slips, 100 sheets, and 100 towels bought in 1907 for the hotel. At the same time they bought from Miller and Rhoads in Richmond 18 gray blankets, 2 bolts of toweling for glasses, and 3 pieces of unbleached linen.⁸⁹

The employees were paid various amounts with the cook and the bartender commanding the best salaries. The cook received \$248 for three months and three days while the bartender received \$145 for two months and twenty-seven days. The lowest was the parlor maid who received \$33 for three months and nine days. They were permitted to take their wages out in merchandise at the hotel, and many of them never received any cash at all because they spent it before they got it. 90 One of the most interesting stories told during the late 1880's and 1890's concerns a Negro caterer and bartender, John Dabney. It seems that he made the best mint juleps to be found any place in the South and had a cup given him by the Prince of Wales to prove it. This same man also was in the process of buying himself free when the Civil War broke out. When the war was over he refused to admit his freedom until he had sent a wagon load of household goods and food to his former mistress to pay for the remainder of his freedom." He never permitted anyone to see his cooking operations. *2

esfold., 1907.
**Mands Book (Employees), 1879.
**Personal interview, Miss Rose Caperton, July, 1982.
**Personal interview, Mr. S. C. Craig, July, 1982.

During the same period it was reported that one to two beeves under three years old were killed each week and fifteen beeves under three years old were killed each week and fifteen to twenty sheep per week for the plates of the guests at the to twenty sheep per week for the plates of the guests at the twenty sheep per week for the plates of the guests at the resort. Cooking was done by wood on six fire ranges. The resort also put up its own ice. There were apparently five ice resort also put up its own ice. There were apparently five ice resort also put up its own ice. There were apparently five ice resort also put up its own ice. There were apparently five ice resort also put up its own ice. There were apparently five ice founds.

There was always a great deal of baking done at the resort and nearly every inventory, no matter how incomplete, listed and nearly quantities of powdered, granulated, and brown sugar. All sorts of fruits such as apples, raisins, lemons, cherries, and others were to be found there. Also extracts, coconut, flour, and all the other ingredients that go into baking. During the peak years of resort visiting before the Civil War the Old Sweet played host to as many as 3,000 guests at one time. Of course, not so many people were able to come after the war, but those who could responded to the advertisements in the papers. On August 25, 1876, Oliver Beirne paid by check the grand sum of \$151.40 for advertising in seven different newspapers. They were the Charleston News and Courier, Savannah News, Cincinnati Gazette, Richmond Enquirer, Richmond Whig, Norfolk Virginian, and the Richmond Dispatch. 4 There was also much advertising in the very late stages of the resort's operations. In 1923 a list gives at least ten advertising media: The Daily News and Advance, Lynchburg; a display advertisement in a New Orleans newspaper; The News-Leader, Richmond; Daily Gazette Company, Charleston; Huntington Herald Company; Times, Roanoke; Globe-Democrat, St. Louis; Virginia and Pilot Publishing Company; Where to Go Bureau, Inc., Boston, and the Times, Washington. In June of that year 2,000 pamphlets of twelve pages each were bought for \$84 for distribution to the guests.*5

What did the guests do for amusement? In the beginning there was little besides eating and drinking, card playing, and a little dancing. At least one early guest complained that none of these efforts afforded him any joy.

parties are considered of this class. I have heard of an as-

sembly it is true, but dancing to no music or bad music can hardly be called an amusement. One may occupy themselves however in various ways. First in drinking the water, and next in riding or walking to get good (?) of it. 96

This gentleman may have been disgruntled because his family was not with him, as he constantly reminded his wife in his letters that nothing afforded him joy if she was not with him.

However, another gentleman of a few years earlier wrote to a friend that:

... We had a good deal of Genteel Company from the different parts of the Continent and some from the West Indies. (Considering how far it lies in amongst the mountains) we had a regular ball every week, besides Tea parties. Our accommodations I can't say was so good as we had at Hotel de York in Paris, as there was only one Inn, and upwards of Two hundred people besides the servants to accommodate, tho' I can't say but we had plenty of good Eating, notwithstanding we had great appetites which the waters Created.⁹⁷

But even James McHenry admitted that the food was good and accomodations were not bad. He mentioned that the men dined at the common table in the dining room while the ladies took their meals in their huts or rooms. McHenry must have had a strong sense of humor because he mentioned the sermon of a preacher against dancing and card playing and then told how the men rushed out to the gaming table after church, and the ladies chose their partners. In the meantime, the only fiddler at the resort had been converted to Methodism. That had a considerable deadening effect on the assemblies at Sweet Springs.

In one of these letters to his wife, McHenry regaled her with tales of inscriptions and initials he found on the cabin walls, doors, and chairs. He did not mention any by name, but they were names of former occupants of the cabins and the dates of their arrival and departure. Some were carved "in Roman and some in Italien [sic] characters with much apparent labour and pen-knife ingenuity." He said he knew some of them but feared the whole group would be lost to posterity because the wood they carved in would decay. At that, he did not find any names of lovers." Fourteen years after the above letters were written another guest wrote in almost the same words:

^{**}McHenry, letter to his wife, August, 1794, ***Butler, letter, ***McHenry, letter, August, 1794.

There were accommodations here for two hundred persons; there were provided with cabins of two, three or four rooms families are provided with loghouses. families are production of the company, and all the crowded, with furnitude, with furnitude increase of the company, and all that are able, according to the nublic table, to a plentiful breakfast according to the public table, to a plentiful breakfast, dinner and meet at the public table, to a plentiful breakfast, dinner and meet at the part of the majority. Wine is selder introduction want supper, which is the majority. Wine is seldom introduced; music of appetite in the majority crown the evening and of appeared and dancing frequently crown the evening, and cards are reand dancing many, more to pass time than through a spirit sorted to, although there are professed gamblers, at this place, of gaming, although there are professed gamblers, at this place, of gammas of their most more encourses the for want of who have they meet more encouragement than the present water drinking folks seem inclined to give them. We have neither church nor clergyman within miles, but have been favoured, this day, Sunday, with a sermon by one of our party, the composition was plain, correct and well delivered, and the audience attentive and apparently edified.99

Later from the same man: "The charge for boarding is seven dollars per week, and half a dollar per day for each horse; that is extravagantly high for the latter, as hay, oats, and corn are remarkably low." Again, "... and you may frequently purchase venison at one cent, beef and mutton at three cents, per lb. and chickens at six cents per pair; of fish the supply is small

The kind of amusements one enjoyed probably was due to what the patient had come to the Springs for—some came as invalids, some as socialites, and some as nurses for the invalids. Of this latter group one person wrote: "This is about one of the dullest places I ever was in. The first two days we spent here I felt perfectly homesick." She was pleased to admit, however, that she was getting used to it and was glad to see that "Pa" was getting better. Then she deplored the circumstances which send poor invalids to "these confortless spas." In fact, it seems that poor Miss Van Lew's only source of entertainment was the fleas which she attempted to exterminate as they could be seen "in great glee jumping about the floor in a style that seemed to set human nature in defiance." 103

One thing all the spas had in common was lack of space. Guests complained about cramped living quarters, but worse

[&]quot;John E. Caldwell, A Tour Through Part of Virginia in the Summer of 1808,

Elizabeth Van Lew, letter to Charles I. Richards, August, 1839.

than that were the conditions in the dining room. Mark Pencil, a celebrated writer of his day, wrote:

We made our first appearance at dinner, where over two hundred persons were struggling for elbow room at two tables only large enough for half that number. We were so fortunate as to be seated near a celebrated caterer, who having a dozen servants in his pay, he was liberal enough to supply all his friends in his vicinity. . . . We had air during dinner, from the many fans suspended above, and which were kept constantly in motion. 104

Guests often complained when they had to stay at the Red Sweet (now Sweet Chalybeate) about one mile east of Sweet Springs. The resort for all its pretensions and new buildings still did not have enough room. In 1859 there were 2,752 guests divided among the three months of the season with the bulk of them coming in late July and August. The season officially opened June 15 and closed about September 20. There were always a few stragglers until the first of October.

Sweet Springs did not lose much of its popularity until the 1920's. However, the beginning of Old Sweet's decline came much earlier. The Civil War devastated the entire South and made sojourns to the spas impossible. The only people left to visit were a few local people who could count on receiving cut rates at the springs anyway and wealthy Northerners who wanted something new to do. These people kept the Springs alive for a number of years. In fact, as late as 1920 there were more than 650 guests. But the decline was sharp after 1920.

There were dances, picnics, riding and driving, and bowling. In the late period of the resort there was even a golf course in hopes of reviving the waning spirit of the spas. Of course, there was always bathing and drinking. I have already discussed this pleasure in the early period, but the heyday and the decline of the era marked much more of it than the beginning era had ever dreamed of. There are no records of the period before the Civil War, but if the period following it is any example, there was at least one big dance a week and several fancy masked balls a season. Some of these were called the "Powdered Ball" because all the men wore wigs and costumes and the women put their hair up and powdered it."

¹⁰⁴Mark Pencil, The White Sulphur Papers, p. 48. The real name for Mark Pencil is not known.
105Miss Rose Caperton. Personal interview, July, 1952.

The band was likely to strike up at any hour, and eleven o'clock seemed as good a time as any to the resort managers. O'clock seemed as good at eleven a band of eleven members of therefore, every morning at eleven a band of eleven members of the entertainment of guests strolling about the lawn. I played for the entertainment of guests strolling about the lawn. The same thing was repeated at two-thirty and six o'clock. The order of the same thing dances began at eight-thirty. The musicians must have evening dances began at eight-thirty. The musicians must have evening dances began at tennis became popular during the last well earned their pay.

The bowling alley and tennis became popular during the last part of the last century. The two bowling alleys, location unpart of the last century were covered with zigzag lattice work for walls and certain, were covered with zigzag lattice work for walls and

Riding and driving were popular, too. The women carried parasols while driving late in the afternoon. It was sensible not parasons to go out in the heat of the day. It was bad for the complexion to go out and the peaches and cream Virginia belles. It did the health no good either because of the strong possibility of sunstroke. Ridgood exercise if taken moderately and, of course, in a side saddle for the women. Divided skirts were long in coming into this beautiful valley. The most athletic sometimes undertook to ride to White Sulphur and back the next day.108 Where did they ride and drive? Mostly to Beaver Dam Falls, a favorite picnic area about four miles from Sweet Springs. Some might venture toward Gap Mills and the Lewis Place where the horses were quartered during the winter. Mr. S. C. Craig tells of his enjoyment at seeing the horses running down the road in the spring after wintering in the stables of the Lewis Place about fourteen miles west of Sweet Springs. The prices of horses and vehicles were like all others at Sweet Springs-unstable. Saddle horses usually were \$1.50 an hour, but a carriage or cart could be from fifty cents to \$2.00 for an undetermined time.

The guest list at Sweet Springs probably included many important and well-known persons. There are no records left to indicate exactly who they were, but in all probability the same important personages who visited the other spas came to Sweet Springs. These included President Martin Van Buren, President John Tyler, Henry Clay, the Bonaparte family, and others at whom we can only guess. Following the Civil War many of the Confederate leaders, particularly the military, visited

Sweet Springs. Of course, they were never charged. Among these distinguished guests were Generals Robert E. Lee, John Echols, P. G. T. Beauregard, and members of the Robert Toombs family. Andrew S. Rowan, a native of Union, made a dashing swain among the belles as he danced and capered in the dashing manner of a West Pointer. All the distinguished Monroe Countians, such as the Capertons, Beirnes, Porcher Miles, and others came to the resort as the days became better.

After the Civil War sports at the Sweet Springs became more varied. In the old days one had pretty much contented himself with riding and dancing, but the last half of the century presented a much more active picture. The old sports were continued and to them were added organized play such as track meets, including the high jump, broad jump, hurdle race, 110-yard dash, and throwing the hammer. Right after the turn of the century a golf course was added to entice the guests. Tennis became popular.

But even the new improvements failed to keep the interest of a faster moving population, and by the end of World War I the days of the resorts were drawing rapidly to a close.

¹⁰⁰ Sweets Springs Account Book, given by D. M. Taylor of Roanoke, Virginia, to the University of Virginia. Reference for August, 1886.